



Legislature of Ontario Debates

Monday, June 4, 1973 — Friday, June 22, 1973



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OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

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Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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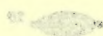
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1973

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Our guests today in both galleries are students from St. Martin's Separate School of Mississauga.

Statements by the ministry.

Oral questions.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

FARM INCOMES

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, there are a few gaps over there but, as usual, the Minister of Agriculture is here and ready to give any information that might be asked of him. I would like to put a question to him.

Is his information office, and I would presume that he has got an information office as have all of his colleagues, prepared to develop and issue a statement associated with the statistical information that farmers' net incomes have increased by 43 per cent this year—a statement that would be associated with the actual average dollar net income rather than that rather impressive 43 per cent which might be misleading to those people whose incomes are considerably higher than the average farm income?

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture and Food): Well, Mr. Speaker, we could give consideration to that. As a matter of fact, I haven't really given a lot of thought to the suggestion. Statistics Canada publishes that report annually. There have been times when it has been debated rather vigorously here in the House in the past and I don't think there was any real consensus that ever emerged from those debates, other than a political position taken by the respective parties including my own.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The minister didn't take a political position.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, but I must confess that I thought it was only fair to advance

the position of the party in power which I happen to represent.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have known the minister to do that.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): In an impartial way.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: It is most unusual, Mr. Speaker, but I have been accused of this. The increased income—and certainly it has been associated with many increases in prices that have been received over the last few months—I believe is a 43 per cent increase for all of Canada and 40 per cent for the Province of Ontario.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary: Since the 40 per cent figure is liable to mislead people who are very much concerned with the cost of living and the cost of food, would the minister not consider that a statement from his ministry, referring specifically to the average net incomes of farmers in the province, or the range of net incomes in various areas of the farm industry, might not be valuable so that the facts are known by the consumer more specifically and in more detail than they are presently reported?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: There could be merit to that, but I don't know just how one would possibly spread that all across the province giving each particular segment of the agricultural industry the appropriate apportionment of the 40 per cent.

It is true that some of them virtually did not increase at all. I think it is important to note that the large increase, particularly in meat prices and in milk prices, is accruing directly to the producer, not specifically to other segments, and I don't think there is any question of doubt about that. There is something to be said for that, and I am not going to stand here or anywhere else and deny that the farmer's income has gone up because it substantially has gone up.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Supplementary question, Mr. Speaker: In the minister's non-political reply or comment on his behalf of the government, has he taken

some initiative to clarify the highly erroneous contention that this is a 40 per cent increase in profits, when it legitimately is going to be subject to a deduction in terms of a wage for the farmer and likely a decent capital allotment for his investment?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The hon. member is quite right, because the 40 per cent does not indicate a profit at all. It simply indicates a 40 per cent increase over what the previous net income had been, which was virtually nil.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is the important point.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I am sorry if I missed the point from the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. MacDonald: We will have more to say later in the day.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, that may well be. I rather expected that my hon. friend from York South would have something more to say about that just as would my hon. friend from Huron-Bruce (Mr. Gaunt). It is still a matter of fact and I have no apologies to offer whatever for the 40 per cent, because it still in many cases doesn't represent a profit at all. It is simply an income increase, an increase between what the farmer had been getting and what he is now getting, based on last year's reports. Most of that took place, Mr. Speaker, in the last three months of 1972.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Right. With the assistance of the member for York South, the Minister of Agriculture and Food and I are talking about the same thing.

Would the minister not feel that it is his responsibility and prerogative to make a statement in this connection? In fact, it might justifiably be made in connection with his estimates, which we may get to later in the day, so that with as widespread information as possible the consumers are going to know that the farmers are not turning into a bunch of profiteers. Maybe they would like to, but they have not been very successful in this. This 40 per cent increase probably leaves them with an average net income now of between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I will give it consideration, Mr. Speaker. I am not sure I can have a statement like that ready between now and when our estimates are supposed to come on later today. Certainly the point is well taken. I am sure my hon. friends opposite will make that point and I will be glad to support it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member for York South and I will help the minister with that statement.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I am sure the members will, thank you.

CHARGES BY OECA PRODUCER

Mr. R. F. Nixon: In the absence of the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells), I would like to put a question to the Premier, knowing of his personal involvement and interest in OECA—the Ontario Educational Communications Authority.

Is he going to direct the Ministry of Education to undertake an examination of the charges made now by the third high administrative official of the educational authority, Mr. Roy Shields, in his resignation statement, when he said the expenditures in programmes at OECA amount to a public scandal; and that the research and examination of OECA by Price Waterhouse have not been made public because of the damaging statements that were made about the administration of that \$13 million yearly fund?

Hon. W. G. Davis (Premier): Mr. Speaker, I think the figures are somewhat in error.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Twelve-point-eight million dollars. I shouldn't have exaggerated that point.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Yes. The Minister of Colleges and Universities (Mr. McNie) really has the administrative responsibility.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He is absent, too.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I understand he is on his way here and I am sure he would be delighted to deal with the questions. I would just make one general observation from my own standpoint that, while one certainly has controversy in a field such as this, I think this is true also of the CBC from time to time and other organizations that are dealing basically in the area of public service broadcasting. While I certainly wouldn't comment on what Mr. Shields has said because I am not that familiar with it, I would make that general observation.

I read an article very recently from one of the Montreal papers which was extremely congratulatory as to the calibre of the programming provided by channel 19. I think it is also relevant to point out that while in any organization there certainly are problems of personalities—certainly in creative fields—over the past two or three years the

calibre of the programming produced by channel 19 has received international recognition as being some of the finest of its kind being produced anywhere.

However, as it relates to the three resignations, Mr. Speaker, I understand there was some criticism that somebody related to the college field had not been appointed and there is some evidence that somebody is coming from McMaster, I believe, at the completion of his PhD to take over this aspect of the programming. Quite frankly Mr. Speaker, I do not have the details; I just learned of this this morning. The minister is on his way here and I'm sure he would be delighted to answer the questions of the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary, until the minister arrives: Would the Premier undertake to make public the Price Waterhouse review of the management of OECA?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I can't give any such undertaking until discussing it with the minister and seeing what his answers are to some of the questions that I'm sure the Leader of the Opposition would wish to raise.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary: Is the Premier aware, since we are talking about \$12.8 million which was voted a year ago, that we can expect some indications from the information officers of OECA that their programming is going to be effective? Does the Premier not realize that the taxpayers are not going to sit back and have the Legislature blindly vote another \$13 million until this is cleaned up?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, the minister, I understand—and I can now visually see—is here. I think it's quite appropriate for the Legislature to examine any expenditure of public funds and this includes OECA. I think it would be appropriate to do it, of course, during the estimates. I would say, Mr. Speaker, now that the minister responsible is here, perhaps the Leader of the Opposition, after he has finished his general questions, would like to direct a question to the minister.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, if I might direct a similar question to the minister. Without going over them all again, can he assure the House that the Price Waterhouse report on OECA and the educational authority will be made public in this House so that we can assess for ourselves the justification for the three resignations from the top management of the organization?

Hon. J. McNie (Minister of Colleges and Universities): Mr. Speaker, to answer the member's first question, he can have a copy of the Price Waterhouse report tomorrow morning or this afternoon if he wishes.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I do wish that. If the minister would table it, that's all.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Would he table it in the House please?

Hon. Mr. McNie: I can't speak to the appropriateness of tabling it in the House, but if it's appropriate then we'll do so.

Mr. Lewis: Give it to us. We will table it for the minister.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes. Will the minister then undertake to make the report public? That is really what I want to know.

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, as the Premier has said, we are in estimates this week and if we can move along a little more quickly than we have in the last couple of days we will be at the OECA very shortly. Members will have full opportunity to deal with OECA at that time.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary: Is the minister going to request perhaps the policy minister or his colleague, the Minister of Education, to make available the services of that famous committee on the costs of education—which with the services of Dr. McCarthy, has been in operation now, I believe, for three years—to examine the functioning of OECA and particularly to see how the application of the Price Waterhouse report might be used to cut the waste of the \$13 million that have been voted?

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, that was quite a mouthful.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What about the committee?

Hon. Mr. McNie: We have a report at hand right now, which has been prepared for the field and is now in the hands of our ministers, on the subject of the role of the OECA. We are looking at it very closely and we'll have a great deal more to say about it. It has very little to do with the Price Waterhouse report which dealt, as I understand, purely with the organization. As I also understand, the majority of the recommendations have already been implemented or are in the process of being implemented.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary: Does the minister know, of his own knowledge, that there are \$25,000-a-year directors sitting around doing nothing because the \$12.8 million has been used up and they have to wait until the approval of further moneys?

Hon. Mr. McNie: The answer to that, Mr. Speaker, is no.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, I have two supplementaries for the minister on this.

No. 1: Surely the minister has heard, as others of us have over the last year, of the apparent administrative, programming and financial shambles which is virtually out of control within OECA? No. 2: Would he be willing to encourage the appearance before the legislative committee on estimates this week of Mr. Roy Shields and the other two senior officers of the authority who have resigned so that we can hear specifically from them what it is about the internal operation of ETV that is clearly so out of line?

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, we will have the chairman of the OECA and his staff at the meeting, and I hope we will be able to get a copy of the statement which Mr. Shields issued. This is not yet available to my office or to Mr. Ide's office.

Mr. Lewis: But if the committee so requested, would the minister agree to having Mr. Shields come before the estimates committee to put his case? As a matter of fact, I suspect—

Mr. Singer: They can read it in the Globe and Mail.

Mr. Lewis: Just a second—I suspect that even though he is leaving the Titanic, he will still be in the water by the end of this week.

Mr. Singer: No, he's boarding the Titanic. He is escaping the other thing.

Mr. Lewis: No, he's leaving it.

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, I am not prepared to undertake that we are going to bring to the estimates committee Mr. Shields or any other employee who has left any one or another of any of the number of agencies that fall under our jurisdiction. Mr. Speaker, this is a Crown corporation, and as such I think we have to observe some of the proprieties in this particular instance.

Mr. Lewis: Well, within the propriety—whatever the devil that is—if Mr. Shields is in the process of being paid the severance amount or whatever it is at the point of

departure, and in effect the resignation does not take effect until a given date later in June, under those circumstances the minister would allow him to appear, I'm sure.

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, the only thing I'm going to assure this House is that we are going to look into these allegations very thoroughly.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): That is pretty limp.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Leader of the Opposition have further questions?

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR PRIVATE ZOO

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I'd like to ask the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development if he has been approached by officers of the Upper Canada Zoological Society for public assistance in maintaining its facilities, particularly on a basis of providing an educational facility? In addition, has government policy been arrived at in this regard, in view of the fact that the Toronto Zoological Society or whatever it is that is building the new zoo is undoubtedly getting public support at the municipal level?

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): Yes, Mr. Speaker, they have approached me on several occasions. We have had to say at this time that we could not provide them with public funds to support their operation. One of the reasons is that we do not have at this moment a comprehensive policy available in relation to zoos of all kinds throughout the province.

Mr. Cassidy: The minister has got one over there, though.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Not only do we want—and I think we require to have—greater controls developed over these institutions, but also we have to come up with a universal policy; so at this particular point in history we had to say no.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary: Since there is such a public involvement in the redevelopment of Ste. Marie-among-the-Hurons and the improvement of Wasaga Beach, would it not be possible that this could be another point in the redevelopment for tourist and educational purposes in the area somewhat similar to the funds spent on Ontario Place, say, or the proposed Ontario Place in the far north, which would serve that par-

ticular community and the whole of the community of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Mr. Speaker, I think that the government has been sympathetic at all points to the requests by the society. It is a private society, and the bulk of the land, as far as I know, is privately owned; so it's not quite in the category of the Metropolitan Toronto Zoo or an educational outdoors park or something of that nature.

Perhaps if it were to be reorganized as a public institution it could be reconsidered. Perhaps also we should ask the Ministry of Natural Resources and our policy field to assess its priorities and at least give them some idea of where it would sit, in a series of such educational zoological activities.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

RECEPTION

Mr. Lewis: Yes, Mr. Speaker, won't the provincial Treasurer just take a moment to tell us about his banquet for the lucky 800 tonight? Why he is having it? What's it about? Can he just tell us a little about it?

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): Who's paying?

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I was sent a little note fluttering down from the press gallery on this subject.

Mr. Lewis: Well, I wasn't invited.

Hon. Mr. White: That's the first I've heard of it; in fact, that is why I was about to leave.

Mr. Lewis: Oh.

Hon. Mr. White: My understanding was that a somewhat smaller group—

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): Get there on time!

Hon. Mr. White:—numbering how many I don't know—several score perhaps—were going to congregate in the Macdonald Block—

Mr. Deans: Several hundred organizations?

Hon. Mr. White:—at 8 o'clock for a dish of lemonade or something, to celebrate the climax—

Mr. Lewis: A dish of lemonade?

Mr. MacDonald: Why is the minister downgrading his favourite Harvey's Shooting Sherry?

Hon. Mr. White:—to months, if not years, of very intensive labours which as the members know will end their first stage today. I will be glad to give a further report when I come back from—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Of what, regional government?

Hon. Mr. White:—my meanderings, which have that objective in view.

Mr. MacDonald: He has us as confused as he is!

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: Pass that lemonade!

Mr. Lewis: He's been meandering since his appointment. Why doesn't he just sit down?

Hon. Mr. White: May I say while I am on my feet how simply delighted we are here that the member for Scarborough West is going to be staying as leader?

Mr. Lewis: I am pleased to accept it!

Hon. Mr. White: I'll give a further report in one minute.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, we'd really like to know how many score it is.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Where is the Treasurer meandering to?

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, are you aware as to whether this meeting is open to all those who might be interested to go?

Mr. Speaker: I have no idea.

Mr. MacDonald: You have no idea?

Mr. Deans: Are you invited?

Mr. Foulds: Have you been invited?

Mr. Lewis: Some of us have worked as detractors of this scheme for many years, I may say, and should also be invited to the celebration.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Detractors?

Mr. Lewis: Detractors, yes. Not that I understand what's happening.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I thought you were invited a few weeks ago.

Mr. Lewis: Is the Treasurer going to elaborate?

Mr. Singer: Has he got more information?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: Is the Treasurer perambulating back?

Hon. Mr. White: I sought out my principal assistant meanderer to get the information.

Mr. Lewis: I see. Good.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He is out squeezing lemons.

Interjections by hon. members.

OWEN SOUND SUBDIVISION

Mr. Lewis: May I ask the Minister of Natural Resources whether he has yet found the information that I asked him for a little time ago about the escarpment, relating to the use of the land across from Westhill Secondary School in Owen Sound?

An hon. member: He is looking for it.

Hon. L. Bernier (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, no petition which the member spoke of has reached my office, and I am certainly not aware of it.

But, I have the answer to another question.

Mr. Lewis: Right.

Is the House Leader here?

An hon. member: Yes, there he is.

PAYMENT OF CHAIRMAN OF SCHOOL FINANCE INVESTIGATION

Mr. Lewis: Ah, there he is.

Just by way of curiosity, has he yet managed to mobilize his meanderers to ascertain Barry Lowe's per diem as chairman of the cost committee?

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Of all three of them.

Mr. Singer: Of all his committees.

Mrs. Campbell: All his committees.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): Yes, Mr. Speaker. I have the answer to the first question anyway.

For the chairman it's \$135 per diem, and for Miss Gayfer it's \$100. Dr. Tuft is on contract with the ministry. When that contract finishes he will go on the same rate. The balance of the people are seconded, and of course there is no financial implication.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The same rate as the chairman?

Mr. Singer: What does Lowes get on the other committees?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I don't have that as yet.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: He receives \$135 for that one and \$110 for the training schools, and the minister hasn't yet got the information about the denture therapists? I'm sure that will come soon.

Mr. P. G. Givens (York-Forest Hill): It's like pulling teeth, too.

DENTURISTS BILL

Mr. Lewis: May I ask the Minister of Health to comment in the Legislature about the accuracy—I am sure it was accurate—of the Toronto Star story that he is jettisoning his bill on the denturists?

Hon. R. T. Potter (Minister of Health): I'd be delighted, Mr. Speaker. The first I heard of it was when I read it in the newspaper. I don't know where the information came from but it didn't emanate from me, that is for sure.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: Well, I'm glad. Now that he has heard about it, would he like to make a comment on the contents of the story which, as I recall, authoritatively suggested that it was likely he would be withdrawing the denturists bill; or not putting into regulation the important clauses of it? In other words a retreat from it.

Hon. Mr. Potter: As I said, Mr. Speaker, I don't know where the story came from. There is no truth in it as far as I am concerned.

Mr. Lewis: The minister intends to proceed with the bill as he indicated in the Legislature? Fine!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Can the minister indicate, then,

when he will proclaim the sections which will make it illegal for denturists to practise without the supervision of a qualified dentist?

Hon. Mr. Potter: As soon as I am assured, Mr. Speaker, that those who are qualifying have passed the exams as properly set up. As of now there were 57 registered to write the examinations. One was unable to write because of illness; 56 wrote the examinations, 44 passed. These 44 will be taking their oral practical test next week. I expect very shortly after that to be advised of those who have been successful.

As of this morning I have had information on the something like 60-odd employment vacancies that now exist. I think it was 40—these are just ball park figures—I think it was 40 dentists who have applied, or indicated their interest in employing a denture therapist as soon as he is qualified. There were 100-and-some-odd who want one on a part-time basis.

So there is a need and there are vacancies for these people as soon as they are qualified. Then I'll be in a better position to see that legislation is enacted.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Further supplementary: Since it was just a year ago now that the minister's policy colleague introduced a bill that would have permitted the denturists to practise independently, could the minister say that the proclamation of those sections might be postponed for as much as six months during which time there will be further assessment of the situation?

Hon. Mr. Potter: I wouldn't want to put a time figure on it, Mr. Speaker. I want to make sure the programme is working efficiently. I want to make sure they all have an opportunity of taking the examinations and of being upgraded. We are not setting up the educational programme to upgrade those who need it, but I can't give members any definite time.

Mr. Cassidy: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Is it correct that the College of Dentists has refused to enforce the legislation; and if so how does the minister intend that the legislation will be enforced?

Hon. Mr. Potter: It is not true!

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

The hon. Solicitor General has the answer to a question asked previously.

EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED

Hon. J. Yaremko (Solicitor General): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for St. George asked the following question:

Mr. Speaker, my question is addressed to the Solicitor General. I am afraid it is the third time I have had to make reference to the subject matter. Can the Solicitor General today tell this House whether or not the Fire Marshal is advising employers not to employ the handicapped as they are a fire risk? Could I get an answer?

Mr. Speaker, I am informed by the Fire Marshal of Ontario that he has not advised employers not to employ the handicapped as they are a fire risk. He has further inquired from his staff as to whether or not they have provided such advice, and the answer is no.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Wentworth.

STELCO POLLUTION LEVELS

Mr. Deans: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development.

Is it a matter of government policy within his jurisdiction which permits the Steel Co. of Canada to emit sulphur dioxide at a rate five times greater than that emitted by Dofasco, and approximately four times greater than the regulations of the Province of Ontario; that permits them to emit particulate matter at a rate twice the level of Dofasco and approximately twice the level of the regulations of the Province of Ontario; and to emit fluorides at a rate something close to 15 times the level established by the Province of Ontario as being acceptable?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Mr. Speaker, I can't conceive there being such a policy.

As to responding to the details of what we might describe as the allegations, the Minister of the Environment (Mr. Auld) is away for some days, but I will get in touch with his ministry and see if I can have a response to the figures set out by the member.

Mr. Deans: Supplementary question: May I ask the minister whether he would be prepared to make available to the municipality of the city of Hamilton the figures related to the emission of those particular pollutants by the two companies involved, who are within the city?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: If they are available I would think the Minister of the Environment could release them. I will check with him and see what facts we have available. I'll also check and see whether, if we don't have them available, we can take steps to make them available.

Mr. Deans: A final supplementary question, Mr. Speaker: May I ask the minister whether he would also check to find out why it is that at this point, some two years after the statement by the government, that Stelco and Dofasco were going to be pulled into line and that there was a programme in effect that would reduce pollution emission in the Hamilton area, that we still have these kinds of situations?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Again, Mr. Speaker, I will ask the department or the minister, if he is coming back in the next few days, to respond.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Downsview.

CABINET MINISTERS' EXPENSE ALLOWANCE

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Premier. Could the Premier tell us the basis on which an expense allowance is being paid to each cabinet minister of the province at the rate of \$300 per month, and why there is no accounting for this claim?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I think this question should really be more properly directed to the Treasurer, under whose jurisdiction this falls.

Mr. Singer: Could the Premier, by way of supplementary, tell us the basis on which it was increased from \$200 a month to \$300 a month, when the Provincial Auditor has told us that he can locate no statutory authority, no order in council, nor any minute of the cabinet nor any resolution of this House? Could he tell us how this is done?

Hon. Mr. White: Yes, Mr. Speaker. This is an administrative practice originated in 1945, at which time the amount was \$100 per month, as I understand it. The intention, no doubt, was to provide certain moneys for extraordinary expenses incurred in this province by cabinet ministers as an alternative to the cabinet minister himself acquiring some number of vouchers, each of which would have to go through an elaborate vetting process. Some years afterwards—I am not sure precisely; 1959, I think I saw in the paper—

the \$100 was increased to \$200, and more recently it has been increased to \$300.

I think the administrative practice is well founded. It is revealed in the public accounts, sometimes explicitly as the sole item of expenditure for a minister and sometimes embraced with certain expenditures for travelling outside this province. I am sure I speak for my colleagues when I say if there is a better way of doing it we would be glad to do it that other way. I observe that the 10-cents-per-mile times 30 trips, or 30 round trips, whichever it is, to which these cabinet ministers are legislatively entitled, as a matter of fact, have just not been claimed.

Mr. Singer: Wouldn't the Treasurer agree that it would at least be good practice to have some kind of authority whether legislative or by order in council or by resolution of this House, before raids are made on the Treasury that are unaccounted for; and would the minister be able to tell us the basis on which the mysterious news got to whomever writes the cheques that it had been increased from \$200 a month to \$300 a month?

Hon. Mr. White: In fact, I can't tell the member that. But, as I say, if there is a suggestion as to a better way of handling it from any source, we would certainly like to consider it.

Mr. Singer: Would the minister not agree, Mr. Speaker, that this kind of practice where money is paid to cabinet ministers without any explanation and without any authority, approaches fraud on the taxpayers of the Province of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. White: No, indeed I would not. This is the kind of cheap criticism which doesn't dignify the Liberal Party.

Mr. Singer: It is not cheap.

Hon. Mr. White: These amounts have been revealed in the public accounts. These amounts are embraced in the estimates for the ministry.

Mr. Singer: They are not.

Hon. Mr. White: This is a simple administrative procedure having no administrative expenses. If there is a better way of doing it, we will certainly do it that way.

Mr. Cassidy: Nonsense, it's a slush fund.

Hon. Mr. White: I can almost guarantee the amount of money thereby claimed will be substantially more than this maximum allowance. It is absolutely inevitable the adminis-

trative expenses will be 10 or 100 times as much.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, by way of supplementary, since \$3,600 a year is the total income for a very considerable number of families in this province for all of their expenditures and requirements, doesn't the Treasurer think it, if not a fraud, at least in bad taste to take the money without accountability, and that accountability is a useful procedure in this area?

Mr. Singer: And without authority!

Hon. Mr. White: I think that kind of remark comes with very ill grace from a man who made hundreds of thousands of dollars utilizing legislation, under provisions in the legislation for which he himself was the critic.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, go on! Deal with the issues.

Mr. Lewis: I am sorry, I couldn't hear where I made the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Hon. Mr. White: Yes, \$3,600 is a great deal of money and \$3,600 in my expectation is substantially less than is expended by these cabinet ministers for that purpose. I reaffirm, Mr. Speaker, if there is a better way of doing it, as suggested from any quarter, we will be glad to consider that.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! The hon. member for York Centre.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, would the Treasurer not agree that the system of submitting vouchers as used by normal businessmen and others who have to pay taxes as normal taxpayers would be the proper way to deal with a situation like this?

Hon. Mr. White: No doubt this is an alternative that should be considered, yes. I point out to you that this has been the practice for 28 years and was never objected to—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. White: It was always known to, and never objected to by, the Provincial Auditor.

Mr. Cassidy: It was known by the cabinet and nobody else!

Hon. Mr. White: If I may indulge myself for a moment, may I say now how pleased we are here that the member for York Centre is the only candidate for the Liberal leadership.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for York South.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the provincial Treasurer a question?

If there is no legislative authority for this and no accountability, on what authority did the Provincial Auditor okay this since 1945?

My second supplementary question: Since the minister is obviously on the defensive and willing to entertain some alternative procedure, if there isn't accountability and there isn't legislative authority why hasn't he come up with an obvious alternative at least to establish that?

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I think the member will have to ask the Provincial Auditor why he hasn't objected. The administrative authority, no doubt, is comparable to the administrative authority for the lead pencils on our desks. They are in the estimates and they are in the public accounts, and that is the authority.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, by way of further supplementary—

Mr. Speaker: No, the hon. member for York-Forest Hill is next with a supplementary.

Mr. Givens: It is not a supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, I thought it was a supplementary. The hon. member for Grey-Bruce.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): Mr. Speaker, to the Treasurer: In view of the fact that in the investigation of the extra \$11,000 expenses of the hon. Minister of Natural Resources we found this \$300 a month that we would never have known about, how many other extras are there which are not authorized but which are being paid to cabinet ministers? Further, the Treasurer equates the \$3,600 as being equal to the mileage which the members are given; why is there any mileage at all when they have chauffeured limousines to use?

An hon. member: And aircraft!

Mr. Sargent: And aircraft? Where is there any equality there?

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, the Legislature passed that statute; it wasn't passed by me. I am drawing the members' attention to

the fact that cabinet ministers, as a matter of practice, have never claimed those amounts which in some instances would be very substantial.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, by way of further supplementary—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Port Arthur is next, if it is a supplementary.

Mr. Foulds: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Is the minister saying that the cabinet ministers are not claiming their mileage allowance of 30 trips per year back to their homes as members of the Legislature? If he is saying that, how is that possible when it comes to the members automatically, without claiming it upon certification from the Speaker's office of the distance from the constituency to Queen's Park? No member of this Legislature has to put in a formal request for that amount.

Mr. J. R. Rhodes (Sault Ste. Marie): Control yourself, son!

Hon. Mr. White: I come by this information secondhand, but it is my understanding that as a matter of practice, instructions were given, years ago presumably, that these allowances were not to be sent automatically to the cabinet ministers. Speaking for myself, I know that since being appointed in 1968 I have never claimed, and I have never received, mileage allowance.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Downsview.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, by way of further supplementary: If this practice is so well known, particularly to the Provincial Auditor, doesn't the Treasurer find it more than strange that the Provincial Auditor, when he presented to the public accounts committee a summary of moneys of all kinds paid to cabinet ministers, didn't include this amount?

Hon. Mr. White: Sir, that is another question which should go to the Provincial Auditor.

Mr. Sargent: Who okayed the entries?

Mr. Speaker: There has been a quite sufficient number of supplementaries to this. The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Lewis: No, I was over a long time ago.

Mr. Speaker: All right. The hon. member for York-Forest Hill.

OWNERSHIP OF KRAUSS-MAFFEI

Mr. Givens: I would like to ask the Minister of Transportation and Communications a question arising out of a statement in his house organ, the MTC News. On page 2 there is a short paragraph or a statement about Krauss-Maffei that says: "The company is part of the Flick group, one of the largest privately owned industries in Europe." Is this the Flick group which was headed by one Friedrich Flick, who was one of these nice men who were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at Nuremberg for war crimes, crimes against humanity and exploitation of slave labourers, the personally liable partner and general manager of the Friedrich Flick Kommanditgesellschaft of Dusseldorf? I think Kommanditgesellschaft means "group of companies." Does the minister happen to know about that?

Hon. G. R. Carton (Minister of Transportation and Communications): No, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Givens: A supplementary: Would the minister please find out about it and report back to the House?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for York South.

NOTICE OF PRODUCTION MOVES

Mr. MacDonald: I have a question of the Minister of Labour.

The minister will recall that two or three years ago, when there was a strike situation at Johnson Matthey and Mallory on Industry Rd. in the borough of York, partly because the company moved part of its plant and some employees out to Woodstock, assurance was given then that there would be no further shifts.

In view of the recent action of JM and M in moving another part of its plant, this time to Stratford, may I ask the minister if he was informed in advance that this was going to happen? If not, in his view is there not some wisdom in the proposition of making it legislatively necessary on the part of a company to inform the Ministry of Labour, the work force and the community so they all can cope with this kind of disruption?

Hon. F. Guindon (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I couldn't say for sure whether I was informed or not. I'll have to check on this. However, I'd be glad to go a step further and ask our employment adjustment

services to find out whether we can do something along those lines.

Mr. MacDonald: What about the ongoing, long-term aspect of my question; namely, is it not now time to have in the law a legislative responsibility on the part of companies to inform all of the interested parties when they are planning such a basic move as this, which has disruptive consequences in the community?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: My experience so far, Mr. Speaker, is that we assuredly do get the co-operation of most industries in this province. I'm not familiar with this specific case, but by and large we do get co-operation from all the industries in Ontario.

Mr. MacDonald: In advance?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes, we do.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Huron-Bruce is next.

REMOVAL OF CONDITIONS ON GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Treasurer.

Since the proposed deconditionalization of grants applies to library grants, how does the Treasurer intend to apply these grants with respect to payment? Is the Treasurer going to make the payment directly to the local municipalities in the cases where county library systems apply?

Hon. Mr. White: The question is based on an incorrect assumption, Mr. Speaker. We haven't deconditionalized any grants. In one of the appendices to the budget statement we did announce that we would work with the municipal liaison committee in considering a range of conditional grants for deconditionalization; but that in fact will not be done until next year at the earliest. My impression is the library grants will be among the more difficult to deconditionalize.

RECEPTION

Hon. Mr. White: May I impose on the House again, sir, to give the answer to a previous question?

The "assistant meanderer" has brought a memo reading as follows: "Approximately 175 of urban and regional planning staff will be at reception, Kenora Room. Cash bar. Won't you all come?"

Mr. Deans: That's a pretty cheap government; that's all I can say.

Mr. Lewis: Why isn't the government holding a banquet for them?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Port Arthur.

TRANSPORTATION COSTS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Mr. Foulds: A question of the Minister of Transportation and Communications, Mr. Speaker: What steps is his ministry taking to extend the announced freight rate decrease on the Ontario Northland Railway to northwestern Ontario and the vast majority of communities in northern Ontario that are not served by the ONR, as was admitted by the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development on May 24?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, we are not taking any steps at present. As I stated when the statement was made, we were just utilizing the facilities at our disposal, namely the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission. We do not have the jurisdiction in northwestern Ontario the same as we have in northeastern Ontario because we have a railway there. But in the interim we are talking with the railroads on the northeastern freight rate situation, and obviously if there is anything we could do respecting northwestern Ontario we would.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Port Arthur.

Mr. Foulds: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Supplementary. What is happening to the much-vaunted statements by the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Jessiman), who is chairman of the ONR, about extending ONR service into northwestern Ontario? Has the ministry actually given those suggestions flaunted in the local press any serious consideration? And is the minister willing to look into the question of package freight along the Great Lakes, as the Canada Steamship Lines has stopped using package freight into the port of Thunder Bay?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, we are looking into all aspects of freight rates relating to the whole of the north. As I say, the steps we took relating to northeastern Ontario are the first steps in that direction. As a matter of fact, there are many suggestions we are presently studying, one of them being the

possibility of a piggyback situation in Sault Ste. Marie.

There are many things we are looking into. We will be announcing them as and when we are able to do so.

Mr. Foulds: When will that be?

Hon. Mr. Carton: In the future, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Foulds: Yes, a long time in the future.

An hon. member: The member won't be around to see what happens.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for York Centre.

NEW TORONTO AIRPORT

Mr. Deacon: Mr. Speaker, a question of the Premier: In view of the requests made to the federal government by the councils of the city of Toronto, the borough of Scarborough, the township of Pickering and the town of Markham for a full inquiry into the Pickering Airport before the federal government takes further action on expropriation of the properties, will the Premier assist them by getting together with the federal government on the terms of the inquiry before they finally complete it? I understand the federal government has been asking for the Premier's co-operation in this matter, but it has been unable to get together with him regarding this.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I don't really know that it is appropriate for us to determine for the federal government what the terms of reference should be for its particular inquiry. The minister responsible has had some discussion, or will have on Mr. Marchand's return.

Certainly Mr. Marchand has been co-operative and we would like to co-operate too, but, Mr. Speaker, I think the important aspect here is to remember that the determination as to the need for a second international airport to serve the general metropolitan area or southern Ontario—or whatever size geography you may wish to use—is that basically of the federal government. Surely the terms of reference, in the final analysis, must be the federal government's.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: But the location was this government's.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I think it is fair to state that we have not presumed, with the constitutional authority given to us, to seek from the federal government guidance or responsibility for terms of reference that fall within our jurisdiction.

Certainly on a matter as important as this we are quite prepared to be as helpful as we can; but I would remind the hon. member that it is the federal government in Ottawa—to which he is much closer than I am—which is making the determination as to what the terms of reference should be; and properly so.

Mr. Deacon: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. The question period is now expired. We have gone over the time by a minute and a half.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Why doesn't the member just call Barney and tell him?

Mr. Speaker: Petitions.

Presenting reports.

Hon. Mr. Bennett presented the annual report of the Ontario Research Foundation for the fiscal year 1971; the annual report of the Ontario Development Corp., March 31; the annual report for the Northern Ontario Development Corp.; financial statements of Ontario Development Corp. for the fiscal year March 31, 1972; and the financial statements for the Northern Ontario Development Corp. for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1972.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

ONTARIO PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to provide for Planning and Development in Ontario.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I will provide an explanation of these bills when I finish introducing the three of them, if that is satisfactory.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT NIAGARA ESCARPMENT

Hon. Mr. White moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to provide for Planning

and Development in the Niagara Escarpment and its vicinity.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order!

May I inquire of the minister, was there a press briefing on this bill this morning?

Hon. Mr. White: The press has been locked up for some time until the formal audio-visual presentation taking place across the street at 4 o'clock, at which all members of the Legislature and all heads of councils from the areas affected are to be given a much more detailed explanation of this far-reaching legislation.

PARKWAY BELT ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves first reading of bill intitled, An Act to provide for Planning and Development of the Parkway Belt.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, the three Acts being introduced this afternoon represent a major advance in the planning programme of the government of Ontario.

The Ontario Planning and Development Act sets out a new process for the design, adoption and implementation of provincial plans in different areas of Ontario. The provincial government is empowered to prepare plans in close consultation with municipalities and others. These plans will then be put through a vigorous process of public examination and hearings. Following this the government may adopt the plan, with any appropriate modifications, and the plan then becomes a policy guide for all government agencies—provincial and municipal.

The Parkway Belt Planning and Development Act is a special companion piece of legislation enabling us to begin implementation of a system of parkway belts, or multiple-use corridors, around Toronto. A draft provincial development plan for the western segment of the parkway belt, from Dundas to Markham, has been completed and will be made public at a special presentation later this afternoon.

I repeat, sir, that all members of the Legislature are invited to attend that in the Ontario room of the Macdonald Block at 4 p.m.

This proposed parkway belt plan, along with a later proposal for the Markham to Oshawa segment, will go through the public examination and hearing process outlined in

the Ontario Planning and Development Act and will then be adopted as official policy.

In order that no interim development takes place that is in conflict with the purposes of the parkway belt, the Act provides for temporary land use regulations. Effective today, these regulations apply in the western section of the parkway belt from Dundas to Markham. In general terms, these regulations will restrict any non-agricultural land uses in the parkway belt.

The Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act sets out a similar process for the Niagara Escarpment planning area. The Act establishes a Niagara Escarpment Commission of 17 members—eight representing municipalities, eight representing the province, plus a chairman. The Niagara Escarpment Commission is given the responsibility of preparing a draft plan for the escarpment area. The Act stipulates that the plan must have as its goal the preservation of the natural landscape of the escarpment, and that the plan must be prepared in close consultation with the municipalities affected.

Following preparation of the plan and a process of public examination and hearings, the plan is to be submitted to the government. After adoption, the Niagara Escarpment Plan will become official policy for all government planning at both the provincial and municipal levels.

In the regional municipality of Niagara where official plan preparation now is mature and where resources for planning are quite acceptable, the new Niagara Escarpment Commission will be directed to work closely with the region. The commission will be expected to use much of the existing draft regional plan for Niagara as part of the commission's guidelines. For such areas as Niagara with a proven planning capability the Treasurer will later delegate to the municipality many of the detailed planning responsibilities and authorities he now holds.

The Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act also provides for a system of development controls to ensure that all new development is compatible with our objective of escarpment preservation. It is our intention to designate key parts of the escarpment area as subject to development control as soon as this Act receives royal assent.

The three new pieces of provincial planning legislation are complex. It is not possible for me to do more than merely note the basic principles at this time. In order to provide members of the House and others with a fuller explanation of the Parkway Belt and Niagara Escarpment Acts, a special presenta-

tion has been arranged for 4 p.m. this afternoon in the Ontario Room, Macdonald Block. At that time the Premier, the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development and I will expand upon the policies underlying the legislation introduced today.

This legislation again confirms Ontario as a pioneer in moving forward with a programme of provincial-regional planning and development.

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF NIAGARA ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Regional Municipality of Niagara Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, this bill has a number of housekeeping sections. Secondly, it has authority to designate bus lanes on regional roads. Thirdly, it provides other sections dealing with civilian employees of police forces. I should like to inform the House that the bill will be handled by my parliamentary assistant, the member for York East (Mr. Meen).

Mr. Cassidy: You two had better get acquainted.

Hon. Mr. White: The member doesn't have to worry about that.

MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, the Metro bill has the same housekeeping sections as the previous bill. It also provides authority for Yonge St. to be closed for a mall again this summer. Finally, at Metro's request, it also provides authority to compensate the Ukrainian-Canadian Committee concerning its

legal costs regarding the Ontario Science Centre inquiry. This also will be handled by the parliamentary assistant who sits for York East.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, I'm sorry, sir, but I have a question of clarification, if I may. A number of ministers, particularly the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development, have indicated in the last number of weeks, from time to time, when asked about purchases of escarpment land and plans for the escarpment, that this information would emerge at a given point. Do I take it that this is the definitive answer today, that this is what it encompasses?

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I think the leader of the NDP will not be fully satisfied with the cost estimates we are providing. They are rather rough. As I mentioned earlier and as the Provincial Secretary, I think indicated earlier, there are funds provided in a number of ministries for a wide variety of activities including land acquisition for roadways, parks and so on and so forth.

My people have attempted to isolate these expenditure items so that a single concise figure could be given to the member for Scarborough West and others interested. This has proved to be impossible because the conservation authorities, for instance, who become an agency, under certain of the legislation, will themselves have to order their priorities and will themselves have to initiate applications. The presentation this afternoon will provide some rough estimates but the exact figures year by year will have to wait for a later occasion.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: The 13th order, House in committee of supply; Mr. R. D. Rowe in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Pursuant to the special order of Thursday last, I do now leave the chair and we will resume at 8 o'clock.

It being 3:05 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, June 4, 1973

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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OFFICIAL RECORD — DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Ninety-third Congress

Monday, June 4, 1934

Second Session

House of Representatives
First Session of the Ninety-third Congress

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1973

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

(continued)

Mr. Chairman: When we rose last time I believe the minister had just completed his opening statement. We will now recognize the member for Huron-Bruce.

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am very pleased to participate in these estimates once again this year. I couldn't help but think, when the minister opened the debate the other night, that things do change from year to year. The minister is certainly sailing through very calm waters at the present time. There is hardly a ripple. The tide comes in and the tide goes out and—

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): That is when he should be careful.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): The price of eggs is going up and up.

Mr. Gaunt: —the minister sits across the way smiling benignly and basking in the warm sunshine of relatively high farm prices.

I couldn't help but think the other night, and in a sense long for the good old days when the minister was at his fighting best. I can recall very well when his volatile self would explode into a strong defence of the indefensible, when the bean board could do no right and the minister could do no wrong and—

Mr. Renwick: He would even engage in partisan remarks.

Mr. Gaunt: Occasionally, yes; occasionally.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh he is getting pretty dull though.

Mr. Gaunt: Even the opposition parties would open up with two hour speeches. Those days—

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture and Food): You even asked for my resignation occasionally.

Mr. Gaunt: Those days are past, at least for the time being. Certainly—

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): They are past for the present.

Mr. Gaunt: Certainly on the latter point, because I don't intend to speak at any great length tonight, which I suppose is a reflection to a certain extent of the relative calm back on the farm.

That is not to say that there aren't any problems, because I think there are. I have made the statement in the past that increased farm income will not solve all of the problems, and I think that is true.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): It sure helps.

Mr. Gaunt: It certainly helped; there's no question.

Good prices certainly blunt the criticism. I would have to say that farmers today are relatively happy. Things are quiet on the farm front. Perhaps more noise has been heard from consumers in the past few months than from farmers. Because of that, I thought for a few moments I would talk about that particular aspect and, in essence, defend the farmers and the food system.

The federal minister has been doing this quite well, and I feel our minister here in Ontario should be doing more of this than has been the case.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Right!

Mr. Gaunt: I feel the minister here has been rather silent on these points. I refer also to the point raised this afternoon by my leader in respect to the increase of 43 per cent in net farm income. I think that figure is dreadfully misleading and the Minister of Agriculture and Food should issue forth with a statement giving his view, as the minister did this afternoon, of that particular figure. Because when one is at a very low level, an increase of 43 per cent really doesn't mean all that much in terms of the actual dollars. It's the same old case, if you start off with zero and you have a 43 per cent increase you still really haven't caught up.

First of all, I want to say I'm not particularly happy with the prices review board in Ottawa.

Hon. J. W. Snow (Minister of Government Services): If you start off with zero, no matter how much it goes up, it is still zero.

Mr. Gaunt: Yes, it's still zero; that's right! The only thing is the farmers didn't start off with zero. There were some figures there all right.

Hon. Mr. Snow: Some are less than zero.

Mr. Gaunt: But the point is the increase at the farm level isn't as great as it should be, and it's got to rise even higher. I'll get to that anyway.

Hon. Mr. Snow: Right; I agree.

Mr. Gaunt: The prices review board in Ottawa, in my view, was a device which convicted the entire food system without, really, any evidence. I think the way the particular committee was set up it was bound to breed suspicion of food prices and distrust of the food system. A villain had to be found and so the whole system is seen to share the guilt.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That is a little phoney.

Mr. Gaunt: I think that the public didn't miss that point, though, because I notice the Toronto Star in an editorial dated Wednesday, March 28, said: "No Villain Behind Food Prices." I think that's a very good editorial, and it indicates that people generally are well aware there is really no villain behind the food price increases.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): With respect, that is nonsense!

Mr. Gaunt: Well, you can make your speech.

Mr. MacDonald: I shall.

Mr. Gaunt: I'm making mine.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A good one, too; a very good one!

Mr. MacDonald: They published an article of mine indicating where some of the villains were. At least that showed some second thoughts on their part.

Mr. Gaunt: I notice the farm critic of the NDP made a speech a while back. It was reported in Farm and Country that the processors and the packers and so on were the villains in the food system. I think to a cer-

tain extent, in the past, perhaps they have been. But to say as a blanket statement, that they're the cause of rising food prices is indeed, to put it kindly, inaccurate.

In any case, I want just to quote the last paragraph of this particular editorial. It says:

Present food prices bear hard on the poor. Welfare allowances should be improved to offset them and minimum wages raised to help the working poor meet their grocery bills. But if the majority of Canadians consider value as well as prices, they will stop being outraged by the cost of food.

Rather, I think the farmers have to get their story across to the public and to the consumers, and in so doing defend the food system.

Consumers must be told plainly and clearly that food prices must keep pace with production, processing and retailing costs. If we don't do this, it will be grossly unfair to consumers. It leads consumers to believe prices can be reduced significantly, that better food values are just ahead and that a little protest can roll back the clock.

It is the ever-decreasing food cost in terms of hours of work which has made it possible for the average wage-earner to save more and more of his income for luxuries. Canadian consumers are spending less of their income on food now than ever before. We compare well with any nation in the world. In Canada, people spend about 19 per cent of their income on food. In Sweden, they spend 25 per cent; in France, 27.5; in Britain 23.7. The cost of food, particularly meat, is rising faster in those countries than it is in Canada. Canadians are fed the cheapest of any people in the world, with the possible exception of the US.

It is true that the farmer is getting more for his product than was the case a few months ago, but farmers have a lot of catching up to do by way of increased income. The prices at the farm gate are not excessive. Farmers will have to make money; otherwise they will turn to something else, or get out of farming altogether.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: What paper is that editorial in?

Mr. Gaunt: I'm not reading the editorial. I stopped reading the editorial a long time ago.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: These are his own views.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Sorry. Thank you.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: However, you are at liberty to quote them.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: They are good views, let me say.

Mr. Gaunt: Basically the situation is this: People have more disposable income than ever before. In addition, food prices are moving up all over the world because of increased demand caused by the population explosion and rising standards of living. Most pronounced is the increased demand for meat throughout the world. Agriculture and the food system account for 42 per cent of the economic activity in Canada. Theoretically, if Canadian farmers are forced to close up shop due to poor incomes, about half of the Canadian work force would be unemployed.

A look at income tax returns in recent years shows that, except for pensioners, farmers have the lowest average income. This shows the inequity of farm income. I notice that the Federation of Agriculture brief pointed up an example which I'm going to quote right now in that respect.

Nineteen seventy-two was a good one for farmers; 1973 has been a better one so far. Nineteen seventy-two was a record year for net income. What does it look like now? Well, it means that the average Ontario farmer received approximately \$4,861 for his interest on his investment, family labour and management. The average construction worker in Ontario in 1972 earned approximately \$10,000. In 1971, the average farmer in Ontario had an investment of approximately \$80,000.

If he sold his farm and invested his money at seven per cent, which is less than Canada Savings Bonds, he could have earned \$5,600. In other words he lost over \$700 on his investment last year and received nothing for his labour. Let no one say the farmer is taking a ripoff. He's just catching up; indeed he's still not caught up by any means.

Undoubtedly the increased prices have caused hardship on lower income groups but surely farmers should not be expected to shoulder the entire welfare system by providing cheap food? That's what's been happening to a great extent.

However, that should be the responsibility of society generally and should be dealt with by governments which can redistribute wealth to the extent that lower income groups have enough money to buy food at higher prices.

I repeat, food in Canada is a good buy. Let's compare prices. Rump steak was \$2.39 a lb in London, England, and Paris, France, in January this year; \$3.90 a lb in Brussels. This is a reflection of the world-wide shortage of meat due to rising standards of living, hence a greater demand for meat. When living standards rise people turn to meat as their source of protein.

Western Europe is likely to have a beef deficit of one million tons by 1980. Meat production in Africa and Latin America has declined since 1950, remained steady in the Middle East and increased in the Far East. Nonetheless, food prices in other advanced countries have risen much faster than here.

Since 1970, in Great Britain, food prices have gone up by 27 per cent; in Ireland by 24 per cent; in Denmark by 22 per cent; in Sweden by close to 40 per cent; in France by 18 per cent; and in Canada by 10 per cent, with 5.5 points occurring over the past 10 months.

Since 1961 food prices have increased 41 per cent, housing 46 per cent, health 50 per cent and pharmaceuticals 100 per cent.

Canada and the United States have a commanding lead in agriculture. The demand for animal protein is rising rapidly. We have the resources, climate and skills to capitalize on the opportunities. Even with this the experts tell us that North American meat production will not be able to meet the demand, triggering—as it will—even higher prices.

This last year or so another factor has been crop shortages in several countries which collectively account for close to half the world's population, resulting in stronger demand for North American supplies.

I suggest that farm prices will have to remain at their current levels or go higher if we hope to reverse the trend of declining farm population.

Between 1966 and 1971 Ontario lost an average of 3,000 farmers per year. Ontario now has approximately 90,000. Higher prices for food today will ensure that we have food at reasonable prices in the future because it will encourage farmers to stay farming and young people to go into farming. If we can't persuade people to farm we won't have Canadian-grown food; it will be imported at high prices. We can't depend on farmers in other countries to feed us cheaply; they'll look after their own citizens first. Let's not make any mistake about that.

Higher incomes for farmers will allow them to modernize their operations, will allow for

higher wages to farm help—and I'm coming to that a little later—all of which means that farmers will continue to produce adequate supplies of high quality, nutritious food if they are paid adequately for it.

The percentage of income spent on food cannot be expected to drop for a number of reasons.

1. Cheap virgin land that was fertile and easy to bring into production no longer exists.

2. The demand for food in the world is increasing and our world population is growing.

3. Over the years, new farm management practices and new varieties of crops have been introduced that have greatly increased efficiency and have permitted farmers to accept lower prices. Dramatic improvements are no longer likely.

4. Up to now, farmers have been willing to accept a lower standard of living; not so any longer. The farmer is not prepared to live in poverty, to see his children miss out on a good education, to be denied the good life.

5. Farmers have had access to cheap labour. That's no longer the case.

6. Everything the farmer buys keeps going up in price. There is no way the farmer can keep paying out more for these things he buys and still be expected to accept unchanging prices for his products.

7. People's eating habits have changed greatly; the swing to convenient food packaging has been dramatic but costs money.

8. Consumers are demanding the highest quality food—and rightly so—but this requires inspectors, graders, what have you, and these jobs all cost more money every day.

Prosperous agriculture means a prosperous Canada. Farmers use enormous quantities of manufactured goods. This means jobs for urban people. Give the farmer the wherewithal and he'll produce the food, but he has to be paid as well as the next man.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Hear, hear!

Mr. MacDonald: There's self-interest there.

Mr. Gaunt: Consumers should look on higher prices to farmers as an investment in the future.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): I hope the hon. member is not lamenting the fact there is no cheap labour around.

Mr. Gaunt: Higher prices will keep the farmer in business so that we all can eat

reasonably tomorrow. Don't forget if farmers had passed their increased cost of production onto the consumer in the last 20 years, eggs would be \$1.37 a dozen and chickens \$1.35 a pound. And that's—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Then the steelworkers would be bellyaching.

An hon. member: Yes!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Then the UAW would want some action.

Mr. MacDonald: That is an interesting revelation of your basic political motivations.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Well, I'll just point out to you that your support for the union people sometimes doesn't extend as rationally, as it should, to all workers.

Mr. Stokes: You pretend to be the champion of the working man, yet you are lamenting the fact there is no cheap labour for the farmers.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please! The member for Huron-Bruce has the floor.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I didn't say that. I don't accept it.

Mr. Stokes: That's what your colleague said.

Mr. Gaunt: Sirloin steak, Mr. Chairman, would have been \$2.08 in 1972 if it had gone up at the same rate as disposable income per person. Bacon would have been \$2 a pound. Our food is still the best buy in the world. However the relative decline of food prices to wages and income has stopped.

There is an impression that a country without a sound, efficient, prosperous agriculture is lacking something irreplaceable. Agriculture is the most important industry we have and the family farm is the cornerstone of that industry. If we are to survive, there has to be a good future for both.

That, Mr. Chairman, is my defence of the food system. I want to turn now, for a moment, to the matter of farm labour. I think it is a very important matter and it's one which is going to be receiving increasing attention in the weeks and months ahead. I noticed last year alone that there were 1,100 dairy farmers who quit dairying. I am sure that not all of those people—I am sorry to point any fingers like that—but I am sure that all of those—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's into Hansard now; don't mess up your Hansard.

Mr. Gaunt: —didn't quit because they were having a difficult time with farm labour. There were other reasons, I am sure. But a good many of those people quit because they couldn't get adequate help and labour on the farm. I noticed that in the Federation brief—I am going to refer—

Mr. Stokes: I thought they used machines.

Mr. Gaunt: Well, they have to have someone to—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's a typical statement, eh? You thought they used machines.

Mr. Gaunt: Well, they have to have someone to drive the machines.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You thought they roll over in bed and push the button.

Mr. Gaunt: There is a shortage of skilled and unskilled farm labour. There has been for a number of years, and I suggest to the minister that it is getting more critical all the time.

I think there are several fundamental reasons for the labour shortage. For example, there are the long hours that one has to spend on the farm, particularly in the summertime. If it's good weather, any good farmer wants to keep working from sunrise until sunset. Also, there is the fact that farm labour is not paid very well. The average farm worker got \$1.78 per hour, I think, last year; so it's no wonder farm labour has become a rather difficult problem.

I do want to refer to the agricultural manpower services within the ministry. I think that Mr. Krauter and Mr. Bennett and all of those people who are working under their authority and direction are doing a good job.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: They are great fellows.

Mr. Gaunt: They are doing the best they can, but there are some factors here which really do not lend themselves to easy solution.

I notice that a table produced by the Federation of Agriculture compares the hourly wage of hired farm labour to that paid in other industries. I just want to refer to it briefly for the year 1972. For instance, in mining, \$4.26; manufacturing, \$3.49; construction, \$4.93; laundries, cleaners and pressers, \$1.99; hotel, restaurants and taverns, \$2.09; and hired farm labour, \$1.78.

This indicates the pay level of farm labour throughout the province.

The Federation of Agriculture made the presentation that as far as they were concerned they couldn't wait for the marketplace

to provide a remedy to this situation. In their view there remained only one option if we were to keep our farm labour and that was subsidization by governments. As far as I am concerned, I think at this particular point in time that is really the only way out that I see until farmers start getting the price levels for their products that will allow them to pay the kind of wages which are comparable to those I just read off a few moments ago.

I think there was a resolution passed at the November convention dealing with this very matter, in which there was a call for the Ontario government to share in a programme of farmer-employer on-the-farm training for farm workers.

It seems to me that the Ontario government, perhaps in conjunction with the federal government, is going to have to move into this area and give it immediate attention, because I know the agricultural manpower services have been recruiting from England. I think the biggest source of farm labour has been coming from there, at least in past years. But the problem is that they get over here and they work on the farm for a year until they see what wages they can earn in the city and then they are gone; they take off. So at the very best this particular programme, in terms of permanency or full-time farm labour, is not adequate and it is certainly not filling the bill.

I believe the agricultural manpower services are performing a very useful and vital function with respect to the seasonal farm labourers. I know they do recruit from the Caribbean and various other parts. They have a system whereby they co-ordinate this effort with the Canada Manpower offices throughout the provinces, and I suppose even beyond, and I think they do an excellent job in that area. But they can't do the job in the area of the full-time farm labour because of the facts I have outlined; the low wages, long hours and so on.

So I think the minister is certainly going to have to move in and set up a system which in my view could operate on a similar basis to the retraining programme which is operated by the federal government, where a trainee can come into an industry and can get set up on a training programme and the federal government pays 75 per cent of his wage for a certain period of time during that training period. I think if that type of programme was looked at by the minister and by his government and implemented immediately it would do a lot to encourage farm labour to stay on the farm; and encourage people who are working elsewhere but who

would like to work on the farm to move in and become labourers in this very important area.

That is about all I have to say by way of leadoff, Mr. Chairman. I do have a number of comments, of course, on the various votes, but in conclusion I just want to say to the minister that as far as agriculture is concerned, it is more closely integrated in the fabric of human society than any other activity. For many centuries agriculture was the industry par excellence. Something still remains of that erstwhile universal feeling, and that is why I am proud to say I am a farmer.

Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for York South.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): That was the next Minister of Agriculture and Food.

Mr. D. R. Timbrell (Don Mills): Another farmer really outstanding in his field!

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue): Well, he's a young man!

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, it is some six years since I—

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): He is giving the same speech as last time.

Mr. MacDonald: Does the member want the floor?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Ruston: If the member has anything to say go ahead and say it.

Mr. MacDonald: Very good. I would have less difficulty saying it if the atmosphere weren't filled with idle noise, and that is what I was trying to call a halt to.

Mr. Sargent: Get to the point quickly!

Mr. MacDonald: I was about to say, Mr. Chairman, that it is about six years since I have had the privilege of being leadoff spokesman on behalf of the New Democratic Party on food and agriculture, and since it is one of my long-term legislative loves, I return to it with a great deal of pleasure tonight.

I must say in returning to it I find that not much has changed. Six years ago the Minister of Agriculture and Food was still in that seat; the hon. member for Huron-Bruce was lobbing shots at his bastion over there. Without too much impact, unfortunately!

Mr. Sargent: Look where you are!

Mr. MacDonald: So I'm going to join forces with him, at least on this side of the House, and see if we can't get a little more reasonable and effective approach to the problems of Agriculture and Food.

The important aspect of this ministry, which brings everybody into it including the city slicker and the member for York South, is that we may not all be farmers but we all have a rather fond attachment to food at least three times a day. As I look at some of my colleagues around here, obviously it is more often than three times a day.

Mr. Sargent: I am on a diet.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We are cutting right back.

Mr. MacDonald: What I want to do, Mr. Chairman, in my introductory remarks, is to give something of an overview because, along with the hon. member for Huron-Bruce, there are many aspects on individual estimates which we will get down to as part of the nitty-gritty in the next day or week, or however long it takes to complete these estimates.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Maybe tonight!

Mr. MacDonald: Agriculture is enjoying a period of buoyancy; nobody can deny that. The only thing that disturbs me when the minister led off on these estimates was that he indulged in what, may I kindly say, was a bit of political rhetoric.

I can understand how for years he has been trying to lead the farmers, or feel that the farmers were going to move into the promised land of fuller acknowledgement of their contribution to the overall economy; and now that they are getting something approaching that fuller contribution, he was in the mood of uncritical ecstasy. In fact his comment was: "I have always said that there would come a time when the farmer would really come into his own because of the need for food production; that time, in my humble opinion, has arrived."

Well Mr. Minister, at best that is a half-truth. And in fact the current situation at the moment proves how much it is a half-truth. It may be that society is getting some appreciation of the role of farmers in society and in the economy; but the problem is that an appreciation of the farmers' role is so bedeviled by basic misconceptions that I am not as optimistic that even the propaganda value of recognizing the farmers' role has

been achieved—to say nothing of recognizing some of the grim, hard realities, which really haven't changed in spite of his better income position at the moment.

And the best proof of it, quite frankly, is in a point that was dealt with in an exchange of questions this afternoon. I happened to be driving in my car a few days ago and listened to radio broadcasts on the half-hour, if not on the hour, about the farmers getting a 40 per cent increase in their profits last year.

Well, I just don't understand how any group of statisticians in Ottawa, or anywhere, would come to such a gross misrepresentation of the picture as to put on the airwaves and in the media across this country that farmers are getting a 40 per cent increase in their profits.

I agree with the hon. member for Huron-Bruce; I don't know why the hon. minister—who has the capacity to get up on the political podium and scream from the rooftops—wasn't on his podium as quickly as those newscasts started coming across.

Anybody who knows anything about agriculture knows that the 40 per cent increase was net income. And for most farmers—other than the few who may have incorporated and deducted a wage for themselves before they came to a so-called net profit position—that cannot be described, even loosely as profit. Because what you have got to deduct from that 40 per cent increase is some sort of a wage for the farmer; and indeed in many instances for some members of his family. In addition, if you are going to be business-like in your approach, you have got to deduct a fair return for his capital investment. If we accept the figures of the OFA that the average farm income investment is \$80,000 and that today the average legitimate income from that would be seven per cent, that's \$5,600. What do they now say is the average net income of farmers—\$4,800, \$5,000, \$5,500?

Mr. Gaunt: It is \$4,800.

Mr. MacDonald: That was last year, \$4,800. I don't think that includes the 40 per cent increase this year. If you were to deduct that, to say nothing about a fair living wage for the farmer—

Mr. Sargent: They spend more in gasoline allowance than that.

Mr. MacDonald: If you were to deduct a fair return on his capital, as is done for any other businessman, he would have earned

nothing—in fact minus \$800. For the media and the whole establishment, including this minister, to tolerate that kind of proposition for one moment without the minister raising his voice, I find a bit intolerable. Yet that's what happened only a week ago.

I am sorry I can't share the minister's optimism that the farmers have suddenly emerged in the promised land. The farmers have the same old difficulty. Indeed, the proof of it is in another little clipping, which didn't get the coverage on all of the airwaves, and perhaps we should take a look at it.

A Canadian Press despatch on May 29, about a week ago, said:

The cost of operating a farm jumped 6.1 per cent in the first three months of this year, Statistics Canada reports. By comparison, food prices rose 3.5 per cent in the same period.

In short, the cost of producing the food was up twice as much in the first three months of this year as the cost of the food to the consumer.

If you wanted further evidence of the old, traditional, grinding cost-price squeeze which has kept farmers down for years, it is still there; there's the evidence.

So why the Minister of Agriculture and Food for one fleeting moment would get up and kid himself or anybody else that the farmers have arrived at anything like a fleeting glimpse of the promised land, I don't know. Clearly, when this impact comes into play, the impact of these rising costs, the farmer's position isn't going to be any better; it may be infinitely worse. The sources of that 6.1 per cent increase in costs in the first three months of this year—6.1 per cent in three months—are an 18 per cent increase in livestock feed—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Soya bean feed!

Mr. MacDonald: —a 15 per cent increase in feeder cattle and a 31 per cent increase in seed.

The soya bean is part of the whole factor, I suppose, in livestock feed. But it is those kinds of increases that have produced an overall increase in farm production costs of 6.1 per cent. By the time we get to July 1, or the first of next year, and we take a look at the cost-price squeeze that farmers are in, we won't be able to conclude that their position is any better. Their costs are running ahead of their increases in income on the basis of that evidence.

I want to pause there and create a context in which my remarks, whatever I may say tonight or later during the estimates, should be put. This is the other point I want to put to the minister when he has a tendency, after all of these years of frustration in trying to lead the farmers into the promised land to think he has got them there; because in fact they are not! There are four basic facts of which I think every member of this House and every citizen who is buying food should be aware.

The first one is this: The food industry today is the biggest industry in Canada; but what certain people tend to get out of perspective is that agriculture today represents only 20 per cent of the food industry, and no more. The rest of it is made up of transportation costs, storage, retailers, processors and all of that infinitely growing group of middlemen who are cutting into the consumer's dollar while the farmer gets relatively little. Packaging is likely another item I could have included in that list.

That's point one. Agriculture today represents only 20 per cent of the food industry.

The second point: During the last 20 years, the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar has dropped from just under 60 cents to under 40 cents. One gets varying figures. I noticed some figures from Ottawa the other day; they were 37 cents. I noticed some figures from the United States where they said that the farmer's share was 32 cents and the rest of the food industry was getting 68 cents. So one can assume that what the farmer is getting is in the range of 35 to 40 cents of the consumer's dollar.

However, I come to point three, which is the important point. When you talk about the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar, that's his gross income—not his net income. You've got to deduct from that all of his rising costs of production—costs of production that are rising even faster now than during the last 10 or 15 years. And in Canada the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar in terms of net income is 11 cents. That's the national figure.

I come to point four. The Ontario farmer's share of the consumer's dollar is only 8½ cents, because much of the production of food in the Province of Ontario requires much more processing than, for example, is required for the production of cereals on the Prairies. So the Ontario farmer's share in terms of net income of the consumer's dollar is 8½ cents as compared with the 11 cents for the whole of the country.

When one takes a look at those four basic facts, one gets a perspective for assessing agriculture and a perspective for taking a look at the long-term, continuing problems of the farmer. They haven't altered. With these recent figures detailing the increasing cost of production, I would suggest that they may even be getting worse.

Mr. Chairman, there is really a simple solution to the problem of the farmers. When I get simplistic in my approach to a very complex problem I like to present this. In the last year food prices have gone up 13 per cent. That means almost three times during the year the food dollar has grown to \$1.05. You have to pay an extra nickel to get the same amount of food.

If the next time the consumer's food dollar went from \$1 to \$1.05 that extra five cents could go to the farmer in the Province of Ontario, his returns would jump from 8½ cents to 13½ cents—about a 60 per cent increase. It would be absolutely unbelievable. A genuine 60 per cent increase in his net income.

And I come back to a point on which I have almost quit griping, because I can't get anywhere; either with the minister or with the former members of the farm income committee. They copped out on the proposition of incentive incomes. The whole concept of incentive incomes which provoked the establishment of the farm income committee back in 1966, at a time when you had some unity on the farm front between the federation and the farm union, was the proposition that if you had incentive incomes, assuring the farmers what they were entitled to because of their labour, because of their investment, because of everything that they contributed, then you would keep farmers in the game instead of having them move out of it in ever increasing numbers.

But the farm income committee came to the conclusion that you can't do it within one province if you are not doing it nationally, or that it was a very complex problem and you couldn't work it out; they copped out completely on the proposition of incentive incomes for farmers.

Some day I hope we can get back to that. Quite frankly, if you got back to that and faced up to the problem of creating the mechanism for establishing it, then you would say the next time the consumer's dollar goes from \$1 to \$1.05 that extra five cents is going to go right back to the farmer and not be strained through the infinite number of middle men so that the farmer gets little

of it, if anything at all. That would really increase his income until, Mr. Minister, he would then be in the promised land; and I'd join him on the political podium and proclaim it. But he is certainly not there yet.

Just let me again, to complete the context in which I want to make my remarks tonight, pick on some of the comments of the hon. member for Huron-Bruce. I agree with the hon. member for Huron-Bruce, and Gene Whelan and anybody else making the comment today—and I also agree with the hon. member for Huron-Bruce that it's time the minister was making similar comments that farm productivity has increased more than any other industry in this country, and therefore the prattle one sometimes gets from the *Globe* and *Mail* editorial writers, or from so-called farm consultants of the Royal Bank, about the inefficiency of the farmers is irrelevant. There may be some farmers who are inefficient. There are some MPPs who are inefficient. Name a group which hasn't got some inefficient members in it. But overall, the agricultural industry has been phenomenally efficient. That's point one.

Secondly, I would agree that the Canadian consumer, relatively speaking, compared with the consumer in Britain or France or Europe or any place in the world, is getting a fair deal for his dollar. He's getting more food for the dollar earned. But where I part company with the hon. member for Huron-Bruce—and Gene Whelan, and all the rest of them—is that there's a tendency to lump the whole of the food industry and say they're all doing a magnificent job and there are no villains. Mr. Chairman, hogwash!—and that's an appropriate comment in the text of these estimates—there are villains.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Tell them what David Archer said.

Mr. MacDonald: I will before it's all over, I will; you wait.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Read David Archer's views into the record.

Mr. MacDonald: It's a cop-out to say there are no villains.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He is a well-known farmer.

Mr. MacDonald: And I suggest to the hon. member for Huron-Bruce and anybody else who peddles that line, that to try to defend the farmers getting a fair return now by ignoring the fact that there are some people in the food industry engaging in a ripoff, is

no service to the farmers or the food industry or anybody else.

Before I'm finished with these estimates I want to say a little bit about the kind of attitude that you find, for example, in the Ontario Food Council; the idea that the food industry in this country is absolutely magnificent and beyond criticism. That is nonsense.

The food industry, as we see it in retail stores today, is a symbol of a kind of gimmickry, and deceit of the consumer, and wastage, that comes very close to being obscene. There's no need for defending all that as you seek to defend a fair return to the farmers, because when you come to the proposition of a fair return to the farmers I'll take a back seat to none of you in doing battle on that issue.

Let me digress from the Ontario scene for a moment, Mr. Chairman. I want your forbearance if you think I'm departing from the Ontario estimates, because I'm going to get back to the Ontario estimates with a pretty strong message as to what we should be doing here. But I think we've got to take a look at it in the context of what's happening elsewhere.

A very interesting thing happened last fall. When the federal election was over and we had a minority government in Ottawa, you had a situation in which it became necessary for the government, and everybody else—since nobody had an exclusive control of power—to come to grips with some of the urgent problems. Whatever your or my or anybody else's estimate may be as to the causes for the switch in votes in the last election, the post election as well as the pre-election assessment indicated that what worried people more than anything else was the problem of prices. And top on the list, within the totality of the problem of prices, was food prices. Just as back in the 1930s governments finally had no alternative but to face up to the fact that if you had massive unemployment you couldn't wash your hands of responsibility, that governments must accept some responsibility for it, it's interesting that 35 years later, in the 1970s, we have finally reached the stage where governments at least are now willing to pay lip service to accepting an obligation for coping with excessive prices.

I have my deep reservations as to how far the Trudeau government or a Stanfield government or the Davis government would go in coming to grips with this, but at least they now have to pay lip service to it, because it is a matter of widespread and grow-

ing concern among the public. The result was that a committee was set up to look into the whole question of the trend in food prices.

It was a pretty frustrating experience. I was interested in the comment from the hon. member for Huron-Bruce with regard to it—that the committee convicted the entire food industry, and therefore he concluded there were no villains.

I would agree it was a slapdash, hit and miss operation in which you got conflicting evidence. There was neither the basic information nor the willingness nor capacity on the part of the committee to adjudicate between this conflicting evidence.

That is something we have to get around to some time. If a court with one witness comes in with one bit of evidence and another witness comes in with contradictory evidence, the function and the role of the court is to adjudicate between the conflicting evidence and to find out where the truth lies. We haven't got around to that on the question of where the responsibility is for the increasing food prices. All we have is a growing mass of conflicting information, with everybody blaming the other guy.

What really exasperates me is that on occasion during the last three or four months I have seen CBC panels on which they would have a food processor, a farmer who is producing the beef and somebody else. They would all end up with the same sort of results; all blaming everybody else. Then they all copped out, like the hon. member for Huron-Bruce copped out tonight, by saying in fact there are no villains, we are all good fellows.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You are finding the villains who don't have any votes.

Mr. MacDonald: What do you mean by that?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The middleman, the so-called middleman.

Mr. MacDonald: You are suggesting the only reason I am accusing them of being the villains is because they don't have any votes?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is one of the reasons.

Mr. MacDonald: That is about the normal par for the perception of a Liberal interjection.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Do you believe that eggs ought to be 40 cents a dozen and milk 25 cents a quart?

Mr. MacDonald: Nonsense!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Then let's see you call for higher prices!

Mr. MacDonald: We will get around to dealing with that.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh yes, as soon as you read David Archer's views.

Mr. MacDonald: We have obviously got you exercised.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): In fact, you are increasingly exercised these days.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I am interested in what you have to say.

Mr. Ruston: Anxiously waiting!

Mr. MacDonald: As a matter of fact, since you joined the 1,100 farmers who have got out of dairying, you have nothing else to do but get exercised on issues like this.

Mr. Chairman: Order. The member for York South has the floor.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I do a lot of exercising on the farm. I don't spread it all here like you do.

Mr. Sargent: Old MacDonald had a farm!

Mr. Lewis: I don't think that has anything to do with the agricultural estimates. I think it has to do with the member for York Centre (Mr. Deacon).

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Tell us about the middleman and how all the money is sopped up by the middleman like David Archer said.

Mr. Sargent: Let farmer MacDonald talk.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Old MacDonald!

Mr. Lewis: You stop at slander.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, the net results of this rather frustrating exercise in Ottawa is that the Liberals were persuaded, because they had no alternative under the existing political circumstances, to set up a prices review board. I don't want rather forcefully to remind you what party has been arguing that a prices review board has a legitimate role for quite some years, whether in the food field or preferably in the broader field, but you have to make a start somewhere and the food field is a good place to start. Of course, it has been the New Democratic Party.

Mr. P. J. Yakabuski (Renfrew South): Do you include wages?

Mr. MacDonald: Having said that, Mr. Chairman, just let me add one or two points. I have no illusions as to the limitations of a prices review board. I understand and I share the farmers' apprehensions about setting up a prices review board in the area of food alone. What you are going to do is to isolate food price increases and try to fix responsibility. There is danger of forgetting the rest of the picture, including the costs of production for the farmers, which range beyond the food price itself. I share that apprehension; but I think one can guard against it.

I would agree to a minor, fleeting degree with the contention of the Tory party in Ottawa that it would be better to have a prices review board that was taking a look at the broad spectrum rather than focussing on food. But that's just their excuse for copping out on anything, including food. Their alternative, which apparently nobody including this Tory government is in favour of, is a price and wages freeze across the board.

It's really a bit mind-boggling to have a party that wouldn't intervene at all in the economy—that believed it was the God-given right of everybody in economy to do as he pleased—suddenly do a backflip because they think it's politically the thing to do at this time and they want to have a wage and a price freeze across the board.

Mr. Sargent: It is the same speech you gave last year.

Mr. MacDonald: You weren't here for it last year.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I was here for it six years ago.

Mr. J. M. Turner (Peterborough): It will be the same next year, too.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): It always seems like last year's speech.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Very good, though, Donald.

Mr. Stokes: The truth hurts, Donald.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, it's obvious that when the capacity to absorb a few new ideas is so small that it begins running over; they can't grasp any more; they run out rather early.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: These are new ideas?

Mr. MacDonald: They run out rather early, whether it be with the rump here or over among the Liberals.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The new idea is that the Conservatives and the Liberals are bad and the NDP is good.

Mr. MacDonald: I think that there is a legitimate area for a government to move in, and I trust that the government in Ottawa is going to move in with some vigour in reviewing the prices; precisely because I think it is time we began to get some body of facts with regard to the infinite complexity of the food industry.

I repeat: This may be a long journey we are starting on; but it's better to take the first step in that long journey, because the people of the country are interested in what is happening in the whole pricing of food. The first step may legitimately be taken in this area. One can take it without getting caught in some sort of a squeeze that's going to penalize the farmers and try to fix the blame on them for rising food prices.

In fact my conviction is that if you really look into the picture and get the full range of the details, you will discover rather quickly that it isn't the farmer, it's some of the other middlemen.

For whatever reason, a variety of people—some of them within earshot of myself at the moment—don't really want to do that. They don't really want to get at these facts in case they come up with some measure of truth as to what the situation is.

Mr. Stokes: The Liberal philosophy is that the consumer isn't paying enough. That is what they are saying.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And the NDP philosophy is that eggs are all right at 30 cents.

Mr. MacDonald: No, no!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Milk at 25 cents, and there is still money in it for farmers.

Mr. Stokes: No, you are being ridiculous.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You can't have it both ways.

Mr. Stokes: You are being ridiculous.

Mr. Ruston: You want eggs at 30 cents a dozen.

Mr. Stokes: No, no. You are being ridiculous.

Mr. MacDonald: Have I got the floor still, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Give the Minister of Agriculture and Food the jabs for a while.

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): Bob, we want eggs at 30 cents, but the farmers to get 35 cents.

Mr. MacDonald: Just before I leave this, Mr. Chairman, I want to list five or six reasons why I think a prices review board to examine certain of the most flagrant aspects of the situation within the food industry is preferable to the straitjacket of a price freeze.

Again I remind you that I am raising this because I want to come back to a counterpart of it at which I think we've got to take a look at the provincial level. At the moment, with all of these interruptions you may have missed the theme that I was trying to establish. That is a broader picture within which we ultimately are going to fit.

I think there are five or six reasons why a prices review board, even if restricted to the food field, has validity. One is that it provides an opportunity for a selective approach that enables a swift and a searching examination of the specific areas of the food industry where corrective action might quickly and fairly be taken.

Secondly, it doesn't punish the fair dealer nor the ordinary wage earner as across the board controls would do.

Thirdly, it doesn't freeze and thereby legitimize existing inequities. That's the great folly of a price freeze such as the federal Tory party is seeking at the present time.

Fourthly, by forcing public disclosures of pricing policy and making an example where necessary of specific instances or elements in the food industry, the prices review board can break through the attitude of helplessness so many share in dealing with this difficult problem. It is a helplessness that many people use as an excuse for copping out and saying: "Let's accept it because there's nobody really to blame."

If any firm in the food industry knows that it will be exposed, and conceivably regulated if it tries to gouge the public, it's far less likely to try. That's why there is value in having this kind of a watchdog on the scene, so to speak. We in the New Democratic Party feel that strong action arising from the work of a review board can, in a relatively short

time, stabilize some of the excessive increases that we have seen in recent months.

Fifthly, it avoids the buildup of the kind of choking bureaucracy which an across-the-board freeze and controls would require.

Sixthly, it constitutes action while a freeze constitutes only a postponement of action. The obvious question that many people ask themselves is, if you put a freeze on now and keep it for six months or a year or for two years, and then you take it off; what's going to happen then? You haven't really corrected the situation; you've just arrested it. When you take it off the prices, with the pressure that has built up in the interval, will likely take off for the heavens even more than before.

I think all of those reasons add up to a very valid conclusion—that a prices review board is a much more effective, sensible and reasonable approach than an attempt to freeze.

However, let's now come back to the Ontario scene and take a look at what we might and should do in the Province of Ontario.

A few months ago I was rather interested to discover—although a little shamefaced, to be frank with you—that along with the farm income report which was published in January, 1969 or 1970 if I recall correctly, there were a number of research reports. One of them in research report No. 14, entitled "Wholesaling and Retailing of Food in Ontario." It was written by three people, according to the listing here. One of them, J. H. Weijs, I understand at one point was on the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food; he subsequently went to Hedlin Menzies and now, I understand, is with a private operation. Another was William Janssen who, the minister will be interested to know, if he doesn't know now, is the head of the policy secretariat of the Department of Agriculture in Manitoba. He's continued with some of the bright ideas he wrote of in this report. The third was Diane Kennedy, who I understand was a postgraduate student.

This is not only an interesting report, but in my view is one of the best things that exists in the Province of Ontario. To my knowledge, there has been no particular attention paid to it.

On page 23, it makes a point which I think is maybe an appropriate starting point. They draw a parallel between Canada and the United States and point out, if I may quote briefly: "In the United States the

National Commission on Food Marketing published, in 1966, detailed estimates of the cost components which account for the spread between the farm and the retail prices."

Just in case you didn't get that while you were rubbing your eyes, Mr. Chairman, I want to repeat it. "It detailed estimates of the cost components which accounted for the spread between the farm and the retail prices. In Canada no such detailed studies have ever been considered." And that, I want to submit to the minister, is the main burden of my remarks tonight. We're back at square one. We've got a job to do and we haven't even started to tackle it.

Since agriculture is only 20 per cent of the food industry, when you get into the food industry you have to contend with all these other components. We don't know what they contribute to the cost of food. We've no basic information.

I've talked with your economics branch. I'm always a little hard put to know what one should report of private talks with civil servants; I don't want to get them into a compromised position, but I think it's factual, I'm only stating a fact. There has been some study done of this kind of price spread between the farm and the consumer at varying times over the last few years, but it has been in relation to an ad hoc problem when it arose, and there has been no continuing study. We have no detailed information.

The committee in Ottawa made a start on the job. Now they are going to continue. The prices review board in food is going to make some sort of a start on the job.

It is fascinating to discover that when John Young was riding rough herd on the Canadian economy through the so-called Prices and Income Commission for a number of years, they never got around to taking a look at food. This whole area has been completely neglected, and neither this minister or this ministry or the federal government at Ottawa, or anybody in Canada, has any detailed information with regard to the infinite number of components that make up the cost between what the farmer gets at the gate and what ultimately the consumer has to pay.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Only David Archer!

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I'll get to David Archer. I'll put it on the record. The hon. member seems to have a one-track mind tonight. It is out of the gutter back in the dairy barn, but it is obsessed with one thing now.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Let's forget about David Archer for a moment. The Liberals live with obsessions. Their whole motivation in politics is a reaction to something.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I know what the hon. member's motivation is.

Mr. MacDonald: Sure! I can tell the hon. member what it is.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: With David Archer's help! Let's hear what he says about food costs.

Mr. MacDonald: We are going to get to that.

I made a reference to the National Commission on Food Marketing. Back in 1964 when President Johnson was in power in the United States they set up this commission. It is made up of five members from the Senate, five members from the House of Representatives and five members from the public. They spent two years doing a very detailed analysis of the whole food industry. And that detailed analysis, which is in the "Food from Farmer to Consumer Report," was backed up by 10 different technical studies, one of which I have here; and I invite hon. members who are interested in this to take a look at it.

This copy is from the Legislative Library. "The Cost Components of the Farm-Retail Price Spreads for Food." What they did was analyse the major components of the so-called statistical food basket. Quite frankly, I don't know whether the United States has kept this information up to date. It is fascinating, when you read the report of this National Commission on Food Marketing, that they went through all of the same kind of exercise we have experienced in Canada. The majority of them found villains, and they named the villains. And I will give you some quotes to suggest who they thought the villains were.

But there was a minority, a militant group of Republicans and Democrats, the real moss-backs, who spent their time being critical of the majority and saying that the food industry was magnificent—one of the most efficient industries in the country. They washed their hands of trying to find where the villain might be in the picture and where they might improve it.

So they went through the same sort of an exercise as we are going through in Canada. The only difference was that in the United States the majority of them recognized

that perhaps there were some villains and they drew attention to them.

Mr. J. Riddell (Huron): They are digging the villains out now, but it is not in connection with food.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. member is right!

However, let me come back to Ontario. I'd like to put it on the record, just so the hon. Leader of the Opposition and the minister might not come to the conclusion that I was talking wholly in terms of quotes from Dave Archer and the recent publications of the OFL.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I understand we are going to get to that.

Mr. MacDonald: I will just skip through a number of pages here on this research report, "Wholesaling and Retailing of Food in Ontario," which was prepared for the special committee on farm income by a former member of this ministry and a bright young man who has since gone on to greener fields.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What about the research assistant?

Mr. MacDonald: To quote from the report on page 2:

The approach to the analyses used in this report rejects the view that the performance of the market system is somehow pre-ordained, that the outcome, as the natural results of the market forces of supply and demand, is within narrow limits the only possible outcome. The view taken here is that the marketing system is not an impersonal, passive, neutral intermediary between producers and ultimate consumers, but rather consists of firms with objectives that are not automatically and completely consistent with the interests of the producers and the consumers.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: There must be a profit motive. Good heavens!

Mr. MacDonald: In other words, that there may conceivably be some villains! And so they seek them!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: There might even be some profit.

Mr. MacDonald: They then pointed out, for example, that 60 per cent of the retail food market in Ontario—and I remind you this is for the year 1968-1969 when this document was prepared—60 per cent of the food market was in the three or four big chains;

another 34 per cent of it was in the so-called chain bringing together the independent retailers, the whole IGA-M. Loeb setup. So you have in excess of 90 per cent of the retailing of food in the hands of a very few people. One of the conclusions that came out of the National Commission on Food Marketing in the United States was a tentative conclusion—namely, that the consequences of this very intensive concentration of power, particularly at the retail level, were almost inestimable at that stage, back in 1966, but they were clearly having a very, very great impact.

This report isn't quite so hesitant. They go on to point out some of the practices of these retailers. This quotation, for example: "Competition among supermarkets has taken on a form that is essentially different from price competition."

They refer to advertising, which is one of the major gimmicks on which they spend so much money. One of the major elements of supermarketing today is their lavish advertising programmes, and their comment, quoted from another source, was: "For larger scale advertising to work, the buyer must be only partially informed about the nature of what he is buying and the product must be complex enough so that the precise evaluation is not possible. These conditions are perfectly met by grocery retailers." In short, the function of advertising isn't to inform the consumer, it is deliberately to confuse the consumer so that he won't know what the overall picture is.

Then they go on, on pages 13 and 14, to point out that: "It is commonly accepted that the price of an item bears some definite relationship to its cost, as it would if any standard markup employed. This is no longer valid for items sold in the supermarkets." And they elaborate at some detail as to how in the supermarket you have your so-called loss leaders, where they will have a deliberately low price to bring the people in, with a calculated increase in the price of other products to be able to rip off there and compensate—indeed more than compensate—for the loss leader they happened to have for that day.

Says this research study, produced for the minister's own farm income committee: "If they"—the supermarkets—"were to operate with set price lists, consumers would have the opportunity of making comparisons over extended periods of time and of discovering the stores which for their particular needs were most economical." But of course the purpose of advertising is deliberately to confuse that, because they change their loss

leaders so that you never know which is the store in which you might best do your shopping.

They comment on page 15: "The best price mix for a store would be a minimum of strategic items at lower prices to attract the customers and a maximum of higher priced items to increase the profits."

You know, it is a magnificent philosophy. It is deceiving the public and then skinning them after they have been deceived. That is the whole function of their advertising; documented by your own studies, not by others.

They go on to point out how you can distort the whole market. If a supermarket insists on using, for example beef as a loss leader for a time, you distort the whole relationship between that and other meat products. If this is continued for any great length of time, it is going to eventually have an impact upon the producer, who is forced to shift to producing something else; when really he is reacting to a market which is rigged. It is not a market operating in accordance with the mythical law of supply and demand, that is acting in a divinely ordained way; it is something that is manipulated by the people who are running the supermarkets.

Now my point, Mr. Chairman, is this—I think it is time that we came to some conclusion on this, which is only one of literally a thousand different aspects of the infinitely complex food industry on which we have got to gather the facts six or eight months from now, after we have got those facts I don't want to see a farmer on a panel with a food processor and a supermarket man, with the farmer making excuses for the supermarket. Quite frankly when he does this he is not doing any service to the farmers. When I talk to the farmers they have no doubts that the supermarket is one of the villains in the piece. And yet too often farm spokesmen don't emphasize that.

Since the Leader of the Opposition has gone out and he won't be exercised by it, I just want to draw attention to one or two points that have been set down in this "Food for Thought" produced by the research department of the Ontario Federation of Labour. I don't think the Ontario Federation of Labour lays any claim to this being a definitive document. The problem is that nobody has the basic facts at the moment to come up with a definitive document. But it is a useful accumulation of information that relates to the Canadian scene. Let me, Mr. Chairman, read you one paragraph:

On January 27, 1973, one housewife's bill at a Toronto chain store totalled \$21.08. The primary producer's share of this amounted to a mere \$7.72.

A Saskatchewan farmer received three cents for the wheat in a loaf of bread selling at 37 cents. A Bradford market—

Where is our friend from Bradford? He's out looking after the energy problem tonight?

A Bradford market gardener was paid three cents for carrots, requiring virtually no processing, that sold for 13 cents.

A St. Catharines fruit farmer picked up 7.7 cents for canned peaches stamped at 39 cents.

Now there are Canadian examples of price spreads. I'll be brutally frank with you: I don't know how the OFL got those figures, because I have been trying to get them, and I have been trying to find people in the agricultural field who could get them. But nobody has the information to document them.

I'll tell you where they got them. They got them from an article in the Toronto Star by Pat McNenly, an article that the minister was very proud of because it said the things he wanted to hear. Perhaps the minister will be willing to accept these figures.

But my point is that it is time we tried to document them. If you take a look at the American report of the National Commission on Food Marketing, points out that the farmers' share of the consumer dollar is roughly 37 to 38 cents across the board. It ranges, believe it or not, from butter for which farmers get 71 cents of the consumers' dollar, to canned beets for which farmers get seven cents of the consumers' dollar.

We've sometimes heard the comment that the label on the can costs more now, certainly the can itself costs more than the contents of the can; that kind of a problem. We have got to get some facts on this kind of a problem.

What the OFL was doing was reproducing something that had been researched by an enterprising journalist who came up with a story which on balance, was a good story. But I don't think we have any documentation as to whether that is really the case.

However, there are a few other important points here, Mr. Chairman. I quote from the OFL study:

Evidence was presented to an anti-trust committee in the United States in 1969, chaired by Senator Phillip Hart, and it showed that of \$780 billion spent by US

consumers in 1969, about \$200 billion, more than 25 per cent, purchased, absolutely nothing of real value.

And their comment is that this astronomical sum was accredited to "monopoly price gouging." That will arouse the leader of the Liberal Party again.

Deceptive packaging—

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): He needs something to arouse him after listening to you.

Mr. MacDonald: He does, you are right!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Don't say that!

Mr. MacDonald: "Phoney advertising; promotional gimmicks; excessive markups between the producers and users; worthless beauty aids; useless drugs; short weighting—and all the other excesses of modern marketing."

Another study by the US Federal Trade Commission adduced that:

Consumers were fleeced of about \$15 billion a year by management inefficiency and monopoly and oligopolistic pricing in 100 manufacturing industries.

Now for those of you who may dismiss that as nonsense, I ask you to go back and read the comments of Bob Macaulay when he was the man who was trying—well if I can quote Bob directly: "Get the businessmen of Ontario up off their butts to fight for world markets instead of making excuses about their inefficiency back home" and so on—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Wasn't that Stan Randall?

Mr. MacDonald: No; that was Bob Macaulay.

Mr. Shulman: They both went to the same rest.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Sounds like Stan—what is his name—Randall?

Mr. MacDonald: However, Mr. Chairman, let me get this translated into Ontario terms. Here is the usefulness of the OFL documents. Divided by the customary Canadian-USA population factor of 10 per cent, overcharging ferretted out by Senator Hart's committee averages \$543 for every man, woman and child in Canada. For the average Canadian family, this is almost \$2,000 a year of money spent that adds nothing to the value of the product.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Was that sufficient reason to support the beef boycott?

Mr. MacDonald: They didn't support the beef boycott.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: CUPE did. Isn't that part of the OFL?

Mr. MacDonald: Your simplistic approach to a complicated scene, whether it's on the—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Well, it's factual.

Mr. MacDonald: —labour front or the farm front, gets you into difficulties.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: You don't understand the labour movement.

An hon. member: You just don't understand it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You've just got to remember that the farmers get information other than just what you feed them. They realize it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And the kind of support they got.

Mr. Stokes: They really supported you, didn't they?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Sure they did. In Huron county they didn't support the NDP; you didn't even come third.

Mr. MacDonald: However, let me come back home again, Mr. Chairman, because I know you are more interested in Ontario affairs.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Stokes: Pretty slim!

Mr. MacDonald: I thought the hon. member from Huron-Bruce led off in these estimates, but either the leader doesn't think it was a good enough lead-off or he's got to get into this; because he's trying to usurp the time here.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: No, no, I just can't let you get away with this; trying to make your argument on both sides of the fence.

Mr. MacDonald: The report of the royal commission on consumer problems and inflation on the prairies—another part of this country, but at least it is part of the country where they did some studying of the situation

back in 1966 and 1967—exposed other hidden costs that pop out of hiding and onto the price tags. The report said, and I quote:

There are twice as many stores and twice as much floor space as can be justified on the grounds of efficiency. Advertising in the five surveyed cities is noticeably higher than elsewhere. From the point of view of society, advertising involves a clear and substantial cost to produce uncertain benefit. Chains have used advertising to act as a barrier to new competition, permitting them to charge prices which are high enough to earn them monopoly profit. Luxurious and expensive supermarkets, built to lure customers away from other stores, have raised the cost of food distribution.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Where do you buy your groceries?

Mr. MacDonald: That's a Canadian comment!

And then they do a breakdown, Mr. Chairman, of what this means to the consumer. The excess profit, in the instance of the supermarkets in the prairies, cost the consumer \$9.40; the excess capacity cost them \$51.88. The advertising costs were \$14.80; and the luxurious stores beyond what was necessary from the little corner store where we could get our food just as well, is \$38.72—for a total of \$114.80 per family.

And they come to a conclusion, which I submit to you has some application in the Province of Ontario. The report of that prairie commission charged:

It is clear that the grocery trade on the prairies is making excess profits. The top four firms directly control over two-thirds of the market in all five prairie cities. This strongly indicates that excess profits earned in the prairies are due to monopoly control.

May I interject and remind you that in the Province of Ontario you have got close to 85 or 90 per cent of control in the hands of five different chains—so the monopoly control exists here, too. I pick up on the quotation.

The dominant position of the large firms permits them to set prices and profit margins above what would prevail in a more competitive market. Even a greater amount of excess profit and a greater degree of monopoly power appears to exist on the Prairies, if the operating margins for the United States were used as a competitive standard. Prairie grocers earn profits 200 to 300 per cent above the American level.

Now, what's the situation in Ontario? I don't know.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is out west where they've got those NDP governments!

Mr. MacDonald: That's why they've got the NDP governments.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And what are they doing about it?

Mr. MacDonald: I don't know what the situation is in the Province of Ontario. The burden of my comment to the minister tonight, Mr. Chairman, is that he doesn't know and his economics department doesn't know.

In Ottawa they've made a start on the prices investigation committee and now on the prices review board. Conceivably they will come up with some facts.

However, we've got a problem here. Anybody can investigate, but if you ever want to get around to doing something about it, there's a constitutional problem. The whole question of controls, or of checking excessive pricing, in the view of constitutional experts is a mix of federal-provincial responsibilities.

I might say within these four walls—I suppose it will leak out—we have gone to some constitutional experts, like Frank Scott and Andrew Brewin in our caucus in Ottawa, who is an acknowledged authority. These men have an acknowledged authority in this field. It's their considered view that there will have to be an exercise in co-operative federalism if you're ever going to come to grips with this field. This is necessary to check circumstances which you may come to the conclusion are indefensible and should be checked by some sort of legislative action.

How we will build the machinery to do that is one of our problems down the road. I suspect the simplest and most effective kind of machinery would be a federal body in which the provinces would be willing to delegate their power for exercise by that federal body. Thus you would have a joint exercise of federal-provincial authority. We may at some point have to come to grips with that problem of how we get effective machinery.

However, I'm not going to worry about that at the moment. I come back to our most immediate need, Mr. Chairman, which is that we simply don't have the basic information. I submit to this minister that the Province of Ontario has some part to play in getting the basic information. When the Leader of the Opposition this afternoon asked the minister a question with regard to those 40 per cent

so-called increases, the minister's reply, when he was trying to comprehend what the question was for a time, was that he didn't have the facts.

I wanted to interject at that point: "You're right, you don't have the facts". And I think we've got to get those facts.

I want to raise with the minister in a very earnest fashion tonight, the question of where Ontario is going to play its role in this. For example, is it legitimately a role that should be accepted and pursued within the economics department of your ministry? If it is, quite frankly I think there should be a beefing up of the branch so that they can get at this seriously.

Is it a role that might be legitimately taken on by the food council? I want to say some other things about the food council later. Originally the food council, as I recall the debates in this House, was set up because of a feeling on the part of the minister and many other people that we had to come to grips with the problem of vertical integration. As I understand the role of the food council now, I have some doubts as to whether or not they could or would tackle the whole problem of this kind of serious examination of all of the components that make up the costs in the food industry between the producer and the consumer.

But somewhere, either within the department of economics of the ministry, or within the food council, or some other agency as an Ontario counterpart, we have a role to play in the Province of Ontario. And up until now we have not played it. I would be very interested to know what the minister's reaction is to that proposition.

Finally, by way of another overview, I want to pick up from a debate we had in this House a week or two ago when, interestingly enough, the Minister of Agriculture and Food wasn't here and the provincial Treasurer wasn't here, and the Treasurer's parliamentary assistant was piloting through a bill to repeal the Ontario Agricultural Development Act. As the Leader of the Opposition and I pointed out at that time, we had no particular objection to the tidying up which the repeal of that Act represented, because all it meant was that a redundant Act was going to be cleared off the statute books and the few loans of 20 or 30 years ago that had not yet been repaid by the farmers were going to be transferred for collection purposes over to the Treasury, but in repealing the Agricultural Development Act we were not dealing with the problem that originally pro-

voked the enactment in 1921 of the Agricultural Development Act. There is a rather fascinating turn of the historical wheel, because what happened back in 1921 was that the Drury government, recognizing the chronic problem of the farmer to get necessary credit and capital needs from the normal financial institutions, introduced a package of bills. One of these bills was to establish the provincial savings offices in which we might accumulate money from the people of Ontario; the second was the Ontario Agricultural Development Act, the mechanism of the legislative authority for making loans to farmers.

I say the wheel of history has come full round, because I draw to the minister's attention that, faced with the same kind of a problem in Alberta at the present time, the Conservative government of the Province of Alberta is today accumulating funds through something roughly equivalent to our provincial savings offices, and these funds are now being made available as consumer credit—not just for the farmers but for broader consumer credit.

Coming back and dealing only with the agricultural aspect of this, the Province of Ontario has almost completely opted out of the field of credit for farmers. The one recommendation of the farm income committee that the minister seized upon with almost indecent haste and enacted, was the contention that it would be well to tidy up the sources of farm credit and put them all at the federal level. Therefore the junior farm loan programme came to an end, and I think I am correct in saying that in terms of credit the Province of Ontario is out of it altogether. It is argued that their substitute is the capital grants programme. It is not a substitute, but it partially fills the gap. The minister shakes his head, and I agree with him if anybody argues that—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I never even suggested it.

Mr. MacDonald: Yes. Well, just let me make this point. The capital grants programme has a ceiling of \$3,000 in one category, a ceiling of \$1,500 in the two other categories, and \$500 in the fourth category; with a maximum of \$6,500 for any farmer. And in any one of those categories the grant can't be more than 40 per cent of the project in which the farmer is about to engage.

In short, the capital grant programme in many instances is bait to lure the farmer into a programme for which he will have to seek credit elsewhere. He may get it at the bank, but we are just now learning that the

banks once again are proving to be a rather weak reed for the farmer to lean on, because with the rising interest rates the farm improvement loans are drying up. While some of the head offices of the banks are contending they haven't given any orders not to make these loans, the more important point is they haven't given any reminder to the bank managers that they have an obligation to continue to make these loans. In the absence of that kind of order, of course what the local bank manager is doing is drying up the loans to farmers and putting the loans out elsewhere where he is going to get the most money. That is of course the way banks have traditionally operated.

A week or so ago—have I got to compete with you too, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Stokes: Will the Chairman come to order please?

Mr. Chairman: Yes sir!

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, every other province in this country with agriculture of any consequences has a farm credit programme. I suggest to you that in the Province of Ontario, if we have the high interest rates that we have at the present time, combined with the high cost of production that I noted earlier in my comments, we are going to be back to the traditional position. With respect—and as unprovocatively as I can—the answer once again Mr. Minister, is not going to be to seek a floating rate so that farmers will be frozen out because there is a ceiling on the interest rate. If the rate floats, it will float up to a level which is beyond the capacity of many farmers to carry.

Some may still go and borrow, but then they are into the position where they are not getting a fair return on their overall investment and it makes a mockery of the so-called profits, or more accurately the net income levels the farmers are now being credited with at the present time.

In short, I think there is a place for the Province of Ontario to get back into this field. One could argue on a theoretical basis that it would be ideal for the federal government which has control of banking and monetary matters, to look after farm credit completely, but we have found from years of experience that the federal government doesn't do the job. Moreover, the financial institutions do not do the job. Therefore, if you are going to see that the farmers' needs are met, and met adequately, I think it is

inevitable that the Province of Ontario has to get back into the picture.

I have talked longer than I wanted to.

Mr. Reid: Or we wanted you to.

Mr. MacDonald: With all of these pleasant interruptions I had from my friends, particularly here to the right, I went twice as long as I intended. Any further comments I may have I shall deal with in the course of the individual estimates.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, I listened with a lot of interest to what has been said. Though I must confess with little persuasion in some cases.

I appreciate what my friend from Huron-Bruce has said concerning the present agricultural situation. There is no question that land resources are running out as far as increased productivity and the opportunity to produce more are concerned. I think one of the things we have not mentioned tonight but which has been mentioned on previous occasions, and which is something that is forgotten entirely I believe, is the amount of food that was produced in the transition from horse power to mechanical power. When one considers the enormous number of horses and mules that were used, and that all of them had to live off the land; when that horse power and mule power disappeared, over the whole North American continent, the amount of acres that were released for human food production was phenomenal! That happened, but it was a transition that took place many years ago.

As a matter of fact, I recall when I first came into this Legislature, sitting down and chatting to Dr. Haslett's predecessor, Dr. Howard Patterson, who was then the provincial director of the economics and statistics branch who drew to my attention the fact there was a very great amount of food production gained from that transition. He had it all calculated out, based on a per acre basis for the support of all those animals. That was quite a useful exercise. That is over with today.

I frankly believe that, other than the land resources that are held by the United States in reserve, there are few new frontiers for agricultural food production in this country of ours or on the North American continent.

I agree completely with my friend from Huron-Bruce when he suggests that the farm labour situation is critical. It perhaps has never been more so in the history of our province than it is today, although I recall very well, some years ago, in operating our

own dairy farm, and I am sure I speak for a great many other farmers, there have been times when it was difficult to get satisfactory, reliable and knowledgeable farm help.

Through the farm manpower branch of our ministry we have been successful in bringing to Canada from overseas a substantial number of farm families and single men. We have been able to entice a great many people in Canada into the farm labour force within the Province of Ontario. Contrary to what my hon. friend may believe, 90 per cent of those people that we have placed on farms are still on the farm. It's an amazing development, which has happened now in this country.

Federal Manpower did not have that kind of success with the people they were bringing to this country, because they weren't doing as we are doing; and that is matching up the farmer with the labour source over there or vice versa—matching up the man who wants a job, in the UK, Holland, Belgium, wherever he may be coming from, with the farm operation here in this country. I think this is one of the success stories we have in this ministry; it has been extremely successful. There has been the odd family who has gone back to the old country, but they have been mighty scarce and few and far between.

It has been quite a success story. The only problem is we can't get enough of them, so this is why we embarked upon that junior agricultural programme as a pilot project this year to see whether or not that idea will bear some fruit.

I share the concern that has been expressed by my hon. friend, the member for York South, with regard to the statements that were attributed and appeared in today's issue of the *Toronto Star*. "Prosperity is Back on the Farm. But What Will Consumers Say?" is the headline of the article; and, of course, it fails to mention the fact that the 40 per cent increase referred to for the Province of Ontario in comparison with 43 per cent for all Canada, is simply an increase in income; it is not profit at all, just income.

It is a bit like one of my former NDP opposition people in the great riding of Middlesex North boasting of the great increase that the NDP enjoyed in one particular poll. They had a 100 per cent increase in the vote in that election in comparison with the last election. And by jove, I looked up the statistics to learn just what he really meant. They had two votes in the first election and they had four in the next

one, so they had a 100 per cent increase in votes in that election.

Mr. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Is that true? It happens all over.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That is just about as phoney as that 40 per cent figure that appeared here.

Mr. Turner: That is the trouble with percentages.

An hon. member: That will change one day.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, I venture to suggest that it never will.

Mr. MacDonald: You ask the hon. member for Middlesex South and he will tell you how it went from 1,400 to 4,600 to 8,100 to 9,200.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, I heard those comments on the radio my hon. friend was talking about. I read the report that came out. The report reached our desks last week. It was published in *Ottawa* on May 25; it reached our office less than a week ago.

Mr. MacDonald: Who published it, incidentally?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: It is *Statistics Canada Daily*. There it is right there—*Statistics Canada Daily*.

Mr. MacDonald: Did they call it a profit?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Did they call it a which?

Mr. MacDonald: Do they call it a profit?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, they don't. They say income of farm operators from farming operations by province—income, income of farm operators. I assume this is where the information is taken from. I don't think it is really that important to dwell on that source of information, but I assume that is what it must be.

In our statistics branch we have prepared some rather interesting figures, which I would like to read into the record, Mr. Chairman, because I think it points up the fact and the concern that has been expressed here today and this evening regarding what actually has happened. One can compare the prices of Ontario agricultural products in the years 1971 and 1972 and look at the increased prices.

Take the average price per hundredweight for 1971 of good feeder steers in Toronto. This is feeder steers: \$34.15 in 1971; 1972,

\$39.75, for a 16.4 per cent increase. Now when you look at slaughter steers: \$32.70 in 1971; an average of \$37.20 in 1972, for a 13.8 per cent increase—and these of course, are 1972 figures. When you look at veal calves: \$40.05 in 1971 in comparison with \$45.35 in 1972, for a 13.2 per cent increase. And then you take a look at hogs: \$25.80 in 1971; \$35.10 in 1972, for a 13.6 per cent increase.

But when we come to eggs it is quite a different story. Eggs of all grades, at London grading stations on a per dozen basis: 21.6 cents in 1971; 28.5 cents in 1972, for a 31.9 per cent increase. Take a look at broiler chickens: 27.1 cents in 1971; 1972, 30.5 cents, for a 12.6 per cent increase.

And when you take a look at the index of farm prices, from 1971-1972 a 10.3 per cent increase; that is quite different from what we could be led to believe was a 40 per cent increase as had been indicated in that report. So the figures have to be looked at closely in some of these particular instances.

Total net income of farmers in relation to costs increased about \$140 million, in round figures, between 1971 and 1972. But we looked at where the difference really came, and actually the big difference has come in the increased selling price of cattle, hogs and eggs. This was the real source of extra farm income in that year.

I think we've established pretty well beyond any doubt that the 40 per cent net increase in income is a figure that can be distorted out of all reason or credibility when one considers the figures that I have just enunciated to you this evening. I've never tried to depreciate those figures at all, but there is no point in standing up here talking off the top of your head unless you have the figures and I've just read them to you this very evening.

I listened to my friend from York South talking about various matters pertaining to the food industry and the incentives for farmers. These were recommendations of the farm income committee report that were never implemented for, a variety of reasons.

The incentives may have worked well in theory, they looked as though they could be put into practice. But when you get right down to implementation, even some of the people who were on the committee admitted they weren't as practical a solution as first appeared.

Now, my hon. friend from York South talked about the fact there are villains in the food industry, that there is food store

deceit and there is waste. I suppose when you quote from the David Archer report of the OFL, relayed to the food inquiry committee of Ottawa, one could grasp that intent; or one could see that this is what he was talking about.

Mr. MacDonald: You will recognize him as quoting for the most part from your own research document.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I have to wonder why, if as the member suggested there is such deceit and there is such wastefulness in the food industry—and I'm not here defending the food industry, the processors or the distributors. They are an element of our society and we as agricultural producers need them as much as they need us, because we have to have them for our outlets.

Mr. MacDonald: Let's keep the record straight, though—just keep the record straight. The quotations that you are now setting up to knock down weren't from Dave Archer; they were from your own farm income committee report—research document No. 14.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Right!

Mr. MacDonald: Okay.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: And I'll come to that one in just a few minutes too.

But when one has to talk about the Ontario Food Council defending the food processors and distributors, I want to take some exception to that. I don't think they are defending them any more than I am. They recognize as do I the importance of having them in the total economy and the total food industry of this country. This whole food industry is all one package; it is one operation.

Now, if there are such profits in the food industry, then why don't the co-op stores in this province flourish more? Why doesn't the OFL with its huge sources of money collected from the labour people of this province, open some food stores if there is such profit in it?

Mr. MacDonald: That is a bit of mythology too.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: They haven't done it. We have at least 10 co-op food stores in Ontario. We've got about 800 or 1,000 across Canada. What about the profit picture in those stores? Are they wasting, are they gouging the consumers? Are they participating in the flagrant abuse of advertising that my hon. friend suggests is the case with other stores?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Cliff Pilkey's store almost went broke, didn't it?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Who is being set up here? This is what I want to know. Now if such wonderful things can be done by following that report, which is recommended by my hon. friend and promoted by our friend Janssen—who is now the special advisor to the Minister of Agriculture in the government of Manitoba — why hasn't he implemented it in Manitoba? They've had an NDP government for the last four years, which is now going to the people, and it hasn't done one thing about it, not a thing!

Mr. MacDonald: Oh yes they have.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Not a thing, not a thing!

Let me ask my hon. friend from York South and the people that he has—the few he has behind him there now in that party—

Mr. MacDonald: Look behind you. There is nobody in that bank of seats behind you. You are standing in splendid isolation.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: What is the price of food at the corner of Portage and Main in Winnipeg today? What are the chain stores doing in Manitoba? What action has been taken to control their advertising or to vet the advertising of the chain stores in Manitoba?

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): Takes 100 years to overcome the Tories.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: What about Saskatchewan? He refers to that report, you know. Due to monopoly control in prairie cities—

Mr. Germa: A hundred years of Toryism. We can't correct it in four years.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Not one NDP government — and we've got three of them now, perish the thought, in Canada—has done anything about this business of monopoly control in the food industry in those centres to which the NDP refers.

Yet my friend stands here tonight, Mr. Chairman, and says this Ontario government should do something about these kind of things, when we have those NDP governments which haven't done one single thing about it. This is because they know full well that it's a phoney issue from start to finish.

Mr. MacDonald: It is not a phoney issue. You see, here you are doing research on the

same thing and coming up with no answer at all.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Of course it is. Dead and dried up, no question of it whatever. Now just let me look at this.

Mr. MacDonald: Your conclusion is to defend the status quo.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Obviously if there was anything more to change my friend in Manitoba would have done it long ago.

Mr. MacDonald: We are doing it out there. We will get there.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: He hasn't done a thing; not a thing as a matter of fact.

When he talks about the Manitoba government, I have to look at this OFL report, because I was interested as I read that report. I marked a few things in it. You know, David Archer talks about responsibility of government.

Mr. Stokes: We are not responsible for everything Archer says or writes, you know.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Isn't that a revelation? Isn't that a revelation, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh, oh! You will be struck down.

Mr. Stokes: He can defend himself.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The mouthpiece for the labour industry in this province—so-called; their self-assumed place. That is what they say they are—

Mr. MacDonald: You are the mouthpiece for Gerhard Moog, that is your problem.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: You can't talk yourself out of that one.

Mr. MacDonald: And Fidinam if you want to indulge on that level. Now lets get down to some—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: You can't talk yourself out of that one.

Just listen to this, Mr. Chairman. I was interested in the comments of the Leader of the Opposition when he was questioning the member for York South, talking about the—

Mr. MacDonald: Of course you are both in the same bed and always have been, you are out in Manitoba.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: —talking about the concern he seemed to have for we farmers get-

ting a half-decent price at last. He was really concerned that we were getting that price and we should be doing something about it to control those prices. But just listen to what the OFL says:

Eggs are at an all-time high for a season when traditionally cheap eggs are available. Why are egg prices up? One of the first government actions following passage of the Farm Products Marketing Act was a fowl slaughtering programme. A million of Canada's egg-laying flock were led to the chopping block in an eight-week period. The programme was allegedly to stabilize the price of eggs.

Mr. MacDonald: Sure, that was the mistaken and misconceived policies of the agricultural department.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: "Since this government's contribution to stability, eggs have gone up by 50 per cent."

Mr. Stokes: Are the eggs high or low?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: To continue:

And on the question of stability of egg prices it's widely believed that marketing board policy is to keep the Canadian egg price marginally below egg prices in the USA to stop competition.

Is the OFL in favour of higher egg prices? Would one deduce such from that Mr. Chairman? I don't think so.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: About 30 cents they think is good.

Mr. Ruston: Only 25 cents.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The OFL never made one mention of the real incentive for higher egg prices.

Mr. MacDonald: What is that?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: And that was the egg stabilization fund that was established by the egg producers in this province. That was what did it. They have had to increase that deduction on a per case of eggs basis three times since they implemented that programme in order to take those surplus eggs off the market.

Mr. Stokes: Are they or are they not at an all-time high?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I hope they are, but they are not at this particular time.

Mr. Stokes: That is all he said.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: They are not at an all-time high right today. Right today they are not. They were a while ago, they have dropped back a bit. I wish they were higher, quite frankly, because I'll tell you that when eggs were selling at 21 cents—

Mr. Stokes: I don't wish they were any higher, on behalf of the consumers of this province.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: —I didn't hear the OFL screaming about the low price of eggs and that we should be doing something for the farmers. Not a word at that time. Now the time has come to let you fellows accept the responsibility for these kind of things. If you want to quote from that brief let's quote it all.

Now then let's take a look at this—and I quote:

Under direct government policy control—control, not supply and demand is the name of the game in the dairy industry. [It's about time it was]. At the control console is the Canadian Dairy Commission, a Crown corporation.

Imports are restricted. Exports are subsidized. The cost to the taxpayer of import restrictions on cheese, butter and skim milk hits \$100 million annually.

Where do they get the figures? Nowhere do we know of such figures; any place.

"The yearly cost to subsidize exports runs to \$47 million." The innuendo there is that it's at the taxpayer's expense. The total cost of exports is at the expense of the producers who have a deduction made on every 100 pounds of milk and cream produced in this province and across Canada. That's where the export fund comes from.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, but you can't champion the cause of the consumer and the farmer at the same time if there is no culprit in between.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I think you can and I think it's nearly time we did. And I wish you people over there would come along and join us in that approach.

Mr. Germa: You are on both sides of the fence.

Mr. Stokes: My colleague from Riverdale (Mr. Renwick) would call that the shell game.

Mr. Chairman: Order please! Order, order!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Sure; he's called it the shell game because he's trying to talk out of both sides of his mouth at once.

Mr. Stokes: I think that is what you are trying to do.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: It's about time we recognized the fact that food is cheaper in this country than anywhere else in the world, in comparison with the dollar earned by the labour man in this country. That's the situation today.

Mr. Stokes: It's going up higher than any consumer item in Canada.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: In my humble opinion the time has come when we have to recognize such reports for what they are. And in my humble opinion there are many inaccuracies in that report.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: It is interesting you take the OFL document and attempt to refute it because it happens to be presented by labour. Why not deal with your own document!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes, I will take my own document; I will take that document. And I will say this, that the people who wrote that document today have an opportunity to do the things they have suggested because they are in government to do it. And they have not done one thing about it. Not one thing have they done about it.

Mr. MacDonald: One of them is and I will show you. I will get to that later.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: We'd like to see an illustration. Because nowhere that I know of has Janssen had any affect in that particular regard in the Province of Manitoba.

Mr. MacDonald: In Saskatchewan they led the Province of Ontario in getting rid of such gimmickry as food stamps.

Mr. Chairman: Order please; order!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Sure, but that had happened long before the Socialist group came into Saskatchewan; that had happened long before.

Mr. MacDonald: They have a strong consumer co-op movement out there that can balance the supermarkets too.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: My hon. friend talked about the provincial savings offices, and

frankly I think he made some valuable points there. It is perhaps a very useful suggestion that some of the funds accumulated in those provincial savings offices might very well be used for various types of programmes.

But I believe this; that it's hardly appropriate to say that all the funds collected in provincial savings offices, most of which are located in the urban areas, should be allocated for producer credit. I just have a feeling that everybody should have a right to those funds if they are going to be used for that purpose. But there has been a very good reason why they haven't been used for it.

Frankly, I don't think that the Province of Ontario, in our particular philosophy, has any business to be in competition with the chartered banks. That is their job, and I think they should be fulfilling that job. Now that may not suit my hon. friend across the way—

Mr. MacDonald: God bless them!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: If he doesn't agree with it, that's his privilege. But I believe that, by and large, the chartered banks have done a reasonably good job of supplying credit wherever it was required. There have been times, I'll admit, when the fixed interest rate has discouraged the chartered banks from making the number of loans and the amount of loans that we would have liked to have seen made. And perhaps the time has come when we should be looking at those kinds of things as well.

We will debate the various items as they come along, Mr. Chairman. I have some reservations about some of the things that have been said. Perhaps we will deal with them as the estimates proceed.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 1701, then, I think we will take it as a unit.

On vote 1701:

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): Mr. Chairman, may I make some statements in regards to the minister's remarks at the opening of his estimates in which he was pleased to comment on the buoyancy in the agriculture industry. He did mention grains, soya beans and corn; and he said they had reached the sum of \$10 a bushel for soya beans and \$2.10 or \$2.15 a bushel for corn.

I might say we are very pleased to see beans and corn reach that amount. What I am concerned about is that people growing the soya beans and corn aren't getting those

prices. Last fall when the soya beans were being harvested the farmer got \$2.90 to \$3 a bushel. When the corn was being harvested it was \$1.20 or \$1.10, and now it is \$2.10 or \$2.15.

Of course, the farmer is not getting this increased price on account of selling the soya beans and the corn. We find now in Canada that soya beans are in the hands of the three big elevators in the Province of Ontario. I understand from Ottawa that there are 1,390,000 bushels in storage, and of course they are the ones who are getting the \$10 a bushel.

You did mention that the soya bean meal was over \$300 a ton, and of course the farmers have to buy it back. I am very concerned that those in the agricultural industry aren't benefiting more from these high prices.

We see prosperity back on the farm today and this is why I am bringing it up to you, Mr. Minister, that something should be done to encourage the farmers to store their grain on their farms more. The Minister of Agriculture of Canada announced loans for stored grain. I would like to know what your policy is. Have you any idea of assisting the Minister of Agriculture in encouraging farmers to store more grain on the farm.

I would say that it would reduce the price of food to the consumers if it was more evenly marketed, because the grain in general is put into the elevators or sold at harvest time. If the farmers could get a loan on this stored grain I think it would be more evenly marketed, and I would think that those who did the work and took the risks would get more profit from their labour.

I would like to know if the minister has given any consideration to assisting the federal Minister of Agriculture to bring about loans on stored grain in the Province of Ontario? I think it would be of great benefit, because in this day and age those in the agriculture field in general can't afford to borrow from the bank for two crops. If loans were available on grain on the farm this would help hold back the grain at harvest time and it would benefit those in the agriculture field considerably, and I think we should do it if it is at all possible.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend, I am sure, is quite aware that the Co-op Marketing Loans Act administered by the federal government provides advances on farm-stored grain, and has for a number of years. The problem is that the commodity groups in Ontario have not been organized to

accept that type of loan as the western people have been.

That is one of the reasons why the wheat board wants to get into the agency business. If they do then they will qualify for that kind of advance. The agency has been talked about for years, but they never would come to that position. The same thing might apply as far as corn is concerned, but I think my hon. friend would recognize that there hasn't been much enthusiasm for a co-ordinated corn marketing plan in Ontario, and so perhaps we had better start from the appropriate place.

As far as our capital grants programme is concerned, it is available for farm storage. We were instrumental in persuading the federal people to write off the farm storage on the basis of four years, an increase of 20 per cent from the original five per cent, so that there is a 25 per cent writeoff instead of a five per cent writeoff. It helps a lot in that particular way.

The farm improvement loans were vastly increased; and while, as the member for York South quite rightly said the other day, since the interest rate was fixed at 6.25—and the prime rate has advanced well beyond that now; I believe it is 7¼ per cent today—the banks have lost some interest in making those loans available to the degree they should. I think the federal government is looking at the interest rate. But there has been an enormous number of storages go up on farms.

I was interested to note the other day, when I drove down for the official graduation at Ridgetown, that there were all kinds of corn cribs still full of corn in that area; and I thought how fortunate it was that corn was still there. I do know there is a great deal of grain corn still in storage that has not been sold.

I know there are some farmers who have soya beans in some fairly substantial amounts; but, of course, they are in the minority—there's no question about that. I have people calling us and asking, "When do I sell the soya beans?" Well, if they've reached \$8.50 a bushel, do we tell a man to sell them then? They now go up to more than \$9, I believe, at country elevator points and to \$10 or thereabouts on the Chicago future market for July.

I have taken the position that the farmer should know his own business best as to when he's going to sell anything. It's a gamble. There are a few that have taken advantage of the situation, and I couldn't agree more. I think it's imperative that there

should be more farm storage built for various types of grain.

Mr. Chairman: The member for York South.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, are we dealing with the whole vote as one package?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, the whole vote, 1701.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, for the moment I would like to raise some points in reference to the information services. In the annual report, I was interested to learn there are 225 publications edited, processed and printed during the fiscal year; 145 were fact sheets.

Mr. Chairman, one of the problems we face this year in obtaining details with regard to the administration of this ministry is that there is a task force under Dean Richards examining the whole operation of the ministry and, after a five-year period, is conceivably giving some thought to some reorientation of the department.

In spite of the fact that this matter may be under consideration by the task force, I must say that I've always had some question in my mind as to whether or not the Ministry of Agriculture and Food wasn't drifting along in the old rut of publications and to what extent there is an assessment of the value of those 225 publications, 145 of which have been reduced to fact sheets.

That comment is in reference to the substance of them. Last year I drew to the minister's attention a question of the sheer mechanics of the ministry's mailing list when I was able to give him a reminder that the former member for Woodbine, Ken Bryden, two elections after his departure from this House, was still in receipt of one of the publications from the Ministry of Agriculture addressed as "Kenneth Bryden, MPP." It left one with the feeling that there wasn't a very vigilant review of the mailing list. Therefore, one wonders how many of the 2,132,780 copies of publications were really useful.

My first question of the minister is in reference to the number of publications and to the mailing lists for them. How often are they reviewed, or is this something the minister is leaving to the Richards task force to give him some advice?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, that's not the case. There's a publications committee that does review them. Forty per cent of the pamphlets have been replaced with fact sheets, which

are current and up to date and, I would think, would be more useful than a bulletin that might not be as up to date as it should be, because information is becoming available so much more rapidly than it had been in the past. So there's an ongoing assessment being made.

I'm advised that there's no direct mailing list now except for libraries. There used to be a direct mailing list, but this has been changed. There is no direct mailing list now except for libraries I am told.

Mr. MacDonald: I have a little difficulty understanding exactly what you say. You mean the direct mailing list of these fact sheets and publications is only to the libraries or perhaps to the MPP and a few other select groups across the province?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I am told it is through extension workers and on request that anyone can have that information mailed to them. I am told there is no other mailing list as such.

Mr. MacDonald: I don't want to pursue this unduly, but I have this persistent feeling that some of these publications were started in the year 1894 and are still going on in 1973. I think, without being unduly critical, that this is the kind of thing that sometimes can happen in an old, established ministry that at one time was servicing an industry that was much more dominant in the economy than now. It continues to be an important aspect but is drifting along in the well-known, furlined rut.

However, let me come to another point in connection with information services. I don't know whether the minister has had an opportunity to read the brief that was presented to the Richards task force by the Eastern Canada Farm Writers Association. They have some rather critical comments with regard to getting access to the ministry. In fact, they focus it in a proposal that there should be an associate director for internal matters and another associate director that would relate to external queries for information and contacts.

Sometimes I would concede, having been in the media game myself in the past, writers and journalists can get rather a precious view of sources from which they are getting information. I think the minister would agree that the farm writers can, and should be one of the main contacts with the general public. After all, they are writing regularly for farm papers and publications, and various other media outlets. Therefore,

if there is considered feeling on their part, for whatever reason, that the information dissemination outside the ministry isn't as efficient as it might be, I think it's in the interests of the ministry that it should take a quick look at it. Has the minister given any thought to that?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes, and I fail to understand that criticism. One of the briefs that I had sent to me, and I think I only had two or three, was from the farm writers. I don't know who it was sent to me even yet, but I read it with some interest. I fail to appreciate the concern expressed, because I have gone out of my way over the last number of years to try to provide information to the agricultural news media. I believe one of the best sources of providing information to the farm people who are served by the news media is the Agricultural Farm Writers Association.

On occasions we have had them together. I was not really thrilled with the number who turned up for such meetings to discuss with us the various things that might be of interest. I suppose, because they come from various parts of the province, they found that transportation may have been some difficulty to them. Perhaps time was another factor. I know how busy everyone is. But we have tried to provide the information on a regular and up-to-date basis to the news media by news releases that are of interest. I notice that because I receive the packet of news that goes out, I believe, on a weekly basis to the extension officers. I receive that as well and I read it, because I want to be kept up-to-date on what is really going out. I read every one of them. I am surprised to see on occasion that some of the agricultural writers use those reports; they base an article on it or a news item on it. There are others that don't reach my attention at least.

Judging from the number of people who write to me and the amount of press coverage that our ministry seems to get as a result of the activities at the information branch, it would seem to me that we have a very useful and effective information service being provided to the agricultural writers.

It may not meet all the requirements. Maybe our news isn't spicy, I don't know, maybe it isn't critical enough for somebody. I suppose if we were to lambaste somebody for something or other that would make the news, but it is constructive stuff and somebody has said to me that nobody wants to print constructive stuff, they just want to

get something on somebody, that's what sells newspapers. I don't know if that is any different in the agricultural writing business or not, but certainly that would appear to be the chief motivation of some things that I see in the press these days.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, one of the other proposals of the farm writers is that the minister should institute the procedure of periodic press conferences. I am almost tempted to suggest to the minister that he should try one if for no other purpose than to come to grips with this. I don't know what the answer is to the problem you have just presented, because you in effect say you don't understand it. I don't know whether you have read this brief; if you have I am only reporting a point they made.

All I am saying is that if the executive of the farm writers reflect this view I have no reason to believe it isn't an accurate consensus within their ranks and therefore you have a problem, because you don't understand why they came to that conclusion and I think it is in your interest, it is in the ministry's interest, to find out.

I come back to my original point, maybe one press conference in which, if nothing else, you could explore this and find out what it is that they feel might be handled differently, because, if I may just add one further comment here, you are going to get an infinite variety; they concede that some members consider anything that comes out of any government ministry as a handout and won't use it, others under pressure of time or because of the nature of the writer may regurgitate it unashamedly without credit. So you will get those two different extremes. My main point is that there is a problem here because you think it is fine and they are being critical.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I wouldn't say, Mr. Chairman, with great respect to my hon. friend, that I think it is 100 per cent. I thought we were doing a good job. We have called an odd press conference, two or three that I can recall, for that specific purpose. There was nothing really important, it was just general purpose, but it didn't go over.

Some of my friends in the Farm Writers Association have already been in touch with my office and have disassociated themselves from the comments of the brief. It may well be that not all of them share the opinions that have been expressed. But I think my friend has made a suggestion, Mr. Chairman, that is worth a lot of merit and we will give it some thought.

Mr. Stokes: He is always very helpful.

Mr. MacDonald: Let me pursue this if I might into another area of some delicacy, but I want to raise it because I think quite frankly the gossip on this point should be laid to rest. The minister is aware of the fact that the farm writers, with particular emphasis by the CBC, have now brought out into the open the allegation that the Ministry of Agriculture is being rather selective in the provision of farm management material and the payment for the publication of that farm management material in *Farm and Country*. Their comment, if I may put it specifically on the record—

Mr. Gaunt: It is called a paid editorial.

Mr. MacDonald: They refer to it as a paid editorial, and in the context of this ministry not advertising, whereas many other agricultural ministries do advertise such as Quebec, the federal Department of Agriculture, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, they felt that this was somewhat discriminatory. May I ask the minister: How long has this been going on? Is it accurate that all of the material is written by people within your department? And what is the per-issue payment that is made by the ministry to *Farm and Country*?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes, I can answer those. First of all, all the articles are written by people within the ministry. The first article appeared in the issue of May 26, 1970, of *Farm and Country*.

We have an arrangement with them for \$2,000 per issue. We started off with, I believe, four issues. The reports that reached my desk were so favourable that I reported it on through to my deputy minister, and from there on to the information and extension branch, that it looked like a good way to reach an awful lot of people. I am sure my hon. friend, interested as he is in saving taxpayers' dollars, would recognize that we are getting into 97,000 homes in the Province of Ontario. When one compares that cost of \$2,000 per issue with the cost if we were to mail out the information contained in those four double pages at six cents an item, my arithmetic comes to \$5,820 a mailing and we are getting it for \$2,000.

Mr. MacDonald: Do you do it with any other publication?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, we don't. We do it with that publication because it has by far the widest circulation of any farm paper in

the Province of Ontario. There is no question of it at all. It is purely a business deal.

We thought we were getting a bargain in getting information out to farmers. With the kind of reports that I am getting back, unsolicited, from various people about the quality of the work that appears there, I believe it has done a very great deal to draw to the attention of the farm people of Ontario the service that is available through the extension branch in farm management assistance.

The articles have generated comments. They have produced results in the working relationship of farmers and the business community, in the establishment of accounting, in the attention that must be drawn to estate planning, to family partnerships, father-son business relationships. I think it has been a most successful venture and I support it wholeheartedly. We have suggested that the arrangement be continued for another year, and I hope that it will continue to bear the fruit that I am sure it has borne in the past.

Mr. MacDonald: Well you made a number of comments on this. I raised this, Mr. Minister, because I think it is time that it was raised and frankly discussed because there is a lot of rumouring and chit-chat about it that is creating unnecessarily bad feelings.

I suppose in one respect there are certain invidious characteristics that may be inescapable. I don't know if the minister is giving any thought as to how he could reduce, if not remove, the invidiousness. You have this kind of arrangement with only one farm outlet and the rest of them would be less than human if they didn't get a little jealous that one competitor has this sort of a deal with the government. Moreover, that invidiousness takes on a new dimension when, for reasons that rather intrigue me, I discover that the Province of Ontario doesn't do advertising in farm publications as many other provinces do.

Having said that, I must say I am really not inclined to rush in and urge you to advertise, because I have often had the feeling that advertising by governments in weekly newspapers and ethnic papers, and I suspect it might become the same in farm papers, is simply for good will. It is not for any real purpose; it is really a thinly disguised form of subsidy, and I don't know whether the public purse should be used for that purpose. However, because of the fact that you don't, like other provinces advertise generally in farm magazines, then this sort of a deal

with Farm and Country takes on, in the view of other outlets, this invidious quality.

Having said all that I am inclined to agree with the minister. I have looked into this and I have talked with many people on it. There are few things in which farmers have been more resistant than educational matter on farm management. It is rather an interesting commentary, but I think that's accurate; maybe it is less so in recent years. But for years farmers tended to say, "How I run my farm is my business and you keep your nose out of it." There was that sort of reaction. Therefore, to have a regular flow of farm management material to the biggest possible circulation list in the Province of Ontario, I think has merit. The minister and all those who may read these comments in other farm publications may be interested to know that I have discovered that this is not unique to Ontario. There is a comparable kind of arrangement certainly in Quebec and, I believe, in Saskatchewan, where the extension departments or the ministry want to do the best possible job with the greatest number of farmers on farm management problems and have some comparable kind of deal with a major farm paper.

I don't oppose the proposition. This is my conclusion having looking into many angles of it but I leave with the minister the one problem that remains. How serious it is, I don't know but I think he has created in the minds of all of the other farm writers and all of the other farm publications, a feeling that one is being favoured or that they are being discriminated against. That might result in a kind of attitude toward the ministry by all of those other farm writers and publications which won't maximize their efforts on behalf of agriculture in the Province of Ontario. They will get a chip on their shoulder and so on.

I don't know what the answer to it is but you have got a problem. It's your problem. I draw it to your attention and I leave it with you.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Huron-Bruce.

Mr. Gaunt: Mr. Chairman, I want to deal with one other aspect in regard to the information branch that was mentioned in the farm writers' brief and that has to do with the manner in which releases are sent out.

The minister has read the brief so I am sure he's acquainted with the point which I make which is on page 6, the fact that the programme on capital grants, for instance,

is written in the same general style and in the same manner as a release indicating how one can plant bulbs. Now the point is that in some cases the ministry is beaming, if you like, to an audience of general interests and of general knowledge, and in other cases the ministry is beaming to a specific section of the farm community. In that case, the release should be much more detailed and explicit and contain much more factual and, perhaps, technical information than would the general release.

I think that's a good point. I have seen many of the releases from the ministry and they are of a general nature. They are well written and all of that but they are general releases. I think that in the case of specific information about a specific problem, one should have the general release for broad circulation and the specific release for people who want more detail and who expect more detail.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate my hon. friend's comments. There is validity to them but I would point out to him that we have written 435 releases this year. We have writers whom we think are about as good journalists as one can find.

The detailed releases are being sent out as feature articles to certain farm magazines which would be particularly suitable for those kinds of detailed releases.

I must say, in defence of the programme and the policy which has been adopted by the director of the information branch, this is based, in my opinion, on criticisms we have heard from several who have said "Your releases are too long. We haven't got time to read those releases. Just give us the bare bones and we will put the meat on the story." I have heard that criticism registered against the federal Department of Agriculture about some of its releases which have come out.

As a matter of fact, I have heard agricultural and farm writers make a joke of the releases which come from the provincial ministry and from the Federal Department of Agriculture. I don't know whether or not they knew I was listening but I was listening because it is very important. It is the taxpayers' dollars which are involved in writing and sending that material out. If they don't want them, then they should say, "We don't want your information." Let them do their own digging. We think we are providing a service to them. But if we are not doing it in the right way, then I suppose it is time we got them all together and found out what they really do want.

But I have to say, in connection with this brief, that a great number of agricultural farm writers have already got in touch with us and dissociated themselves from the contents of that brief, which I am told was rewritten to suit the purpose of a few people in the agricultural farm writers executive. Perhaps this is adding to the comments or the gossip my friend from York South refers to. I don't know.

I never saw the brief until it landed on my desk. I don't know what may have motivated it at all. One can assume various things, but I will be interested in knowing the reference made by Prof. Richards to that brief when he submits his report, I hope, within the next few weeks.

Mr. Chairman: Will there be further discussion on vote 1701?

Mr. Gaunt: Yes, I want to discuss it further.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, just before you put the motion, I know you would be interested in the fact that this is a very special day for our agricultural critic, the member for Huron-Bruce; it is his 38th birthday, and I know you would want to join with me in my wish — as a matter of fact, my assurance to him—that by the time he is 40 he is going to be Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I am prepared to approve, with certain reservations.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves that the committee rise and report.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply reports progress and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, before I move the adjournment of the House I think I would ask the House to be prepared for the legislation that appears on the order paper tomorrow. We will begin with No. 4, Bill 94; No. 5, Bill 95; No. 9, Bill 126; No. 10, Bill 127; and No. 8, Bill 124. If we happen to conclude those matters of business, we will deal with the balance of the legislation.

Mr. MacDonald: Do I take it we won't go back to these estimates tomorrow?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Not tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves the adjournment of the House.

The House adjourned at 10:30 o'clock p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, June 5, 1973

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

REPORTS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEES

OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

IN THE
FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

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1914

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1973

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We have as visitors with us today in the east gallery students from Gogama Public School of Gogama; from Hilltop Public School of Atikokan; and from Bishop Ryan High School of Hamilton.

In the west gallery there are students from Holy Name Separate School of Hornepayne; Deer Park Public School of Toronto; and Westway High School of Etobicoke.

Statements by the ministry.

WAFERBOARD PLANT NEAR THUNDER BAY

Hon. L. Bernier (Minister of Natural Resources): **Mr. Speaker,** at noon today in a joint release with the MacMillan Bloedel Co. of British Columbia, I announced the construction of a \$9.4 million waferboard plant to be built near the city of Thunder Bay this summer.

The plant will use birch and poplar to produce a panelboard sold under the registered name of Aspenite Panels. The board is produced by cutting logs into thin wafers, coating these with wax and resin and curing them under heat and pressure. The product is used as sheathing in the construction of houses and other buildings and as well as decorative material in mobile home manufacture and in other construction applications.

The Thunder Bay operation will be MacMillan Bloedel's second waferboard plant. It now produces Aspenite Panels at Hudson Bay in east-central Saskatchewan where it has more than doubled the production capacity since it acquired that operation in 1965. This is the second major industry, **Mr. Speaker,** to locate in the Thunder Bay area within the past year utilizing surplus wood species.

An agreement has been reached between the Ministry of Natural Resources and the company on the provision of logs to be supplied by independent logging contractors from provincial Crown management units. While the majority of the wood will come

from hardwood stock in the Crown management units, some private land sources in the vicinity of Thunder Bay will also be utilized, providing these landowners with an additional source of income.

The new plant is expected to be in operation in the fall of 1974 and will employ an estimated 200 people. The annual payroll will exceed \$1.5 million, not including some \$600,000 or \$700,000 in payroll for logging activities required to supply the plant.

The plant will use electricity and natural gas for power and heat and will meet high environmental standards which have been established for it.

The buildings will contain an estimated 140,000 sq ft which, together with wood storage areas, will occupy about one third of the proposed site.

Its annual capacity will be about 100 million sq ft of panels based on a 3/8-in. thickness. The primary market is eastern Canada with product shipment to be largely by truck and rail as well as by ship through the Great Lakes.

I am confident, **Mr. Speaker,** that this new plant will prove to be a real economic benefit to the head of the lakes. This company is Canada's largest forest products company and this is its second major investment in this province.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): The big get bigger, eh?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Its earlier acquisition of Multiply Plywoods Ltd. at Nipigon also utilizes birch and poplar species. The company anticipates an Ontario-based panelboard complex which would proceed as each unit becomes profitable, and will include manufacturing units for plywood and particleboard along with the proposed waferboard plant.

Mr. Stokes: Why didn't the minister put it out in a community that needs it?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It's a great boon for the northwest.

Mr. Stokes: Why didn't he put it out in Beardmore where they need it? Or Geraldton?

Mr. Speaker: Oral questions. The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

CHARGES BY OECA PRODUCER

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to ask the Minister of Colleges and Universities if he has brought the Price Waterhouse report on OECA with him today, so that he can table it; or failing that, give me a copy as he promised yesterday?

Hon. J. McNie (Minister of Colleges and Universities): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Leader of the Opposition knows I am always as good as my promises, and I will be tabling the Price—I've got to be careful now, it's the Waterhouse not the Watergate—

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Same thing for the minister.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He said it, I didn't!

Hon. Mr. McNie: —proposal this afternoon and it'll be given to the press at that same time.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): Force of habit.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary: Has the minister given any further consideration to the possibility of a review of the activities of OECA on a more extensive basis than will be possible in the estimates committee, particularly to bring forward from the organization not only the administrative heads but those people who have left the organization in recent weeks, so that their views can be expressed publicly?

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, my last words to the House yesterday were that the matter would be thoroughly canvassed. The first approach, which I've found in the last six months to be most useful, is to work through their board. I chatted with the chairman this morning and he has already put this item at the top of the agenda for their mid-June meeting. They will be seeing what steps can be taken to determine what the justifications are of the charges that are alleged to have been made by Mr. Shields. To date, neither Mr. Ide nor this ministry has received a copy of the statement by Mr. Shields.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Oh, that's not true. That is not true. Mr. Shields had a three-hour meeting with Mr. Ide.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! Order, order! The hon. member for Scarborough West has accused the minister of making a statement that is not true.

Mr. Lewis: I am sorry. All right. Well, it was a generic statement. The minister is misinformed. My apologies.

Mr. Speaker: Has the remark been withdrawn, then?

Mr. Lewis: It has been withdrawn.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, would the minister not agree that because of the gravity of the charges made not only by Mr. Shields but by the two other high executives, producers particularly, who have left the employ of OECA, it would be rather difficult for OECA to review the charges itself and that it is obviously necessary that there be a public review by some body other than OECA, which is subject to the direct criticism itself?

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, I obviously have a higher regard for the integrity of the board than the Leader of the Opposition has.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is not a matter of impugning their integrity at all. How can they investigate themselves?

Hon. Mr. McNie: I'm quite satisfied that the board will do what is appropriate. It may be that they choose to have somebody from outside, an independent party, look into this, but I'm going to be—

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Another incestuous investigation.

Mr. Lewis: That is a ludicrous investigation!

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, as I said earlier, I found that this has worked to good advantage in the past and has helped a number of autonomous organizations to resolve problems not unlike these.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary: Does the minister not understand that we are not talking about the integrity of the board but of the impossibility of the minister's suggestion that OECA investigate charges made against its own corporate body and its own employees? Surely he would realize that it has to be an impartial, external investigation

by a committee of the Legislature, or perhaps some other body.

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, I am satisfied that the board will do what's appropriate, as I said yesterday, and I wouldn't be surprised that they will get some independent body, some impartial body, to take a look at the matters that are of some concern to the members opposite at this particular moment, and also to ourselves here.

Mr. Lewis: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Now that I know a little more of the ground on which we stand, why would the minister resist Mr. Shields appearing before the estimates committee since, in fact, for the entire month of June Mr. Shields is still an employee of the OECA? His resignation has a 30-day notice requirement, and surely it would be legitimate to call him before the House.

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, I suggest that the hon. leader of the NDP is splitting hairs. Mr. Shields, in fact, has left the building. The only alternative that is left to the OECA is to fire him so that he has, in fact, left the employ. He is not working there at this particular moment, and as far as I am concerned I wouldn't want—

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): What in the world has that got to do with it? Doesn't the minister want to hear him?

Mr. Lewis: Why is the minister afraid of Roy Shields?

A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Why would the minister use, if he will forgive me, an even more severe case of hair-splitting than mine, to preclude Mr. Shields from appearing before the estimates committee on some specious argument that he has resigned 48 hours ago? The information is still new and relevant. Why would that stop him?

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, obviously it is not practical to bring before the estimates committee every dissident employee of every organization or agency that has a—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): We are not asking every employee—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): The minister has everything covered up. That is his task and—

Mr. Lewis: It's going to cause him a lot more trouble because of this—

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Mr. Speaker, may I ask, in view of the matters before the committee, will the minister give to the committee a complete breakdown of all of the costs of OECA, together with all of the travel done by members of that board and where the funding came from? Will that be available for us in committee?

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, I am satisfied that when the matter of the OECA comes up before estimates we will be able to give the hon. member the answers to questions she has asked.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

HOSPITAL APPEAL BOARD MEETINGS

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have a question of the Minister of Health, Mr. Speaker.

Since it is just a year ago that the Legislature established the Ontario Hospital Appeal Board, how can the minister justify the fact that the board has dealt with only one case in this full year; that it sits only two to three days a month; and that, in fact, the whole board rarely, if ever, meets, even though it is constituted to represent various aspects of the community aside from the experts in medicine and in hospital care?

Can he tell the Legislature what plans he has to improve the functioning of that appeal board so that, in fact, it does give a rational and fair appeal to those medical practitioners who may feel that they have been unjustly dealt with by hospital boards in the province?

Hon. R. T. Potter (Minister of Health): Yes, Mr. Speaker, I have already asked this appeal board to give us a report bringing us up to date on what they have accomplished in the past year and offering any suggestions they might have for improving the services. When I have this, then we will direct them as to what we feel should be done to speed up the process.

SCHOOL BUDGETS

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A question of the Minister of Education who is just taking his place:

Is it correctly reported that the minister has indicated that the overwhelming support for the position taken by the Scarborough teachers in relation, not to the ceilings on government expenditures, but in the reduction of education quality, may in fact change the decision of the ceilings imposed by the

minister in the coming budget year? Is it possible that one of those changes would not necessarily change the amount voted by the Legislature in support of an individual board but, in fact, return the freedom to an individual board to establish its own level of education quality?

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member is speculating on various things that could or could not happen. I think the realities of the situation at the minute are that a petition has been presented to me by a group of teachers, signed by a number of people who said they would rather have a \$5 reduction than a \$20 reduction in their taxes this year. This kind of input, this kind of opinion, will go into the decision-making process as it concerns the 1974 ceilings which are under consideration at the present time. What the policy will be in that regard I can't tell the hon. member now. It will be announced in due course.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary: Is it the minister's policy that it cannot even be considered that the right of a local school board to establish its own quality of education might be and, in fact, should be returned to it without the minister unilaterally deciding what that quality level should be for every board in the province?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, certainly anything, at any time, can be considered. If that is an opinion that is being put forward it would certainly be considered. I understand that position has been put to the committee on the costs of education.

As the hon. member knows, one of its terms of reference was to study the effects of the ceilings on local school boards and on their autonomy. I chatted with Mr. McEwan, the chairman of that committee, the other day to ask him if, in fact, they were doing this. He said that they were and that they would be reporting some time in the summer or, at the latest, early fall on what they found in regard to the ceilings on school boards, the effect of them on their local autonomy and what the committee, as a group, would recommend to us. That study will be a very interesting thing for us to have, as we formulate policy in this regard.

Mr. Lewis: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Did the minister meet last night at his office in Agincourt, I think, with the representatives of the teachers in Scarborough to receive the petition and arguments? Was it last evening?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, Mr. Speaker. Four of the teachers in Scarborough came in during my regular office hours and met with me and presented me with copies of the petition.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary: The minister will know that in the various ridings in Scarborough, ranging from about 73 per cent in Scarborough West to, I think, something like 85 per cent in Scarborough Centre, of the 30,000 people polled—if memory serves me; I'll get the petition upstairs—the response was overwhelming in that range to a wish to allow Scarborough some exercise of freedom in the quality of education in the system. Against that the minister's executive assistant mentioned hundreds of phone calls. Can the minister give us documentation of his statistical evidence as compared to that which has been submitted by the teachers, whose case seems to be overpowering?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, as to the statements concerning phone calls and letters that we get, I'll be glad to send the hon. member copies of a lot of the letters which I have received if he wishes, but I'm sure he probably doesn't want those.

Mr. Lewis: No, I would be pleased to see them. All of them.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We get many phone calls. What the petition illustrates is the fact that out of 22,000 people who signed, many people signed a petition that had as its basis the fact that they would take a \$6 or \$5 reduction in taxes rather than a \$20 reduction.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Is that a snow job?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The petition didn't say that they would pay more taxes. The implication was that they were getting something back anyway but why not take less?

Mr. Lewis: Oh, yes, the petition was made clear. Amazingly straightforward.

Hon. Mr. Wells: In a lot of—

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): There were, in fact, two different petitions.

Mr. Lewis: I am going to table it under petitions as a matter of fact.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I have read the petition. A lot of people interpret it as they are not getting anything now anyway, and they'll get

a \$5 reduction from last year rather than a \$20 reduction.

Mr. Foulds: That's exactly right. They didn't get anything.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is what they have signed. But, as I am just saying, it is strange to me that since this happened four or five people a night would phone me and tell me that they signed it but that they didn't mean it; or that they signed it but they still agree with what we are doing.

Mr. Lewis: Four or five a night? That's very impressive.

Hon. Mr. Wells: In fact some people phoned me—

Mr. Foulds: That's 35 people.

Mr. Lewis: How many calls does the minister normally get of an evening?

Hon. Mr. Wells: In fact, some people phoned me and said they really didn't want to sign it but they were afraid that their kids would be discriminated against which I think is a very—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is really unworthy of the minister.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: The minister is certainly adding to his credibility.

Mr. MacDonald: Is he suggesting Scarborough is a police state?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Whether or not my friend thinks that that is a worthy statement I am telling him that that is a statement that was made to me not by one but by many people.

Mr. MacDonald: Is the minister suggesting Scarborough is a police state?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Let me say that I don't necessarily agree with that statement.

Mr. Foulds: Out of 2,200!

Mr. Lewis: There won't be a Tory left in Scarborough, come 1975, not even the Minister without Portfolio (Mrs. Birch).

Hon. Mr. Wells: I don't necessarily agree with that statement, but it certainly is one that is made along with a lot of others. I want to point out also to this House that I did my own survey in my riding and 77 per cent of those who responded said they were in favour of the ceilings.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What was the number responding?

Mr. Foulds: That was the minister's riding association.

Mr. Lewis: That was the Progressive Conservative Association in Scarborough North.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That was from the people of Scarborough North in my riding who get a regular newsletter from me four, five or six times a year.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): Who pays for that?

Mr. Foulds: At whose expense?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I pay for that except, as my hon. friend knows, every member of this House is entitled to send out one mailing to his constituents also.

Mr. Lewis: Does the minister use the frank on the other four or five?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I want to say to the hon. member that the teachers who were in and presented the petition to me last night made it very clear that they were not opposed to the policy of ceilings on educational spending. I think that that point must be made. They say they are not opposed to the ceilings. It is the question of the degree or the amount or the effect of those ceilings.

Mr. Foulds: And this ministry!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is a question of the minister dictating to them.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I'd like to read for the hon. Leader of the Opposition, the letter that I have from his board of education which accepts our ceiling policies and has set its budget.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wells: As a matter of fact, if he would like to hear it, I will read it. As he knows the Brant County Board of Education—

An hon. member: Read it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. I must point out the answer is approaching the length of a ministerial statement.

An hon. member: There is no answer.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The members seem to wish it. All I'm pointing out is, as my friend knows, the situation in Scarborough is further

complicated by the Metro arrangement. The commission that we have now appointed is going to get to the root of that particular problem.

Mr. Lewis: The minister is discriminating against Scarborough, which he represents.

NIAGARA ESCARPMENT DEVELOPMENT

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have a question of the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development.

Is it specific government policy that the farmer-owners of land that are affected by legislation brought down yesterday will receive no compensation for the fact that they are giving up in perpetuity their development rights? If that is the case, how can the government justify this relatively small group of landowners paying the cost for the preservation of an undoubted important natural resource, rather than all the people of the province contributing to the cost, which would obviously be the fairer method?

An hon. member: A good question.

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): Mr. Speaker, the legislation introduced yesterday in no way takes away from anyone any rights they have.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary: Then how can the minister specifically say—if by regulation of the provincial government or the Niagara Escarpment Commission or eventually a municipality the zoning regulations are such that the development rights are lost in perpetuity—the landowners, particularly the farmers involved, will be compensated for the loss of those rights?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Mr. Speaker, I will repeat that the legislation in no way adds to or detracts from the legal rights of the farmers or anybody else affected by the legislation. Those rights have not changed.

Mr. Singer: Why doesn't the minister answer the question?

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): Supplementary: The minister said that nothing had changed. The government has frozen the whole Bruce Peninsula, and it's totally unacceptable to any of the councils up there. They haven't been consulted at all.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. The hon. member may ask a supplementary question.

Mr. Sargent: It is very important, Mr. Speaker, that I get the answer to this question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member may ask a question.

Mr. Sargent: The question is this: In view of the fact that it is totally unacceptable to any of the five townships there and they will not go along with the plan, will the minister consider putting a freeze on half a mile from the escarpment and not the whole peninsula? They cannot move; they are totally frozen for three years now. They have been frozen for three years now, sir, and the government gives them another three-year freeze, and we will not take it.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Mr. Speaker, there is no freeze of any such length involved. It will take approximately three years to have the total plan developed. In the meantime, starting from the moment that the legislation presumably is passed in this House, the minister will have the capacity to issue development permits so the word "freeze" will not be appropriate.

Insofar as picking particular boundaries, I, for one, and I am sure the Treasurer (Mr. White), at this moment simply cannot say. I thought that the explanation made to the members yesterday was clear that the commission itself will prepare the plan, that this will involve total participation and, as I said, whether it be amended by half a mile, a mile, or a foot is something we simply can't assess today.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Supplementary, Mr. Speaker: The minister says no freeze is placed on the land, which is correct, but if your development control policy renders a farmer's land unacceptable for change of use, is there then any contemplation of public recompense for that particular piece of land; for that farmer?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Not generally, particularly if he is at the moment zoned for agricultural purposes. I can't at the moment picture where a perpetuation of that zoning would involve compensation.

Mr. Good: I am talking about land which is presently zoned for a higher and better use, or surrounding land which is presently being used for a higher and better use, and your developmental control policies render adjacent land not acceptable for further development. Is there any reimbursement for the person

whose developmental rights are being denied under this?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: This is really a question of law, Mr. Speaker. It would be a question for the courts themselves, to assess whether or not the application of the control had taken away the rights that were subject to compensation under the law. The person wouldn't, as I would judge it under the legislation, get the same compensation that he would, for example, if his property were expropriated or taken by way of easement or any other public act of authority.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, the minister assured me and the House that we would have representation on this commission, but 40 per cent of the whole package is the Bruce Peninsula and we have only one vote in 17. That is not fair representation. Grey and Bruce is 50 per cent of the deal, but Bruce is 40 per cent of the deal, and we have only one member on that 17-member board and the minister assured me we would have fair representation. Furthermore, while I'm on my feet, sir, they have taken both shorelines, they have made a complete freeze of the land north of Owen Sound. We want that changed.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Mr. Speaker, on the last question I am quite sure that the commission at its hearings will hear not only from the hon. member but from others who have strong feelings as to where the delineation of the boundaries of that plan should be. Insofar as representation on the commission is concerned, Grey and Bruce will each have a nominee. No, the four counties get four and the four regions get four more. Beyond that, there are another eight which will be appointed—

Mr. Sargent: Government appointments.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Government appointments but the members can be assured that these particular—

Mr. Reid: That they will all be Tory.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: —appointments will be representative of the whole spectrum of those affected by the plan itself.

Mr. Foulds: Who is going to be chairman —Barry Lowes?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition. The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Lewis: I have a number of questions of the policy minister on natural resources. Question No. 1: Where is the statistical documentation, where are the tables, where are the facts on which the task force based its estimate in excess of \$3 billion, to acquire the land immediately adjacent to the face of the escarpment?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: I don't know, Mr. Speaker, because they are not, as I recall it, in the report itself; but I can speak to Mr. Clasky and find out what he and the task force view as the basis for that and report to the hon. member.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary, what does the minister mean by "he doesn't know"? As the minister in charge of this whole process after the last while—of a process that has taken five years, of a figure in excess of \$3 billion in that report, on which the major policy assumption of that report was based—how is it the minister can't tell us in this House how they arrived at the estimate of \$3 billion now? Where is the material and why wasn't it attached to the report? Really, it is absolutely unbelievable.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. member is so cross but I will find—

Mr. Lewis: I am very cross.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: —for him where those figures were developed.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary: It is interesting that after the whole study is over he will find how they arrived at the figure on which the assumption was based. Is it not true, I ask the minister, that in Gertler's estimate the acquisition of 90,000 acres would involve an average of \$300 an acre? And is it not true, I ask the minister, that on the basis of the minister's own report the government's acquisitions over the last five years have amounted to an average of \$300 an acre? And is it not true that the estimate of over \$3 billion would mean an average of over \$3,000 an acre? And is it not finally true that that figure is deliberately inflated and distorted in order to allow the government to say, "Public ownership second, developmental controls first," so that the private developers can continue to influence the government? That's the basis of the argument.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Mr. Speaker, I will find out where Mr. Clasky and the task force obtained their figures.

Mr. MacDonald: He has to find out.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary: does the minister not realize that the \$250 to \$500 million which he posits in his report could in fact purchase for the public sector almost all the escarpment allowing him to place development controls purely on the urban fringe? And why would the minister allow the Niagara Escarpment Commission to be subject to individual developer pressure for private use when he knows that over the last five years, public use of the escarpment has always been sacrificed to private use? Why has the minister done this again to the escarpment?

Interjections by hon. members.

AREAS AFFECTED BY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Lewis: All right, I have another question relating to the Planning and Development Act. Which areas of southern Ontario are designated to fall under the Planning and Development Act as tabled in the House yesterday?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Well, the Niagara Escarpment Planning area—

Mr. Lewis: Is specifically excluded, by the way.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: —is one which is under a similar form of control. At the moment the parkway belt is the only one.

Mr. Lewis: All right. The parkway belt is the only one.

Can the minister possibly explain to the House why, for example, the entire Cedarwood planning area and all of Haldimand-Norfolk planning area are not under the planning and development principles which he gave us as his great revelation about land use control for southern Ontario? Why are they excluded?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: One of the reasons is, Mr. Speaker, that the legislation required for the implementation of Cedarwood is, I guess, over a year old. It was developed within a different policy framework, namely, ultimately, that of purchase or the application of the Expropriation Act. The Planning and Development Act is not an Expropriation Act, it's a control Act. So, although you could end up at any period of time with any piece of land with the same result, the two approaches are very different. I would think that the Plan-

ning and Development Act would be the one to use where the public are actually taking total possession and ownership of an area.

Mr. Sargent: A supplementary.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): By way of a supplementary.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, by way of a supplementary, isn't it now the case, as I understand it, that you are buying lands on the basis of people's willingness to sell?

I want to understand this; is the minister saying that until today the most dramatic venture in acquisition of land for development in the area slightly east of Metro, the whole Cedarwood airport area, is not to be governed by the Planning and Development Act which the minister has brought in as his showcase for land use in southern Ontario? Does it make any sense to him that that would be so?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: I don't think there's any conflict, Mr. Speaker. I think that the development there can be governed, but it starts from a different base and that base is total public ownership of a specified area.

Mr. Lewis: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Now, for example, I can picture the two legislative arms, either through the purchase and expropriation line or through the Planning and Development Act, being mixed in other parts of Ontario. I can't speculate but one could picture such a mixture in Haldimand-Norfolk, for instance, and perhaps in other parts.

Mr. Sargent: A supplementary.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): A supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for York Centre was up with a supplementary.

Mr. Deacon: A further supplementary: Would the minister not agree that the new plan of providing for control of development would be preferable to the method of expropriating and seizing from people properties that they've held in their families for years and therefore uprooting them? Would he not feel that this other way is much preferable—the way he announced yesterday?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Obviously that is the basis of yesterday's policy announcement, in that the government felt that public ownership of such vast areas was simply not what we would want or the public would want,

either from the administrative or cost point of view.

Mr. Deacon: Why not change North Pickering over to this new plan? It would save grief and concern on the part of many hundreds of people.

Mr. Lewis: They at least would have public access to public appeal.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: As I mentioned earlier, Mr. Speaker, the conception of that particular new town, and it's the first new town in the history of the province, was that we should have total public ownership of the land. Whether or not further new towns can be developed under the aegis of the new legislation, I can't debate; but I can see how, in its more sophisticated stages, the kind of planning that is made appropriate by the Planning and Development Act could come very close to doing the kind of thing that purchase and expropriation has been used for in that particular case.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Since the new airport site and the new town of Cedarwood surrounding it has been deliberately excluded from the Planning and Development Act, does that mean the government is also excluding all public consultations—since that was a key factor in the Planning Act?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: In relation to Cedarwood?

Mr. Cassidy: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: No, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Grey-Bruce, a supplementary.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, with regard to this department, does the minister really know what is going on? Does he know that they ordered St. Edmunds to build a sewage lagoon last year, that they bought the land, sir, and now the department has stopped them from building it? We have this whole new development up there and everything is tied up.

Will the minister check into it and find out what the hell is going on?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Lewis: I have two or three further questions.

Mr. Sargent: Will he check into it and see what's going on?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Sargent: All right.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Lewis: A question of the same minister: Can the minister tell me why Gertler's plan for a series of parks throughout the escarpment, which was one of the underlying justifications originally, has been totally abandoned by the task force on government policy?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Well, I'm forced to speculate here to a degree, but I would say this: The background against which Prof. Gertler worked related to the law as it existed at that time—a very limited system of zoning and land controls with expropriation or purchase being the only available tools to get that kind of tight control that was needed.

Now I think that the reasons why—

Mr. Cassidy: That isn't true. That is not true.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence:—we find this change is that the philosophy of development control, which is a new philosophy insofar as this province is concerned—

Mr. Lewis: It is new here.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: It's new in North America.

Mr. Lewis: It is subject to the same abuse as anything else. It is not the appropriate route.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Mr. Speaker, that is a question which I presume will be debated; but in North America, so far as I know, development control is a new technique and it has certain virtues. Those virtues allow us to approach the Niagara Escarpment in a modified way as compared with the philosophy and weapons that were available to Mr. Gertler when he was writing his report.

Mr. Lewis: What role will the Ontario Municipal Board have, if any, in relation to the Niagara Escarpment or the Parkway Belt; or has the minister excluded it entirely from all policy-making—from all routes of appeal?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: I think that, if not the only, the basic exclusion will relate to any

right to overrule the commission's plan when developed.

Mr. Lewis: So, in fact, the minister has excluded it—

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: No.

Mr. Lewis: —at the key level.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: No. There will be many, many variations of land use, zoning, planning, within that vast area that it will in no way impinge upon or relate to the philosophies involved in the legislation and planning programme that was developed yesterday. Those changes in use and activities, other than those which would inhibit the policies developed in the plan, will follow the normal procedures.

Mr. MacDonald: A supplementary—

Mr. Singer: By way of supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Surely the minister can't mean, in view of what he said a few moments ago, that where development control is being exercised the OMB is going to be allowed to substitute its opinion for a particular development control decision? Is that what he means?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: I will give an example, Mr. Speaker. If, under development control, a particular piece of land, from the point of view of the commission in its ultimate planning or the minister during the period in which he is issuing permits, is satisfactory, shall we say, for industrial use, whether it be a small factory or a cement plant or something like that, I can picture that uses within that general category will follow the ordinary pattern of changes as by-laws, zoning bylaws in particular, are changed from day to day.

The only impingement comes when either the minister, under a development permit, or the plan, when it is ultimately on, clearly and obviously conflicts with the proposed change in use. There, of course, the OMB will not be entitled to countervail the plan or the minister's development permit.

Mr. Singer: By way of another supplementary: If the—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. There are very few moments remaining and actually private members have not had an opportunity. There have been a great number of supplementaries on this topic. I think we should let the next member speak. The hon. member for York South.

Mr. MacDonald: A supplementary: As I read the Act, it envisages extensive consultations with the local municipalities following which the information gleaned by those consultations will be dealt with by the cabinet and the decision made. Am I correct in interpreting that as meaning the OMB is completely out of that process? Or is the minister saying that the OMB plays its normal role within that process?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: The OMB plays its normal role except that where a change in use—

Mr. Singer: Has been authorized, sure.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: —or permission comes forward and triggers the application of the policy in relation to the Niagara Escarpment then, of course, it follows the policy line of the commission.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Singer: And if the minister lets his good friend build a glue factory there is no appeal. That is what it means.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. member for Scarborough West have further questions?

Mr. Lewis: Well, yes, but not today.

Mr. Speaker: We have had quite sufficient supplementaries. The hon. Minister of Natural Resources has the answer to a question previously asked.

PIT AND QUARRY REHABILITATION PAYMENTS

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Speaker, the member for Scarborough West asked a question several days ago with respect to payments for rehabilitation under the Pits and Quarries Control Act. I am sending over to him a summary of claims and allowances which lists 34 operators who have applied to date and the amount of payments which total \$147,586.70.

A note of explanation, Mr. Speaker: While the amount of claims totals over \$780,000, the applicant is required to maintain on deposit an amount equal to \$100 per acre still requiring rehabilitation. He can claim only the amount of money in his account which exceeds this minimum.

Mr. Lewis: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker, to this minister: When is the minister going

to move in on the 13 pits and quarries noted by the Clasky task force as inappropriately mining the escarpment for aggregates? When is he going to close them down, move them and provide whatever compensation is needed, notwithstanding the clear conflict of interest within his ministry which emerged in the preparation of the report when the only dissenting vote to closing down the pits and quarries came from the representative of the Ministry of Natural Resources? When is he going to move on these 13 pits and quarries?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Speaker, we'll take these into consideration when the Act is passed and approved by this House.

Mr. Lewis: Sure, we have a lot of faith in what will be done.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for St. David.

AREAS AFFECTED BY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mrs. M. Scrivener (St. David): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Provincial Treasurer.

Mr. Cassidy: He came in just for the member.

Mrs. Scrivener: Mr. Speaker, in a report in one of this morning's newspapers about the unveiling yesterday of the ministerial bills and their impact on the province, an article was published entitled, "Government Wants the Power to Push Municipal Planning," which is contrary to my understanding of what was contained in the Act for planning and development. It says, "The Ontario government is determined—

Mr. Speaker: Is there a question coming?

Mrs. Scrivener: Yes, there is, Mr. Speaker. The wording in this is very strongly misleading to me. It uses words like the government "is determined" there will be planning in the province and that it will "use its power"—

Mr. Foulds: The question is, does the minister agree?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. The hon. member may not make a speech; she may direct her question to the minister.

Mrs. Scrivener: No, Mr. Speaker, I am not making a speech; I am reading—

Mr. Cassidy: A good imitation, then.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member is making a speech.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: She may direct a question only.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mrs. Scrivener: Mr. Speaker, my question is a request for interpretation from the Treasurer.

Mr. Singer: Great interpreter!

Mrs. Scrivener: It is my impression that this bill will—

Mr. Foulds: There are a few interrogation words like why, how and when.

Mrs. Scrivener: My impression is that this bill will provide the authority for the Treasurer to—

Mr. Singer: Yes, here comes the speech, and the question is—

Mrs. Scrivener: —designate areas for planning and study. Is this true, or is it—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: What kind of a question is that?

Mr. Foulds: Very good. "Is" is an interrogative word.

Mrs. Scrivener: —possible that the minister will wait for municipalities themselves to initiate the requests for designation as study areas?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. This is a breach of the use of the question period. The minister may respond if he wishes.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): That's the best question I've heard from the Tory benches for a long time. That's a good question.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Foulds: That shows how bad they normally are.

Hon. Mr. White: And now I'm able to inform the House—

Mr. Deans: That just proves what we have always said.

Hon. Mr. White: And now I am able to inform the House that the hon. member's impression—

Mr. Lewis: And you are here to fill the breach.

Hon. Mr. White: —is quite correct and the news article is misleading.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa East.

DISMISSAL OF TEACHERS IN CORNWALL

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Education. He is no doubt familiar with the Cornwall problem, the firing of the two teachers. What—

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: Speech!

Mr. Roy: —is the minister doing about it? Is he looking into the Cornwall situation?

Mr. P. J. Yakabuski (Renfrew South): They shouldn't only be fired; they should be jailed.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): The answer!

Mr. Singer: Did we get that in Hansard?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I received telegrams from the people in Cornwall. I dropped them all a note yesterday and explained to them that it was within the prerogatives of the board to take whatever action that board wished, under legislation that applies. There are certain redresses open to the people who had suffered because of the actions of that board. One of those people is entitled to a board of reference if he wishes to ask the minister to appoint such a board. The other person is not so entitled because he is on a probationary contract. If he consults his lawyer, there are perhaps some legal procedures that he could take if he wishes.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, if I might just ask one supplementary. In view of the explosive nature of that situation, and the discriminatory aspect of the firing, does the minister not feel that he should intervene and not leave it up to the law or the lawyers of the school board?

An hon. member: Who's playing politics now?

Mr. Roy: Doesn't the minister feel he should intervene?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I feel that in view of the kind of settlement that was reached there the responsibility rests on the shoulders of the Stormont-Glenarry and Dundas Board of Education and the law that now pertain to those people must apply.

Mr. Cassidy: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: In view of the fact that there has never been any rebuke against teachers who advocated not providing a French-speaking school in that school board, does the minister not feel that reprisals are being taken against francophone teachers in that case?

Mr. Lewis: Not to mention the member for Renfrew South's reprisals.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I am not going to answer that question because I have no way of knowing whether this is by way of reprisal or what—

Mr. Roy: Well, why doesn't he look into it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: —the particular situation is. All I'd like my friends opposite to answer, for once, for me in this House is whether—

Mr. Singer: The minister has not answered yet.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wells: —they really believe in the autonomy of local school boards in this province.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Foulds: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Waterloo North, a supplementary?

Mr. Good: No, not a supplementary, a new question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Port Arthur, a supplementary.

Mr. Foulds: Does the minister have the power to refuse the board of reference if it is requested of him?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: Well, then, don't talk to us about autonomy self-pretentiously.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, the minister can refuse a board of reference. But I have already indicated in the letters that I wrote in this regard that I'd look very favourably on any requests for a board of reference in this particular case. I am sure that such a board can provide a good impartial hearing if anybody has been unjustly treated in this particular situation.

Mr. Cassidy: What a magnanimous concession! The minister saves only one teacher as well.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, what does the minister, mean by autonomy of local boards? There are no local school boards any more.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That's the member's opinion.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sandwich-Riverside.

GREAT LAKES FLOOD DAMAGE

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Mr. Speaker, a question of the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development, regarding the citizens' loans for lakeshore protective devices: Will the government be involved in giving any technical advice or approval before the loans are granted?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: We are not necessarily involved under the legislation; but even before the Act came into force our policy has been to provide whatever technical advice and assistance we can. If the member has people who are concerned, I'll see what we can make available either within government or without.

Mr. Lewis: A supplementary?

Mr. Speaker: The time for questions has expired.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, as a matter of courtesy to you, Mr. Speaker, and the minister, I might advise that I am not satisfied with the response of the minister

and I intend to raise it at the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member will, of course, give me a proper notice to this effect prior to 4 o'clock.

Petitions.

Presenting reports.

TRILEVEL CONFERENCE

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I have several statements here which were given by ministers to the trilevel conference in Peterborough. Is this the appropriate time to table them? If so, I would like to do so and make some very brief remarks.

Mr. Speaker, members of the Legislature will recall that I announced on May 10 that the first Ontario trilevel conference was to be held in Peterborough on May 28 and 29. I should like to report briefly to the Legislature on the outcome of this meeting.

The conference was co-chaired by the hon. Ron Basford, Minister of State for Urban Affairs; Mayor D. C. Newman of the town of Whitby, who was chairman of the municipal liaison committee, and myself. Ontario acted as host for the conference and provided a conference staff in co-operation with the other two levels of government.

This was the first provincial trilevel conference to be held in Canada. Its purpose was to consider matters of housing, transportation and environmental management in relation to Ontario's development strategy and the financial implications of these matters for each level of government. My opening remarks to the conference and the background paper on Ontario's urban development strategy were tabled on May 28. I should now like to table the remaining Ontario documents. These are the remarks by the Minister of Revenue (Mr. Grossman) on housing, the remarks by the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development on environmental management and my own concluding remarks.

In my opinion, and according to the views expressed by the conference participants, the conference was a major success. Each level of government now enjoys a heightened awareness of the need for co-ordination and co-operation in the implementation of Ontario's Design for Development programme, and enjoys a better appreciation of each government's role. We are encouraged by the federal minister's stated support for our urban strategy, but the extent and manner of federal

financial and jurisdictional participation in our development strategy is yet to be well defined.

Several suggestions for continuing liaison and co-ordination were tentatively agreed to during the conference. It is our intention to assess and probably confirm these suggestions in conjunction with our municipal partners at the next meeting of the provincial-municipal liaison committee.

Mr. Speaker, we realize that the people of Ontario will benefit from the efforts of these three levels of government to co-ordinate the implementation of our development strategy. In our view, the Ontario trilevel conference is a noteworthy step in this direction. Thank you.

Hon. Mr. Clement presented the annual report of the Ontario Racing Commission for the period ending Dec. 31, 1972.

Hon. Mr. McNie tabled the report on organization of the Ontario Educational Communications Authority, prepared by Price Waterhouse Associates at the request of the board of directors, and also the audited financial reports of the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology for the year 1971-1972.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Orders of the day.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Roy: Let's get some decent answers to our questions.

CORPORATIONS TAX ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves second reading of Bill 94, An Act to amend the Corporations Tax Act, 1972.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, has the Treasurer any comments to make on the bill before we go forward with the debate?

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): I think perhaps I should take a minute and recall to the members' minds the several principles of this bill, one being that we are doubling the capital tax from one-tenth of one per cent to one-fifth of one per cent. I remind the hon. members that this puts us at the same

level as the capital tax in Quebec. It also permits us to realize another \$33 million in revenue without adding that entire net cost to our industrial sector, the reason being that this capital tax is deductible from profits before corporation income tax is reckoned, and so a fraction of 40 per cent, I think it is, is offset by savings in federal corporate income tax.

I think it is entirely reasonable to increase this particular tax, having in mind, for instance, that the proceeds from these additional revenues are being expended on additional municipal grants which in turn will be used to decrease local property taxes. The estimation is that 43 per cent of total property taxes are paid by the business sector, so if one takes that proportion of the additional \$440 million in grants—or I think perhaps more accurately the \$182 million in new grants—one will see a very substantial saving to the private sector which is offset by certain of the changes that we are making here, the most significant of which in terms of tax revenue is probably the doubling of the capital tax.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Those words should be etched in marble.

Hon. Mr. White: The additional retail sales tax paid by the private sector is in similar proportions and will no doubt amount to very substantial amounts of money also.

At any rate, the endeavour is made in this and other bills to maintain more or less the same tax load on the corporations of Ontario. I myself have been determined not to add unduly to their costs of production at the very time when we are sailing into troubled waters. With the United Kingdom going into the Common Market; with Washington showing renewed signs of protectionism; with certain of our foreign markets in doubt, I was absolutely determined not to jeopardize Canadian industry, between 80 and 90 per cent of which is located here in Ontario insofar as exports are concerned, by adding to their costs and therefore lessening our competitive position in world markets.

So I think this is an eminently fair and sensible move and I invite the members of the Legislature to support it.

Secondly, there has in the past been an avenue for tax avoidance with respect to royalty payments or managerial management fees paid to parent companies in the United States and this bill seems to come to grips with that. The federal government indeed has such a tax, which is applied to the foreign owners as profits are withdrawn from the

country, as payments are made to the parent company elsewhere. Because of our constitutional constraint we are not able to levy tax on the foreign company itself and so we are, in order to parallel the federal principle, required to apply the tax to the corporation operating here in Ontario.

There have been certain complaints, I am frank to say, from those businesses affected, but I have satisfied myself in conversations with my own officials and other experts in the field that this tax, which will generate \$5 million, and perhaps something more than that, will not be unfair to the business sector as a whole, or the affected companies in particular.

At the same time as making this change in rate respecting capital tax, we are altering the application of capital tax so that all industries will be on the same basis. We have inherited a large number of special tax features. The place of business tax on banks, for instance, was retained even though we dropped the place of business tax on the recommendation of select committee several years ago. That seemed to me to be inequitable, if not iniquitous.

Mr. Cassidy: The minister had better save those strong words for—

Hon. Mr. White: Well, it was leaving a tax on the big fat bankers and perhaps it was politically popular, but really there was no decent rationale for it. Likewise, we've inherited from previous generations special taxes on homes and cars, and such like. All of these special taxes are being withdrawn and the flat rate of capital tax is being applied across the board.

Now, sir, these are the principal changes involved. There are a dozen or more alterations of a housekeeping nature, which I will be dealing with, together with the hon. member for London North (Mr. Walker), in his capacity as parliamentary assistant to the Minister of Revenue (Mr. Grossman), when this bill comes into committee of the whole House.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I think that the Treasurer's comments have been useful, since the examination of the bill beyond the small increase of the capital tax that he's referred to reveals a collection of small and relatively insignificant changes.

The capital tax that is now being applied across the board in place of a number of smaller impositions and is being increased from one-tenth to one-fifth of one per cent,

which the minister refers to as doubling, is still nothing more than a flea bite as far as increase in revenue from the business source is concerned.

Hon. Mr. White: Well, \$30 million is a lot of leeway.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: All right. But it's interesting that when we talked about the increase in the retail sales tax as being a 40 per cent increase, the minister would come back and say, "No, it's just from five to seven per cent." So when he increased the capital tax on business from one-tenth of one per cent to one-fifth of one per cent, he refers to it as a doubling. I would agree with the minister that it is a significant amount of money.

To tell the truth, when we look at what is happening in the Parliament of Canada, where once again there is a deep and substantial division as to how corporations are to be taxed, it is obvious that the government of Ontario agrees with the government of Canada that this is the time when we should be fostering industrial and economic expansion based on industry, and not a time when there should be an increase in taxation; even though it would be nice to resort to that revenue to improve the situation of tax increases that have been imposed on the individuals through income tax, sales tax, gas tax, liquor revenues, and so on down the list.

I was also interested in the Treasurer's comments about certain royalty payments and management fees. It is becoming apparent that rather than a slowdown in the transference of authority on the business basis away from Canada and to the United States, or in more general terms, toward foreign owners, just the opposite is in fact taking place.

I'm not sure whether the minister saw the recent report prepared by the Professional Engineers Society of Canada, but they bring to public attention the fact that more and more of management decisions are being made on behalf of Canadian subsidiaries by the American parent; and that this is also true of the professional involvement of engineers and others in Canadian subsidiaries.

So the continuation of the loophole made available through certain royalty payments and management fees is an iniquitous situation and I am glad that the minister is moving toward at least a partial removal of that alternative by foreign owners of Canadian enterprises and subsidiaries. The capital tax itself is something that we can perhaps get more specific information on when the bill goes to committee. I know that the minister

has some more specific information available which we can find out about at that time.

There is another provision in Bill 94 having to do with a repeal of an exemption that has been available to certain organizations generally known as fraternal societies which, from the beginning of Canada, have been groups of citizens with common interests banding together with programmes for their own mutual benefit. Usually these came forward as different types of insurance—life insurance and other benefits which, since the very foundation of these societies, have been exempted from the normal taxation procedures.

The bill makes clear, however, that as long as they are non-profit and none of the accrued advantages are returned in the form of dividends to the members, that the exemption still exists, but in fact it means that the exemption will be removed from most of the fraternal societies which have these processes.

I should say to the minister that my colleagues and I have examined those provisions pretty carefully and we have had certain recommendations from the people who are directly affected. I can't help but say, as a matter of fairness, particularly in the cases of some of these fraternal societies, that their executives and administrative officers are very well paid indeed, that they run their businesses out of imposing buildings in certain instances, and that when it becomes apparent that in fact there is a special benefit to a smaller group in the community that this exemption perhaps can no longer be substantiated in all fairness to all the citizens who want to have the benefits of insurance made available to them.

We regret, of course, that this net is going to catch some fraternal organizations and societies which perhaps are not in the same instance and situation as some of the very successful ones that have allowed themselves to grow enormously large indeed and form a very substantial competition to those in the insurance business who do pay the regular taxes and are not subjected to the exemptions that have been available to these societies.

Bill 94 we are prepared to support in principle. We do not feel that the additional capital tax levy is as significant perhaps as the Treasurer thinks it is. However, on balance, we would agree with the contention that under the present economic situation we feel that the expansion of the Canadian economy is essential and that it should not

be interfered with through undue and unnecessary taxation changes.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Lakeshore.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The bill will not provoke, or invoke, or evoke, or any kind of voke, to the same degree of spleen, both sides of the fence as a certain other piece of legislation which you placed through a number of weeks ago. The minister, Mr. Speaker, is a stormy person and reacted rather badly under the continued and prolonged and deserved tirades of that particular debate.

But this matter, the Corporation Tax Act this year, is really so innocuous as to be deserving of slight reproof or not even a great deal of time. It has several headings that I would think are important, the first one being the prohibition of taking moneys out of this country under certain heads—for instance, by way of management fees or rentals, or by way of royalties to non-residents in certain delimited categories. Withholding tax has to be present and the arm's length concept must be operative there, too.

We, of course, can take no exception to that—the five-twelfths that you have designated. I would like to hear from you as to why five-twelfths, not to get into any numbers game—

Hon. Mr. White: That's parallel with the federal—

Mr. Lawlor: In line with the federal?

Hon. Mr. White: Yes.

Mr. Lawlor: The next area that should be commented upon is the capital gains features touching mutual funds. The whole problem there of double taxation, and in the case of mutual funds, where the dividend is paid directly or the money is distributed directly through to the shareholders, then the position is that there ought not to be in those contexts a double tax feature, and that as far as the capital gains is concerned it should accrue on the head of the final recipient of the money. Again we can't take exception to that.

The capital tax requires more, as your friend Buckley would say, of a jeweller's eye. It has all kinds of nice features, strange prerequisites. May I read to the House the recommendations made by, if I may say, our committee back in the old days before we mounted stallions that were too rambunctious to carry us, and when we hadn't the horsemanship necessary to stay in equilibrium. I

am speaking, of course, of the equine characteristics of the minister, Mr. Speaker. The recommendation in question was:

The present capital and place of business taxes under the Corporations Tax Act be replaced by an annual corporate business tax of fixed amount, payable without any reduction for corporate income taxes by every corporation now liable for the present taxes, and that the amount of the tax be fixed at the rate or rates needed initially to yield approximately the same revenue as derived from the present taxes. And we further recommend that an entry into the—

Hon. Mr. White: May I respond to that for a moment?

The interpretation I place on the words that have just been read by the member for Lakeshore is that the capital tax had an offset with corporation income tax previously, and following the issuance of our report this offset was eliminated and does not now exist. The fact is that the federal government does permit capital tax to be deducted from profit before corporate income tax is reckoned. However, that is not the recommendation in the select committee report, I am perfectly sure.

You see, if a corporation was paying corporate income tax prior to 1969 the capital tax was completely offset.

Mr. Lawlor: I want to be clear. This is a very important point the minister has raised, Mr. Speaker. As I understand the law, up until today for that matter, the tax on paid-up capital of a corporation is deductible from the corporation income tax. Am I correct?

Hon. Mr. White: Let me use a little illustration. When our report was written, if a corporation had a capital tax of \$1,000 and the corporate income tax was zero, they paid \$1,000 capital tax. If the corporation had—

Mr. Lawlor: Corporation tax of \$2,000.

Hon. Mr. White: No, if the capital tax was \$1,000 and the corporation income tax was zero, the corporation was liable for \$1,000 capital tax. If on the other hand the capital tax was \$1,000 and the corporate income tax was \$2,000, a total of \$2,000 was paid. There was a 100 per cent offset. I feel quite sure, although I haven't studied that section of our select committee report in recent years, that the recommendation was aimed at eliminating that 100 per cent offset, which in fact was done.

Mr. Lawlor: So I take it as things presently stand that in effect this tax is over and above the corporate income tax and in no way deductible from the corporate income tax as far as the province is concerned?

Hon. Mr. White: At the present time.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. This is really second reading, and we don't want to get into debate.

Mr. Lawlor: I am going to proceed on the assumption that it is deductible, has been deductible, and continues to be deductible.

Hon. Mr. White: Let us not go down that alley. Please bear with me for 30 seconds only.

Mr. Speaker: I think it would be in order to correct a wrong impression.

Hon. Mr. White: I have explained the situation that prevailed in 1968, and I have mentioned that the offset which was described was eliminated following the issuance of our report.

At the present time, however, the federal government over which we have little control, as you know, does permit the capital tax to be deducted from profit before the corporate income tax is reckoned. In that our corporation income tax legislation parallels, and is very similar to the federal legislation, we permit the same deduction.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, but it's the fault of the big bad wolf that it comes down to, as usual.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): That is true. That is shocking.

Mr. Lawlor: Well, you know, there are some features. It always gives me a bit of a tickle to speak on the side of the great corporations of this country. I don't think they're adequately defended in most instances. This government is a weak-kneed, vacillating, wishy-washy entity that won't even stand up for its friends under the proper circumstances.

How far can you go as a government in power knowing where your best interests come from and knowing what support you can get and not stand with them? There is no sense of loyalty, no sense of deep appreciation from the corporate interests, the banking, the finance houses, everything. It betrays them. It betrays them time out of mind.

A capital tax, increasing on a flat rate basis, is usually a very questionable and even backward type of taxation—and this government has reverted to it time after time. In

its sales tax the tendency of the government is increasingly to impose flat rate taxes instead of a graduated feature.

For these reasons the capital tax is really a very unfair tax, if you regard it from many points of view. It's a tax that is applicable to all corporations, as the minister has just indicated—

Hon. Mr. White: I don't think I can stand this!

Mr. Lawlor: —regardless of whether there is any profit in the corporation at all. It's even payable by corporations in a year of loss. Can you imagine afflicting the business community in that particular way?

Secondly, it is based on capital investment and borrowed funds and hits the capital-intensive industries the hardest. This is highly discriminatory. It should be in the Bill of Rights as to giving proper recognition to human decency. Imagine a government of this kind, totally allied to capital-intensive industries, always at its behest and the best friend it ever had, and here it is imposing a tax of this particular kind, promulgating it and perpetuating it. Actually, the Treasurer is sitting over there smiling like a cat supping milk.

Hon. Mr. White: Just so Hansard will not misinterpret my smiles.

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Speaker, I'm on my feet. I've heard enough from this minister today.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. The member for Lakeshore has the floor.

Mr. Lawlor: Well, I always found that irony kind of goes over, or underneath or around this House somehow. If you can't lambaste the government from one point of view, I would think that there's some merit in doing it from another. And where you fall from grace—oh, well—figure it out.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): The member has got to get a speech out of this somehow.

Mr. Lawlor: Then, capital-intensive industries are, of course, not necessarily the most profitable; nevertheless they are the ones who bear the brunt of this kind of tax and the less capital-intensive do not.

Finally, since the tax is deductible from income tax those corporations which pay the highest corporation income tax would pay the least capital tax. A small business paying corporation tax at the minimum rate of 25

per cent would be able to save only 25 per cent of its capital tax by this rule, but a big corporation at the full 51 per cent rate will save 51 per cent of the tax.

Why should a struggling business with no profits pay any corporation tax? Why not beef up the corporations' profits tax instead? But then we really find out which way the worm turns and in the full recognition of where our friends are.

In a tax, which I said was as innocuous as this is, which raises so little revenue—so little revenue as to be a flea bite; so little revenue as to have, as the minister himself admits, no impact whatsoever upon the business community with regard to paying taxes—then we can hardly take issue with the way he's handling it. I'm not quite sure why the minister taxes banks at two-fifths of one per cent and other corporations at one-fifth. The rationale of that, I suppose, must be at least in part to supply the revenue that was otherwise forthcoming from the special taxes imposed on banks together with, I suppose, the place of business tax.

Regarding the delimitation of the taxes and the knocking out—this is the fourth area of some importance—of the special taxes that have previously been applied or that continued to be, for instance, in 1966, when the Smith report was issued, the total amount of money forthcoming from all banking institutions in this province with the special tax was \$49,000. They wouldn't have to do very much in terms of beefing up to derive a little revenue from that particular source.

On the situation with respect to railways and telegraph companies, out of the telegraph companies, the grand total received in 1966 was \$15,000; express companies, I think, the total sum there was \$22,000. There is good reason, to which no one could take exception, for eliminating and getting rid of those archaic and really very anachronistic taxes that have been imposed. The problem is, why have they kicked around this long? It's like a parade of latter day saints; we come in here at this time of the day, the report has been down for many years but I suppose better late than never. Again, the Smith report recommended that it be placed on an annual corporate business tax setup, so that no revenue would be lost from that particular source.

The only other tax of significance which is mentioned in the course of this bill is the premium tax on insurance companies.

I would like to learn from the minister's reply to second reading what the revenue potentials are from that particular source.

Mr. Speaker, I think that the bill ought to go to committee. There are, as usual, in these intricate, tricky tax bills—particularly in the corporate tax field—areas which at least I would like to explore for my own delectation at a little greater depth.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I would like to agree to that.

Mr. Lawlor: That is agreeable? Fine.

Hon. Mr. White: I think it is fairer to members of the House to let these details be explored in committee. I agree with the hon. member's suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. We will direct that later.

Mr. Lawlor: I would ask that on some occasion in your leisure time you read the book by Kierkegaard on "The Nature of Irony." I know it is a tricky business; it's a subtle thing, but if I'm not going to attack legislation frontally, then I just slip around behind.

In this particular case a slight kick in the rear with respect to legislation of this kind probably does as much good as a lone voice like mine can do in a place like this; as much good as moving in from the front, you know, as though you were Jackie Robinson. If such is the case, there is a kicked rear because it's insufficient. One could blot them out and go on to the business of where you can really find your tax revenue vis-à-vis corporations.

I trust my friend from Ottawa Centre may launch into that arena. The weariness that assails me at the present time with the overwhelming weight of this government; the fact that I feel that my speech is as innocuous as the legislation itself, all impel me to sit down forthwith.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Waterloo North.

Hon. Mr. White: May I beg the forbearance of the House to say that I will indeed try to read that book. Had the hon. member accompanied his irony with a small sneer or something I might have caught on to the joke.

Mr. Lawlor: Then it would have lacked one of the real elements of irony.

Hon. Mr. White: Now let me say—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Hon. Mr. White: —retrospectively that I recognize the irony in the member's debates on the retail sales tax legislation.

Mr. Lawlor: Come off it. The minister is being ironical now.

Mr. Speaker: I recognize the hon member for Waterloo North.

Mr. Good: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like to direct a few remarks to section 18 of the Act, which deals with the amendments which will affect fraternal societies.

At the outset let me say that I am not a member of a fraternal society and can therefore talk without any conflict of interest. I have had a case presented to me, Mr. Speaker, from one of the 50 or so fraternal societies in the province, which I believe deal in some form or other of insurance programmes. They have been exempt under existing legislation from the two per cent tax on premiums. According to the amendments in this Act, as I read the principles here, a contract written after Jan. 1, 1974, will no longer enjoy that exemption.

First of all I would like to ask the minister to explain how much money is involved here and why he has had to pick on fraternal societies to increase revenue of the province?

I understand, upon reading the amendments, that mutual benefit societies will continue to enjoy the exemption, whereas fraternal societies will not. Maybe he could explain the difference between a fraternal society and a mutual benefit society, the latter of which will continue to enjoy the exemptions.

Mr. Speaker, when we look at the work of fraternal societies we find that the sole purpose for them engaging in insurance programmes is so that benefits derived from their programmes may accrue to various charities.

We will deal first basically with the Lutheran Life Insurance Society, which is a fraternal society carried on within all branches of the Lutheran Church in North America. I understand that the US programmes enjoy a similar tax advantage as have those in Ontario, up to the present time.

The bill suggests that after Jan. 1, 1974, this two per cent tax will apply on premiums paid through a fraternal society. The philosophy is a little difficult to understand when we realize that many of the monetary payments made to other programmes within, say the Lutheran Church—I am thinking of things such as Lutherwood, which is a home for boys in the Waterloo county area—have government support. This home has had gov-

ernment support from the province in its building programme. It gets a per diem allowance from the government for the residents of the home, and also receives benefits from the Lutheran Life fraternal programme.

If the fraternal benefits must cease because of this additional burden of tax, then of course payments to homes such as Lutherwood will also cease and will put an increased burden on the government.

I am a firm believer that many programmes can be carried on in the private sector with the co-operation of government at much less cost than if they are placed completely within government jurisdiction. I would ask the minister to reconsider his plan, perhaps give us some reason why he has used this method.

Hon. Mr. White: Well the hon. member's leader just started it. His leader said it was all right 10 minutes ago.

Mr. Good: All right, I am asking the Treasurer to justify his position. Perhaps there is a good reason for it. As yet we haven't heard—

Hon. Mr. White: I am quoting the hon. member's leader.

Mr. Good: I don't think that he was all supportive of it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: No.

Mr. Good: He said perhaps there is a reason.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I credited the government for having taken this initiative.

Mr. Good: Perhaps there is a good reason why the Treasurer has chosen to add an additional tax burden on fraternal societies. Surely there must be other agencies and corporations within the province who could better afford to replenish the barren provincial tax bucket at the present time than fraternal societies. They are carrying on what I think is a good work in deriving certain sources of funds from their insurance programmes.

I have mentioned some examples and I think there are about 50 agencies within the province who make up the Canadian Fraternal Society Association and who are affected.

If there is an adequate explanation, I would like to hear it. But personally I think the minister is grasping at straws, and this is my personal opinion, when he has to increase taxes on agencies who are working within such a framework.

I know the Treasurer has received representation, as did the Chairman of Management Board of Cabinet (Mr. Winkler) from Mr. Rudland, the President of the Insurance Society of Canada. I won't take the time to read the letter, but it does point out the purposes and aims of the society. In my view, their work has been excellent; it has supplemented government action in various fields of community and social effort, and I would ask the minister to reconsider it or give some good explanation of the position.

Mr. Speaker: Any other hon. members wish to speak to this bill?

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): There is one further comment that I would make in the same line of my colleague from Waterloo North. In looking at the budget statement at page 23, the comments which the minister made are these:

A number of minor improvements will also be introduced in our Corporations Tax Act and Income Tax Act covering mutual fund corporations, mutual fund trust and fraternal societies. These changes will generally parallel federal legislation and will have minimum revenue significance.

The sole point I would wish to make, Mr. Speaker, in dealing with this area that my colleague from Waterloo North has raised, is that I wonder if the benefits which some of the fraternal organizations are giving are simply not going to be wiped out by these tax changes. If the tax changes are truly minimal and there is no particular value in taxing the smaller fraternal organizations, then it would seem to me that there is merit in leaving the situation alone.

I can understand from the comments of my leader the view that some of the larger fraternal benefit organizations might well be in a position somewhat more comparable to the other insurance companies, and therefore would be able to accept this tax without generally or particularly harming their present programme, but I think that a distinction can and should be considered.

The distinction, as I see it, is the particular social service work which may be done by the smaller societies. If the smaller societies do not have this small benefit to work with, and if it is taken away by tax, then I think my colleague from Waterloo North is quite correct in that the funds are going to have to come from some other source. If the benefits cannot be paid into a home like Lutherwood, then chances are the fund will have to come from some other government pocket.

I am wondering, therefore, if the minister will be good enough to advise us as to how this was reached and whether there is any possibility or practicality of distinguishing between the much larger and better known fraternal societies who are perhaps more akin to the present insurance companies, and those smaller groups. I am wondering if the minister is not just putting a blanket decision here when it may be well worth while to have some distinction made based upon the size of the organization.

If, as I have said in quoting the minister's comments, these effects have a minimal revenue value, then surely it would be in the interest of all of us to encourage more fraternal kinds of organizations that strengthen people rather than having them always look to "the government," however it is writ, to toss in the moneys that are needed. Surely we should be encouraging this kind of an approach by our citizens if we can do so and still not have a great source of revenue loss.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, Mr. Speaker, thank you very much.

The only good thing about the main purpose of this bill, I think, is that the Treasurer has brought himself reluctantly to do anything at all about the burden of taxes on corporations—that is that he has raised it, albeit infinitesimally. It is that reluctance of the Treasurer to touch corporation profits in any way, either through the capital tax or through corporation profits, that I want to speak about this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, I find it very hard to understand how, when the Treasurer was preparing this budget, he could have been so soft on the corporate sector of our society at the same time that he was imposing an increase of 40 to 50 per cent in personal sales tax revenues, which would fall mainly on the people of the Province of Ontario. I find myself even more perplexed when I heard the explanation which the Treasurer gave in the House just now as he was introducing the bill for second reading.

He said then that he did not want to add to the cost of production of corporations, that Ontario industry was sailing into troubled waters, that he did not want to jeopardize our industry by adding to their costs in the export market, and that he felt it was a fair and sensible move.

I really wonder how the people who live in my riding or in the riding of the member for

Lakeshore would feel about the fairness and sensibility that the Treasurer displayed to them when he imposed the two per cent increase in the sales tax. That was neither fair nor sensible as far as we are concerned. When you look at the other side of the coin and look at the sensitivity which the Treasurer has shown to the corporate sector, most people in the province would say that is neither fair nor sensible.

In his introductory statement the minister tried to say that he was simply ensuring that the benefits that corporations and industries drew from municipal tax cuts in other parts of the budget would be offset by their increase in taxes. That is yet another example of the minister's efforts to mislead the House about all the statistical and financial consequences that flow from the budget.

The minister did finally admit something we have been telling him during an earlier debate, the fact that corporations and businesses pay 43 per cent of municipal tax revenues. Therefore, what benefits will be received from the new grants to municipalities will go in the order of 43 per cent to industry and to business. That sum, Mr. Speaker, is approximately \$75 million. It is \$75 million of the benefit of the money which is being transferred in unconditional grants under the budget to municipalities and which will accrue to municipalities.

What are they being asked to pay? There are two main elements in this bill. One element, which I shall not deal with, is the slight increase in taxes on management fees and other payments made to a corporation in the United States or some other foreign country. I am not going to concern myself with that part because it was justified and it could probably have been greater. We certainly have no problems coming to an agreement on that one, except in saying it might be greater.

The other part, though, is the increase in the capital tax, the tiny emerald that the Treasurer has put into this budget insofar as it relates to corporations. Mr. Speaker, he says that that tax will raise \$33 million in a full year, but he also admits that one-half of that tax is compensated by the reduction in corporation income taxes which will be paid by the business sector. When their capital tax increases, then both their federal and provincial corporation tax goes down. The consequence is that this is not a \$33 million tax increase on Ontario corporations and banks and other institutions; it is a \$16 mil-

lion or a \$17 million tax increase. It is no more than that.

The \$16 million has got to be weighed against the \$75 million credit, in effect, which business will be receiving or benefitting from the transfer of unconditional grants to municipalities.

If one wanted to play with figures the way the Treasurer has been prone to, one could say that since the government calculates it will be giving \$400 million more to municipalities this year then good business will receive the benefit of about 43 per cent of that total of \$175 million while it is only paying \$17 million net in this additional capital tax. That is grossly imbalanced, Mr. Speaker, and I find it unacceptable and very difficult to comprehend.

The minister today took very much the same line as he had taken in the budget itself, where he showed tremendous concern about the fragile state of our industry, a concern, I might say, which was not matched by his concern about the people of Ontario who have been out of jobs these many months, or in some cases these many years. The Treasurer said:

I am convinced that we must avoid placing greatly increased tax burdens on our businesses at a time when a high level of investment is needed to improve our international competitiveness and to create new jobs.

He also stated that he would not like to see an increase in the corporate tax rate which would make Ontario uncompetitive with other jurisdictions.

Mr. Speaker, other Treasurers in other provinces across the country have not been held back by the same kinds of constraints as the present Treasurer. It may be because their political sympathies are different. It may be because they simply understand better than this Treasurer that the capacity of corporations to pay increased taxes is there; it is something which ought to be used and it should not simply be left. But this Treasurer doesn't understand that.

The tax rate in Quebec, in Manitoba, in British Columbia, and even for that matter in Newfoundland, is significantly higher on corporations than it is in this province.

The two or three extra tax points which could have been levied in this province without any concern about competitiveness with other provinces at all, would have yielded to the government of Ontario and the people of Ontario between \$90 million and \$150

million. Each tax point is currently worth \$40 million to \$50 million, Mr. Speaker, and that is tax room which the Treasurer could and should have taken up instead of fiddling around with the capital tax as he has done here and doing it in such a picayune manner.

The \$17 million which the Treasurer is taking amounts to about three per cent of what he collected from corporations last year in income tax and in the premium and capital taxes. Three per cent. That compares to a 45 per cent increase in the retail sales tax. As I suggested, Mr. Speaker, the corporations are getting paid off out the back window because of the heavy contribution they make at the municipal level and now come the heavy benefits that they will get at the municipal level.

That's not to count the fact that corporations in the real estate business, in the development business and in the landlord business will receive further benefits because they will receive tax cuts or remissions from municipalities and will not pass them on to their tenants.

What I find especially peculiar about this bill, Mr. Speaker, is the contradictions it reveals with the Conservative Party itself. We've been watching with some great interest what's been happening up in Ottawa over the last few months, where another Treasurer in another Parliament has been proposing corporation tax cuts for reasons that are very similar to those that have been raised by this Treasurer here: in order to improve the international competitiveness and to ensure that Canadian industry can sail on and survive in troubled waters.

Well, the lyricism of these pay-ins to the corporate welfare of the country are legion, and the Treasurer has certainly joined in them. But what's happened with the leader of the Conservative Party and of the official opposition up in Ottawa? Initially he was completely opposed. He finally brought himself, and only under extreme pressure from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to agree to those tax cuts for a period of a year or so, but no more.

The leader of the Treasurer's party in Ottawa does not see a necessity for this kind of stimulus to business on a long-term basis. He does not see the need for tax cuts on the corporate sector up in Ottawa. Yet this Treasurer effectively gives a tax cut at the local level, through the combination of a very small increase in the capital tax and a much larger decrease in municipal tax responsibilities through what he has given them at that point.

This Treasurer, looking at the need to raise taxes and bearing in mind the tax squeeze of which he's talked, does not see the possibilities of using tax room which is there in the corporate tax field, because he is too concerned with the corporate welfare.

Mr. Speaker, today's Globe and Mail pointed out that for the last two quarters Canada's gross national product has been increasing at a real rate of just under 12 per cent, quite apart from any price changes. It doesn't give the latest figures, but it speaks of the continuing acceleration of corporate profits. It talks of demand that is particularly strong in durable consumer goods, business investment and in fixed capital formation.

These are hardly the signs of business sailing in troubled waters and having difficulties, either with its domestic markets or, for that matter, with its foreign markets. As the minister probably knows, or as his experts should have told him, Canadian exports from this province and from the rest of the country have been increasing very strongly over the past few months and there is every sign that they will continue to grow strongly.

Given those facts, Mr. Speaker, given the fact that the business sector is, if anything, healthier than it has been for years, we do not see why the minister had to come in with such an unbalanced kind of proposal, where corporations were let off with a flick of the wrist while individuals and personal taxpayers were forced to pay very heavy tax increases.

I found the philosophy of the minister particularly objectionable regarding the corporations tax, when he spoke of the resources tax.

Mr. Speaker, you may be aware, from speeches from this side of the House, that we consider the tax on resource sectors in this province is absolutely unjustifiably small. It is far too small, and the corporations who operate in that field have been allowed to get away with every conceivable kind of gift and concession from this government. It is clear that they have had an enormous influence on the Treasurer and on the government, over successive governments, in keeping their tax burden low.

We don't accept in this corporations tax bill that the minister would refuse to take any action in order to increase the tax burden on the resources sector. We don't accept the minister's statement in the budget speech, which is certainly relevant to this particular Act, that he only wishes to maintain the total burden on the mining industry

at its present level and that there is no other intention.

How long can the people go on with a government that insists on protecting corporations from any kind of necessity to pay their fair share of the cost of running this province? How long can we go on with a government that simply sanctifies the resources industry and allows them to make profits with either no taxation at all or with virtually no taxation?

How long can we stomach a minister who continuously goes up to Ottawa to bleat and plead and prate about tax room from the federal government when he refuses to take up the tax room which is available here in this province and which other provinces have taken up?

There is tax room in the corporate tax field to raise corporation tax. There is tax room in the resources sector. There is tax room in the succession duty which the minister has reduced rather than moving into. There is tax room, if one will, even in the securities tax which revenues he could have preserved rather than abandoned. That was another example of the sellouts of which this government is so constantly guilty in its efforts to keep the support of the business sector.

I see in the papers that the government is now beginning to have its difficulties with the corporate sector. Even they are no longer content with the Premier (Mr. Davis) and with the Treasurer and with the rest of the gang over there. They are finding them hard to stomach. They are finding them hard to stomach because they are not running things very well right now. The government is getting prone to error. The minister has certainly been prone to error in this particular budget.

It would seem to me that it would be kinder to the people of Ontario if the government were to pull up its socks and learn to run things effectively and efficiently, and at the same time turn around to its corporate friends and tell them, "We will tax you fairly and run the government effectively," rather than keeping these taxes which are inequitable to the people of the province and which are no longer capable of their intended purpose to buy corporate support.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other hon. member wish to participate in this debate? If not, the hon. minister.

Hon. Mr. White: There is nothing for me to say at the moment, Mr. Speaker. I think

the several points I made at the beginning of this debate really sum up the principles involved, and while the hon. member for Ottawa Centre believes very passionately that we should soak the corporations, he was good enough to concede—

Mr. Lawlor: No, just the fair share, you don't have to soak anybody.

Hon. Mr. White: —in previous debates that most of these costs are rolled out of the consumer and I suppose, if his interest is consistency, he would have to agree, following that line of thought, that any increased impost on corporations would end up in higher prices. So I think his most recent objections are not very well-founded, and insofar as the details of the bill are concerned, the parliamentary assistant to the Minister of Revenue and myself will take those clause-by-clause.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall this bill be ordered for third reading?

Mr. Cassidy: No.

Mr. Speaker: Committee of the whole?

Agreed.

Mr. Cassidy: You see how kind and generous we are to you; not even a division.

Clerk of the House: The fifth order; resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for second reading of Bill 95, An Act to Repeal the Security Transfer Tax Act.

SECURITY TRANSFER TAX ACT

(concluded)

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Speaker, this started some weeks ago when I was downstairs straightening out the justice of this province. The minister is thoroughly aware of the recommendations of the Smith committee that the security transfer tax be abolished and commissions charged by security dealers and brokers for their services be taxable under the Retail Sales Tax Act; and for this purpose where there is no commission charged by a security dealer or broker, a reasonable commission be deemed to have been charged.

There was a wide range of service industries, service functions—the real estate industry was one of them and another one was

the security brokers of Ontario—where we felt that there was a perfectly legitimate role and function for a tax and that it ought to be continued; though not in the particular form, which was unduly complex and retrograde. They used different types of bonds, different types of shares, and it caused a certain amount of trouble inside the industry, unnecessary troubles; and what we are basically concerned about is revenue.

But it didn't afflict or affect to any great extent the operation of that industry. Sometimes I think that governments should be analysed on the basis of their neurasthenia. Governments, just like individuals, have various forms of neuroses. The neurosis from which this minister suffers, as does the government he represents as Treasurer, Mr. Speaker, is a form of phobia. He lives in a universe of ghosts and hobgoblins.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): They are after him right now.

Mr. Lawlor: Any concentrated segment of the community in the financial area, such as the securities dealers, because they are a concentrated, nice little cabal, tightly wrapped around themselves, can say to the minister: "Listen, if you don't come to heel and do precisely what we want we will move out. We will close up our tents like the Arabs and silently steal away." But not so silently, because the noise, the hullabaloo in the night as they leave would be something that would shock you.

As a matter of fact, if you returned next morning you would find the encampment intact, not a soul having pulled out. During the hearings of the Smith committee we were told of a similar situation which we face today in this legislation. The situation had to do with the New York Stock Exchange, that magnificent mausoleum, with all its entrenched interests, with its financial concentrations of power down through the corridors of New York City, where there are vast accumulations of capital, bullion—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Canyons.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Canyons of Wall St!

Mr. Lawlor: —where the floors are littered with gold. How would they remove those floors?

The threat in New York five or six years ago was that unless Governor Rockefeller took a certain similar tax off they would all go across the river to New Jersey; "New Joisey" they said. Of course Rockefeller said

"no," and they didn't go; they are still there. Nobody has had any sense of the dire winds that blow from the people running the stock exchange.

The parallel case here of course is Montreal; the Canadian Stock Exchange—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Not entirely parallel.

Mr. Lawlor: —that there be a retreat and an anabasis of the—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Would the member sooner go to Montreal than "Joisey"?

Mr. Lawlor: Down to Montreal? Well it is the same. They have both got baseball teams or something haven't they?

But if you look at the statistics, and I did before I lost them, because these debates take so long to come about and all my best speeches always go awry by being left in some toilet facility somewhere; or an old cupboard here and there.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Somebody's waste basket.

Mr. Lawlor: It has been six or seven weeks since we started this particular one, so that in the good speech I might have made if the thing had come on at the time I was prepared to speak on it, I forget what I was going to say.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Stokes: The member has even forgotten what he has forgotten.

Mr. Lawlor: It will come back in a week, thank you.

Anyhow, New Jersey sticks in my mind under this particular heading; the threat is completely vacuous. If you follow the newspapers, laterally the Toronto Stock Exchange hit the largest volume of trading it has had in its history. Where is the decline? Where is the impact that we are supposed to be suffering from over Quebec's removal of the tax some months ago? Just how—show us the incident, show us the percentage loss in trading on this exchange against that of Montreal as a result of the continuance of this insignificant tax. There isn't any.

It's just a lot of nonsense. It's caving in to the industry. We could use the moneys, which are many millions of dollars, associated with this tax. And the minister, as I say, neurasthenic child of the times that he is, full of phobias, full of fears—

Mr. Breithaupt: Full of wind!

Mr. Lawlor: Full of wind, too.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Don't carry that list any further.

Mr. Lawlor: All right, one more, frozen with hysteria, unable to act in this context, throws up his hands, walks away from the situation and despoils the tax.

Please reconsider the situation, I ask him, as he comes into his next budget. This is a valid and valuable source of money. It should be placed within the services function of the sales tax, and not abnegated in assured real estate commissions. The minister can also put a special clause in saying the tax is not to be passed on.

Mr. Good: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say just a word on this Act, which is an Act to repeal the Security Transfer Tax Act.

When our position was made known on second reading of this bill some weeks ago, it was explained at that time, and I think it needs to be emphasized here, that the reason we are supporting the abolition of this tax is basically and primarily to put the major stock exchanges in Canada on an equal basis. At present the Montreal Stock Exchange, the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Vancouver Stock Exchange are the three major stock exchanges in the country. Winnipeg and Calgary are very minor.

The abolition of this tax in Ontario will then bring the three major stock exchanges into line with the Security Transfer Tax Act. Then, I think, it is apparent to us that it is incumbent upon the financial ministers, or the Treasurers of the provinces, who are in charge of the taxing operation, that they get together and discuss the matter on a mutual basis so that we can have some uniformity in the marketplace.

It has been mentioned that in the Province of Ontario, Ontario Hydro has diverted stock transactions from the Toronto Stock Exchange to the Montreal Stock Exchange purely to avoid the tax which is at present applicable, or was when these purchases were made. I don't think that we in Canada can afford to have interprovincial financial barriers to disturb our financial institutions any more than we can afford to have interprovincial trade barriers.

We were through this whole matter on interprovincial trade barriers with the Minister of Agriculture and Food last year. I am not here pleading the case for the abolition of the tax, but mainly to bring some uniformity, a uniform base from which the Treasurers

of the various provinces can then build and decide how much tax should be imposed at a later date. But uniformity of purpose is the reason why we are supporting this bill. I know the NDP got very emotional about this issue the last time we discussed it. It has been said by the member for York-Forest Hill (Mr. Givens) that the NDP can get emotional about a laundry if they so choose, and I have to agree with that; but basically we have got to get some uniformity in the marketplace.

Mr. Lawlor: I hear the Liberals are so frozen they can't get emotional about their grandmothers.

Mr. Good: The Vancouver Stock Exchange in the Province of British Columbia presently has no security transfer tax.

Mr. Lawlor: That's except for Bob Nixon.

Mr. Ferrier: We should try to get rid of your Cara shares, Bob.

Mr. Good: Do members accept that we now have, by the abolition of this, a uniform base from which a popular tax base can be done? I am vehemently opposed, as an individual, to anything which is going to create interprovincial barriers or a situation where there are tax havens. I think it is not right that we have certain provinces eliminating their succession duties and other provinces increasing their hold in the area.

I think there should be a uniformity all across Canada. If we are going to keep Canada as a nation from one coast to the other, we have to get together on some of these things which divert capital. A diversion of capital from one province to another because of tax advantage can do nothing but hurt Canada.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other hon member wish to participate in this debate? If not, the hon. minister.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I have sent you a note apologizing for having my shirt open for the first time in 14 years, and now I apologize to the members of the House. I've got a very big toothache today and I've taken some 222s. Now I seem to be bathed in perspiration. Only in these extreme circumstances would I be dressed so informally.

Mr. Stokes: We accept that explanation.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Permission granted.

Hon. Mr. White: I've taken my sweater off too!

At the beginning of the debate on the second reading on this bill I had an opportunity to express the reasons for our introducing this bill, which will repeal this tax, and I would like to recapitulate them.

First of all, as the hon. member for Waterloo North has pointed out, this will now make the tax rate uniform across Canada at zero.

There was an important shift of transactions taking place out of Toronto. That in itself is troublesome enough. My concern, however, was that those commercial and industrial activities which are attracted to a large exchange, such as Toronto, and which make Toronto part of the vibrant business community it is, would also in some degree be lost to us.

It was not only the employment and the taxes which flow from that employment on the first round that concerned me, but the multiplier effect that that would have. I have had an opportunity to present certain statistics by way proof in this matter and I have sent for an update of those statistics, because the trend which I found and which I described to the House several weeks ago was continued until the time of this budget.

My hon. friend from Lakeshore will recall our being told by the legal counsel to the select committee that large transactions at that time were being carried out by Toronto lawyers, two of whom would fly in the same aircraft to Winnipeg for purposes of transferring large blocks of stock. Then they would immediately fly back from Winnipeg, having gone there solely for the purpose of making the transfer. Of course, that kind of thing is now eliminated, if the cancellation of the tax in Quebec a year ago did not accomplish the purpose.

Those who are interested in such matters will recall that Smith said the tax was unfair and uncertain, the reason being it applied to certain classes of security while not to others; and was perverse to this extent, that it applied to equity securities and private corporations and public corporations, thereby adding to the impost, and no doubt to some small extent shifting the supply and demand equilibrium point, in contrast to the exemption provided for various government bonds.

We have here a yearning, and quite rightly so, to have greater participation in our own Canadian industries, to encourage equity ownership by large numbers of Canadians; and it is no doubt true that the impost applied to equity securities, but not to government debt securities, would have an adverse effect.

This cannot be measurable and I can see that it may be marginal, but I hope one of the consequences of withdrawing the tax is to encourage somewhat greater participation in equity stocks by our people.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: Next, it was costly to administer, not so much in the public sector as in the private sector, with millions and millions of items being entered by thousands of clerks all across the province. Our internal costs were not particularly high, in part because we didn't have a large unit to police the tax, but at any rate it was relatively costly I thought, for the reasons that I now advance, that we should eliminate it. Indeed, this was recommended by the select committee including, if I am not mistaken, my hon. friend the member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: Except for putting on the sales tax.

Hon. Mr. White: Yes, if the other provinces do the same was the condition on that.

Mr. Lawlor: But the Treasurer never goes out to negotiate on that.

Hon. Mr. White: Now I draw your attention to the Hansard of a year ago, June 22, 1972, at which time the Leader of the Opposition said:

The next thing I want to refer to has to do with a matter which I am sure we will be discussing in the early part of the estimates in more detail. It has been mentioned in the press and the hon. member for High Park raised it in the question period yesterday. It has to do with the problems of this minister—

—as he pointed out the Treasurer—

—is going to be facing if we continue with the security transfer tax as it presently is.

He pointed out that:

In recent months the tax has been dropped by every province but Ontario and there is good reason why Ontario should have dropped it at the same time. Evidently the costs of collection are very high, and this is recounted in the report of the Minister of Revenue and the fact that Ontario has maintained this tax is now causing a problem which according to the member for High Park and others who reported on it, could lead to a situation of some emergency, that those people dealing with securities on a regular base are going to consider—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Did the Treasurer actually take this action in response to my speech?

Hon. Mr. White: "Consider carrying on the transactions outside Toronto", and so on.

The member for High Park (Mr. Shulman) on June 27, 1972—I am sorry he is not here today.

Mr. Ferrier: He was here earlier.

Hon. Mr. White: He says:

But, Mr. Chairman, I don't think the government may have realized yet just how serious this matter is. Last Thursday I was down at the Toronto Stock Exchange as a guest and it was impressed upon me at that time just how serious this can be, because the important stocks that trade in Toronto are also listed in Montreal.

Mr. Cassidy: The evidence just isn't there, though.

Hon. Mr. White: He says: "I am not too worried about business going to New York", and so on; and then he said—What does the member for Ottawa Centre mean? It is Canadian business that is flowing out of Toronto and into Montreal—

Mr. Cassidy: It is not, we showed the Treasurer evidence that it is not going out of Toronto.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Don't argue with the member for High Park.

Mr. Lawlor: I think that is dirty pool.

Hon. Mr. White: "Now," said the member for High Park "we are going to adjourn here Friday and"—

Mr. Lawlor: It is the first time the Treasurer has ever quoted the member for High Park in his life, except scornfully. He has a kind of special interest here like the Treasurer who grinds his axe. I have no liaison with the member for High Park.

Hon. Mr. White: To continue:

And I would like very strongly, very strongly to recommend to the minister that he not let this drag over the summer, because if he does what is a very minor problem now may be a very major problem by the end of the summer. It isn't just a few trades or a number of trades that switch. Patterns are set up and if you have a trust company that suddenly becomes used to dealing with a Montreal broker, if they switch to Kippen from Nesbitt, or from Chisholm, they may very well not come back; and this is permanent business that is going to go outside of Ontario, and it may be very harmful to our business community.

And these, I reiterate Mr. Speaker, are the reasons why we are recommending to the Legislature that we repeal this tax.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Speaker, will the minister accept a question? It is simply this, in the move to have a now common standard of zero tax applied across the country, is it the minister's intention to work with the other provincial authorities in order that possibly this source of revenue may be reconsidered so long as there is equitable treatment across the country?

Hon. Mr. White: Well I am attracted certainly, to the recommendation of the select committee. If the member will recall. I guess we three and others were in agreement that this would be a suitable application for retail sales tax on the commission, and I certainly will be discussing that possibility—

Mr. Lawlor: Is work on it with three or four provinces necessary?

Hon. Mr. White: —at some future date with BC and Montreal. But as the select committee pointed out, it would be perilous for us to introduce that tax if nobody else did.

Mr. Cassidy: Would the minister permit one more question, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. minister wishes to permit one more question, I am not going to refuse it.

Mr. Cassidy: Given the tendencies of the BC government and the likelihood that it would probably agree with the minister if he sought to impose a sales tax which would apply at least to security transactions in this province and in BC, does he not feel that it would be of sufficient weight that the possible alternative of a security transfer tax free market in Montreal would not be overweening and therefore the tax could have been maintained here in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. White: Well, BC is a very small market compared to Montreal or Toronto, and I myself, for reasons I can't quite explain, am not filled with confidence about that socialist government. Therefore, I think I will pin my hopes on Mr. Garneau of Quebec.

Mr. Lawlor: Well at least they probably could get the Treasurer a little decent revenue where it belongs. We are told that one of the reasons for taking the tax off is because they are migrating to BC.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill 95.

The House divided on the motion for second reading of Bill 95, which was approved on the following vote:

AYES	NAYS
Allan	Bounsall
Beckett	Burr
Belanger	Cassidy
Bernier	Davison
Birch	Deans
Braithwaite	Dukszta
Breithaupt	Ferrier

AYES	NAYS
Brunelle	Foulds
Carruthers	Germa
Carton	Gisborn
Clement	Laughren
Drea	Lawlor
Eaton	MacDonald
Edighoffer	Martel
Evans	Renwick
Ewen	Stokes
Gaunt	Young—17.
Gilbertson	
Givens	
Good	
Grossman	
Guindon	
Hamilton	
Handleman	
Havrot	
Henderson	
Hodgson	
(Victoria-Haliburton)	
Hodgson	
(York North)	
Irvine	
Jessiman	
Johnston	
Kennedy	
Kerr	
Lane	
Lawrence	
MacBeth	
Maeck	
McIlveen	
McNeil	
McNie	
Meen	
Morrow	
Newman	
(Windsor-Walkerville)	
Newman	
(Ontario South)	
Nixon	
(Dovercourt)	
Nixon	
(Brant)	
Nuttall	
Paterson	
Potter	
Reid	
Rhodes	
Riddell	
Rowe	
Roy	
Sargent	
Scrivener	
Singer	
Smith	
(Simcoe East)	
Smith	
(Nipissing)	

AYES

Spence
Stewart
Timbrell
Turner
Villeneuve
Walker
Wardle
Welch
White
Yakubski
Yaremko—70.

Clerk of the House: Mr. Speaker, the "ayes" are 70, the "nays" 17.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

Perhaps at this time, before we proceed with the next order of business, I should inform the House that I have received two notices under the provisions of standing orders 27 and 28. Those are the notices from the hon. member for Grey-Bruce (Mr. Sargent) to the effect that he was dissatisfied with the answer given to the question pertaining to representation on the Niagara Escarpment Commission; and that of the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Roy), who has notified me that he is dissatisfied with the answer given to the question asked by him pertaining to the matter of the Cornwall teachers' situation. Therefore there will be two debates permitted under the provision of these orders at the adjournment hour, which I presume to be 10:30 this evening.

The first notice and matter to be discussed will be that submitted by the hon. member for Ottawa East, who will be permitted five minutes and the hon. minister will be permitted five minutes to respond. The notice given to me by the hon. member for Grey-Bruce will also be provided five minutes for the hon. member to speak; and the hon. minister may also reply for five minutes.

THIRD READING

The following bill was given third reading upon motion:

Bill 95, An Act to repeal the Security Transfer Tax Act.

Clerk of the House: The second order, House in committee of the whole; Mr. R. D. Rowe in the chair.

CORPORATIONS TAX ACT

House in committee on Bill 94, An Act to amend the Corporations Tax Act, 1972.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any comments, questions or amendments on any of the first five sections? If so, which section? The member for Lakeshore.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Section 2.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before section 2?

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): A number of these changes flow from the budget and I will be dealing with those. Those who are debating might like to know that this includes clauses 4, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19. The others are of a housekeeping nature and will be responded to by the parliamentary assistant (Mr. Walker) to the Minister of Revenue (Mr. Grossman).

Mr. Chairman: The member for Lakeshore on section 2.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, the alteration or amendment made in that section has to do with non-resident corporations performing entertainments. Why did this arise? What's behind it? As the lawyers say, what's the *ratio decidendi*?

Mr. G. W. Walker (London North): Mr. Chairman, if I may, I call this amendment the Cash amendment. Previously these non-resident corporations similar to the Johnny Cash operation when he was appearing at the Canadian National Exhibition, and the Sunday Promotions Ltd. appearing at Maple Leaf Gardens, such as the Rolling Stones and rock concerts, Duke Ellington appearing at the O'Keefe Centre, International Artists at the O'Keefe, Liberace and so on.

These types of operations were taxed under the definition of permanent establishment, which appears in section 7 of the present Act. We use section 7 subsection 9 in order to attract the necessary taxation here, and it involved what is paraphrased as the use of substantial machinery or equipment. Whenever that was used there was invariably difficulty and arguments arose. However, we ultimately got the tax.

This amendment will very clearly state that the definition of a permanent establishment will be expanded to include a reference to public entertainment presented in Canada by a non-resident corporation.

The revenue effect is absolutely nil. In 1971 there were 45 shows for which there

was a revenue of \$64,257, and that had risen to 46 shows and \$71,033 by 1972. There will be no change. It merely clarifies the situation and makes it administratively much easier to attract the necessary taxation. The previous section was just an impossibility.

Mr. Lawlor: I can well appreciate it, because of the use of substantial machinery or equipment in a particular place. I have two questions. Does the tax apply no matter how long the non-resident corporation is in the country, even if it's only in for an hour or a couple of hours? Secondly, is perhaps the reason, partially, that your revenue wasn't very great from this source, because of lack of policing? I would take it that an awful lot of entertainers these days are incorporated. If they were appearing anywhere in Toronto at the many numerous outlets, nightclubs and whatnot for entertainment, how would you necessarily know they were in town?

Mr. Walker: Mr. Chairman, to answer the last question first, I would say there are a number of very interesting individuals within the Revenue Ministry whose job it is to keep an eye on things just like this. This falls within the purview of the corporations tax branch and there are there a number of inspectors whose job it is to make sure they attend on these individuals when they see the advertisement appearing in the Globe and Mail, or wherever it may be. They make the arrangements. They go and visit the individual entrepreneurs, and lo and behold we get the taxation.

They are taxed for the period during which there is a revenue accruing to them in the Province of Ontario. Generally speaking, this means for the two or three-hour shows they may be putting on. We have no particular interest in where they stay or how long they stay, but merely in the income they attract as a result of their performance while here.

Mr. Lawlor: Are there reciprocal arrangements with most jurisdictions with respect to offsetting of this revenue?

Mr. Walker: I don't know the answer to that.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 2 stand as part of the bill?

Section 2 agreed to.

Any other comments, questions or amendments on sections 3, 4 or 5?

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Section 5, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before 5?

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Section 4.

Mr. Chairman: Section 4? On section 4, the hon. member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: I'd just like to know how the minister has come to the conclusion that \$5 million will be raised from this. What is the rationale for disallowing as a deduction only five twelfths of the amounts rather than a larger amount? Thirdly, what is the relation between the new provincial tax treatment of these payments, that are not at arm's length, to the federal treatment of similar payments?

Hon. Mr. White: The federal government is able constitutionally to levy indirect taxes and does, in circumstances such as these, levy a 15 per cent tax on the foreign company—a withholding tax—as royalty payments and such like flow to the parent company from a Canadian subsidiary. We have no such constitutional right; so we have to levy the tax on the Canadian subsidiary. We have decided that this tax should be in the same ratio as the provincial corporation tax and the federal corporation tax, which is to say 12 per cent to 40 per cent.

Five twelfths times our rate of 12 per cent works out to five per cent, which is a third of 15 per cent, which is more or less twelve fortieths.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 4 stand as part as the bill then?

Mr. Cassidy: If the revenue anticipated is only \$5 million, that presumes then that the amounts that are paid are approximately \$100 million. Without having figures in front of me that surprises me, because it strikes me that such payments to foreign parent companies would amount to a lot more than \$100 million for Canada nationally, and Ontario's share would be in the order of 60 or 70 per cent of those payments.

Hon. Mr. White: We had to come up with the best estimate available using federal data from 1970 extrapolated to 1973-1974. It possibly amounts to somewhat more than \$15 million because of some acceleration. The \$5 million is the best estimate we can come up with using the federal data, as I say, from 1970 and extrapolating it—increasing it in proportion to business activity.

Mr. Cassidy: Could the minister explain why it is that in certain cases, as just a few minutes ago in the case of the Security Transfer Tax Act, he is terribly worried

about interprovincial competition and about the attraction of a certain kind of business to another province which has a more favourable tax treatment, but in this particular case he is imposing what amounts to a new form of withholding tax on these management fees, rents, royalties and so on, a tax which is presumably not paralleled by Quebec, BC or other jurisdictions which have a substantial amount of foreign-controlled industry.

Do you not fear, given your arguments in other cases, that this will lead to a loss of foreign-controlled industry in the province?

Mr. Lawlor: A lot will leave as soon as they find out about this.

Hon. Mr. White: We followed Quebec's lead with respect to the security transfer tax. I rather expect that other provinces will follow our lead with respect to the change we are presenting to the House right now. I think it is quite in keeping with the urge we all have to nurture our Canadian industry, which in itself I think involves not giving undue advantage to foreign corporations which are active here in Canada.

Mr. Lawlor: We love our home-grown capitalists more than the foreign fellows.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, this is a pinprick, I would have thought compared to the stake of \$40 or \$50 billion that foreign industries have in the Canadian economy. Why, if the argument applies in this case, doesn't it apply in the case of hanging onto a tax with a similar kind of revenue and persuading other provinces to re-adopt it after they have abandoned it?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Chairman: Is there an answer? Shall section 4 stand as part of the bill?

Mr. Cassidy: I'd like a reply; he seems awfully silent on this, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. White: I have answered it once. How many times do I have to answer a question?

We followed Quebec's leadership on the security transfer tax knowing that that province was adamant in not applying that tax, notwithstanding conversations which took place between Quebec's Minister of Finance and the member for Chatham-Kent (Mr. McKeough).

In this matter I fully expect the other provinces to fall in behind us—not that there is collusion because there isn't—because it's

unfair to our own Canadian taxpayers, our own Canadian corporate citizens, to allow this loophole to continue. When they follow our leadership the tax will be uniform across Canada, as indeed it is uniform across Canada now with respect to the security transfer tax.

Mr. Cassidy: If Ontario had been as adamant as Quebec perhaps we could have kept that \$7 million revenue, which amounted, incidentally, to about two per cent of the province's full revenues from taxpayers.

Could I ask the minister, will this tax also have the effect of encouraging foreign-controlled firms to import or to bring into Canada some of the management activities which they now carry on outside the province, that is in other countries?

If so, has the government considered going beyond the ratio of the provincial to federal corporation tax which it has adopted in this particular measure?

In other words, you have a five per cent tax here which is loaded on top of the 15 per cent federal withholding tax effectively, although you have done it by other means. Why not go to 10 or 15 per cent and thereby increase the incentive to foreign-controlled corporations to bring at least more of their activities into Canada, rather than continuing to perform them in Brussels or Pittsburgh or Manchester or wherever they happen to be?

Hon. Mr. White: It may encourage certain subsidiaries to move certain of their management services into Ontario. This is unforeseeable. Our hope is that it will shift some of the business now going to the subsidiaries' head offices in other countries to management consultant firms here in Ontario. The reason we don't increase this from five per cent to 20 per cent is the same reason we don't increase our total corporations tax from about 52 per cent to 100 per cent as you would have us do. Too much is too much.

Mr. Cassidy: With great respect Mr. Chairman, we did suggest that the level prevailing in Newfoundland, Quebec or Manitoba might be a model for the minister to follow in corporation tax. For a province as rich and prosperous as this one—

Hon. Mr. White: You'd put them all out of business.

Mr. Cassidy: The minister is really timorous in the way he acts in the corporation tax.

Mr. Lawlor: No one is talking about 100 per cent.

Hon. Mr. White: You'd put them all out of business.

Mr. Lawlor: Just two or three more tax points.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 4 remain as part of the bill then?

Section 4 agreed to.

The member for Waterloo North on section 5.

Mr. Good: Under section 5, Mr. Chairman—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

Mr. Good: Would the minister explain the deductions available presently in computing income from a corporation where the corporations sell a security which has been taken as part payment of an asset or property which has been sold. Does this mean that the security taken as part of the sale price when sold then becomes taxable in its entirety the year in which the security is sold? What are the implications of this?

Mr. Walker: Mr. Chairman, section 24(1)(t) of the present Act allows setting up a reserve that is to be received in future years, such that a reasonable profit on the transaction can at that time be taxed.

We are thinking of a development company. This is basically a deferred tax. The purpose of the amendment is to provide that where a corporation which is being permitted the establishment of this reserve under (24(1)(t) sells or signs or pledges any security that it receives on the sale of the property and thus realizes the profit on the sale in cash, the reserve will be disallowed. The tax deferred then will become due and payable within the year in question.

Mr. Good: All the deferred tax is payable in that one year—is that the burden of the amendment then?

Mr. Walker: Oh yes. The reason is obvious: they are receiving all their money at that time by the selling or signing of the mortgage.

Mr. Chairman: Section 5.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, further on that—I don't think it affects the large developer; not much does. But it may have an impact upon the smaller developer up to a point.

Is it not possible for you to consider setting that up on a per diem basis? In other words, if a man develops 50 properties and has sales going through and takes back mortgages or holds the mortgages, he can set up the reserve on a reasonable amount in terms of those mortgages under that other section of the Act. Then in the subsequent year he sells the mortgage and receives the cash, then brings it back into his income base.

Isn't the problem then at what time he sells it? If he sells it on January 2 of the following year then he's suffered very little. But if he sells it December 31 of the following year, he's held that security without any benefit to him throughout the whole of that fiscal year, or calendar year—which probably is the same year as far as his corporation time limits are concerned. Nevertheless, he gets hit with the full impact of the tax right on the spot.

I was hoping you could be a little more delicate about the legislation, and without going to too much trouble consider writing into it a clause based on the pro rata portion of the year up to the date in which the security, or whatever it may be, was sold.

Mr. Walker: Unfortunately Mr. Chairman, we are talking here about the profit made on the sale. That is only a portion of the overall sale price. It's on that particular portion of the overall sale price that the tax will be paid.

If there is a mortgage back, then in fact there will be a deferral of the taxes until a certain time. Should that mortgage be sold at a certain point in time, December 31 or what have you, then all the profit is reaped at one particular point in time. It seems justifiable, in my opinion, that the taxation would be then due.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 5 stand as part of the bill?

Section 5 agreed to.

Any other comments, questions or amendments on any section up to section 10, up to and including section 10?

Mr. Cassidy: Section 9.

Mr. Chairman: Section 9? Anything before section 9? All right, the member for Ottawa Centre on section 9.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the parliamentary secretary how this new section 122, or the new portion of 122, affects co-operative societies? It seems to me from a cursory reading of this—I have just sent for a copy of the original bill because

I didn't have it in front of me—that this really is discriminatory, because it does not allow the pure co-operative principle to apply. The wording of the explanatory note stating that the continued exemption from tax for a non-profit organization is continued is then nullified by stating that the corporation must not distribute its income.

Now by definition a non-profit corporation, which is a co-operative, simply turns back any surplus to its members, or to their credit at the end of each year. Could you explain in more detail how this works and whether a major change in treatment is entailed in section 9?

Mr. Walker: I am not sure I can answer that part of the question, Mr. Chairman. I would indicate that the amendment is, of course, strictly of a housekeeping nature in the sense that technically a club or society in its charter could not write into its charter the fact that it could not distribute its capital at the end. Since charters issued to corporations cannot prohibit the distribution of income to common shareholders, it has been difficult, if not impossible, to accept this type of corporation as one—"no part of the income of which was payable to or was otherwise available for the personal benefit of any proprietor, member, shareholder thereof"—and thereby exempt from the tax.

So technically we are in a position where we could not allow the exemption. This now eliminates that technicality and ensures that there is an exemption for non-profit making clubs which have not distributed their income to their members.

Now the second part of the amendment to section 9, the second part of that labelled as 1(a), sets out a formula by which the non-profit corporation can be taxed should it distribute its income to its members. I am not in a position to draw the distinction between a co-op and a club of this nature, a non-profit organization.

Mr. Cassidy: I can see that this would apply, for example, to a private golf club. Perhaps you can say what the tax treatment is there and how it changes? Is it correct that every dollar paid in by proprietors, members, or shareholders, on behalf of their own operating fees would be counted—I don't think it is—when the golf club winds up, often with a very large speculative gain because of its location in or close to a growing urban area. Will it now, and has it been, taxed on the full amount or not; and how does that differ from, say a co-operative housing society?

Mr. Walker: If the golf club can be defined, as it is here in sub-paragraph (1), as a club, society or association organized and operated exclusively for social welfare, civic improvement, pleasure, recreation, as I assume it can, then it will fall within the terms of this particular exemption.

Now should it come to the stage where it distributes its income in any particular form to its members, then it would be caught within the second aspect of this particular amendment, and that is a rather lengthy formula.

Mr. Cassidy: I am beginning to understand it. I don't particularly disagree with it. What is to stop a group of Tory backbenchers, for example, all of whom are known to be rather wealthy because of the extra jobs they have outside of the House—

Mr. Walker: Or someone like Morty Shulman?

Mr. Cassidy:—given by government patronage, I would add. What is to stop a handful of them, let's say half a dozen, deciding that they are earning far too much and that they need a tax haven for some of their investments, and then putting it into a recreational society, a skeet-shooting club or a hunting lodge or something like that, which just happens to invest rather shrewdly in land which appreciates very substantially in value? They may stand to make some pretty substantial capital gains from that at the end of the period, and in the meantime they may enjoy a tremendous amount of tax deferral. Is there any policing as far as this section is concerned to ensure that clubs organized for recreational purposes are not used as a tax dodge?

Mr. Walker: If the number of New Democratic backbenchers who are wealthy in their own right are able to acquire a skeet club, it seems to me that the profit they may make in that situation would fall within the terms of the formula described in paragraph sub 1(a).

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 9 stand as part of the bill?

Section 9 agreed to.

Section 10.

Any other comments, questions or amendments on any later section of the bill?

Mr. Good: On section 11, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: On section 11.

Mr. Good: I was just going to look up the reference and couldn't. The provisions here that borrowed money will form part of paid-up capital and thus be subject to capital tax, it seems to me, could be quite disastrous and create quite a hardship in certain types of industry that rely on heavy seasonal borrowing from the bank, say the farm machinery industry where they get their supplies in and borrow heavily from the bank through a good line of credit to take advantage of discounts.

This now, as I understand, will be considered as paid-up capital of the capitalization of the company and subject to the capital tax which would apply to that. Is this a change? I presume the credit given by the shareholders will continue to be exempt, is that correct?

Hon. Mr. White: I think I am correct in saying that on occasion toward the end of the corporation's fiscal year bank indebtedness will be repaid by the corporation. The shareholders who are the principals in the firm will assume the debt and will lend the money into the corporation to avoid the capital tax. To plug that loophole, which is not discouraged by the banks as I understand it, we are making this change in the wording.

Mr. Good: So then all types of borrowing will now be part of the paid-up capital, or included as paid-up capital. Is that from the shareholders and from the bank? To me that creates even a worse hardship than before.

Hon. Mr. White: Did the hon. member not comprehend what I said? In the past there were definitions of capital provided, including loans into the corporation by a bank. Of course that is why the rate is so low, because it embraces all of this capital. But some people, to avoid the tax, with the connivance, one would have to say, of the banking system, were repaying those loans a day before the fiscal year end. The shareholders were assuming bank indebtedness which they loaned into the corporation to take the place of those moneys. This is not any change in substance. This is simply a change in the policing of the intent of this section of the Corporations Tax Act.

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): This is because the shareholders are not attracted to the tax.

Hon. Mr. White: Yes, that's right.

Mr. Good: We are prepared to debate the philosophy of including debt as paid-up capital.

Hon. Mr. White: Well, the more restricted the definition I suppose the higher the rate; if one assumes that the amounts of money, I guess \$66 million, this year are appropriate.

There are a number of guides for measuring the tax capability of a corporation or a shareholder. It is for that reason that single tax proposals break down. To rely entirely on income tax, for instance, would make the income tax so high that earned income would be discouraged to some extent perhaps, and that form of income would be avoided and efforts put into speculative income and such like. By the same token, if one relies too much on retail sales tax on a certain range of goods, the tax would become unendurable and there would be enormous distortions introduced into the market.

The Smith commission observed, and the select committee concurred, that we had to depend upon a number of factors to determine the tax-paying capability of the corporation or individual. They were the power to consume, the income capability and the wealth holdings.

There are a number of taxes on wealth holdings. The succession duties fall in that category and this capital tax falls in that category. I think there is a strong correlation between assets held, including borrowed funds, and taxing capability, and that is the reasoning behind the capital tax.

Mr. Breithaupt: Then in this matter this was particularly to resolve a certain problem in closely held private companies?

Mr. Chairman: Section 11? The member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: The subterfuge by which the minister speaks, Mr. Chairman, is very interesting in view of the way in which the clause itself reads. By the way, the way in which the section is set out is, in my opinion, very diverse from, but not in contradiction to, the explanatory note. The explanatory note is more along the line of what the minister is saying. The subterfuge was—

Hon. Mr. White: I see that now for the first time. That is a typographical error in the explanation.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, it certainly is. It is not just money borrowed from a bank. It is "all sums or credits advanced or loaned to the corporation by its shareholders, directly or indirectly, or by any other corporation," including a bank.

Much money may be lent to a corporation by its shareholders directly out of their own

pocket, out of their own reserve and savings and what not. I am wholly in favour of the tax and basing it in this particular way. That is fine. It is just that I thought there was a subterfuge. Has the minister been able to refine his figures down closely enough to be able to indicate how much money is likely to derive from this very section?

Hon. Mr. White: I stated in the budget statement the amount is not expected to be large. In fact, it is incalculable, I should think, because it is virtually impossible to quantify tax avoided. We are doing it not so much to gain revenue, although we will take all the revenue that comes our way, but rather to eliminate what we think has been an abuse of the section.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 11 stand as part of the bill?

Mr. Cassidy: I have a few questions, Mr. Chairman. As I understand it now, corporations will have to pay the capital tax on money loaned to them by banks as well as by money coming from other shareholders. I'd like to know why in subsection (2) the banks are being limited just to capital stock, reserve fund and undivided profits. Why is the money that they borrow not treated as also a measure of tax-paying capacity? What is the relationship of these three items which are specified in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c)? How much does that amount to and what relation does that have to the total assets of banks, including whether you measure by deposits or by their lending?

Hon. Mr. White: The significant change, it seems to me with respect to capital tax on banks, is that we had previously applied a very small rate—one-tenth of one per cent—on the world-wide assets.

I'll have to get the rate for you later.

The important thing is we were applying a low rate of tax to the world-wide assets of banks and businesses in Ontario. The banks objected to this philosophically, and, I think, quite rightly so. I agreed with that proposition.

I made it very clear that we proposed to gain the same amount of revenue from the banks operating in Ontario by increasing the rate and by narrowing the base to confine the taxable capital to their assets in Ontario. So that is the important aspect here. The paid-up capital includes, as the hon. member has mentioned, its paid-up capital stock, reserve fund, and its undivided profits.

The question now asked is why aren't the deposits taxed as part of the capital? I'll get that information for you.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay. Could the minister state what was the former treatment of banks with only an incidental involvement in Ontario; and what is the present treatment of them.

Presumably with a Canadian bank—one of the big eight or nine or whatever it is—you could apply that tax on the formula that you mentioned reasonably easily. In the case of a foreign bank which does business in Ontario how would that have applied formerly and how will it apply now? And how will you apply tax to a bank whose head office is outside of the province?

Secondly, could the minister tell us approximately what revenues he was receiving from banks on the old formula, including the tax on bank branches which I believe is being repealed? Also what expected revenues will he get from the new tax under the new formula on banks?

Hon. Mr. White: I hearken back to the previous question. I am informed that we couldn't tax banks on the same basis as other corporations because this would mean taxing the chartered banks on their loans from the Bank of Canada.

The rate for banks was one-fifth of one per cent on their reserve funds. The new single rate is two-fifths of one per cent, on both capital stock and reserve funds. So we have gone from one-fifth to two-fifths on the capital stock and from one-tenth to two-fifths on reserve funds.

As I mentioned earlier, these changes and the elimination of the place-of-business tax, which was the remnants of a universal place-of-business tax eliminated some years ago, will yield to the province the same amount of money as was the case under the old lower rates with broader base. I will try to get an estimation of that amount in a moment.

Mr. Cassidy: Could the minister explain, even within his rather limited philosophy, why he did decide to take a certain amount of extra revenue from the corporate sector through the capital tax? That extra amount was \$33 million, or after you account for the loss to the federal and provincial government of corporation tax revenues, about \$16 million or \$17 million—perhaps a bit more.

Why would it be that the banks have got a special status? Unlike other corporations which are having a slight increase to the

capital tax, there will be no increase on the banks. Why are they not subject to the same treatment? In other words, why did you not peg the new rate of capital tax on banks in such a way that they too would contribute, even if only marginally, to the increase in revenue which the Treasurer is collecting from taxpayers in the province during the course of the fiscal year?

Hon. Mr. White: I think it is a very fair question. The change in the system is going to shift the burden of taxation from certain banks and on to certain other banks in a way that will be dislocating to some extent. I was not willing to change the system and the rate at the same time, although the rate itself can be contemplated in subsequent budgets.

Mr. Cassidy: Could I return to the question of why the minister didn't take the best measure of tax paying capacity, which would be total assets, including either deposits or loans, depending on which way you want to count. It seems to me that the ratio of capital stock reserves and undivided profits to total assets will vary for each individual bank. One which is more aggressive will have a lower ratio of these three items to their total assets than another which is more conservative in its operations.

The only reason the minister would give was that some of their loans came from the Bank of Canada. When they get it though, they are dollars like any other dollars, except that they happen to be owed to the federal government. As federal dollars originally they are not tax exempt once they come into the hands of a particular bank. The bank is free to use those loans in the same way as it uses loans from business corporations or a deposit which the Treasurer or myself might happen to make.

Hon. Mr. White: The question was asked earlier about the revenue from tax on banks. Under the old system it was \$2.5 million, and under the new system it is \$2.5 million.

I am content to look at the suggestion of the hon. member. All these definitions are arbitrary. If the definition were changed to include deposits I have no doubt we would have to lower the rate in order not to be grossly non-competitive with other jurisdictions. So the question is to some extent hypothetical, I suppose.

Mr. Cassidy: As a final point, the rate right now on banks, two-fifths of one per cent—if you consider these capital taxes as a tax on wealth, they are puny in their effect. The

visible rate on banks is double the rate on other corporations. However, when you look at it more closely, the banks are being taxed on a much narrower base than other corporations. They are taxed on all of their assets, or virtually all of their assets—unless they are the mining industry, incidentally, which has very generous exemptions in section 127 of last year's Act.

In other words, it would be possible to tax the banks at the same rate as any other corporation and to get a very substantial increase in revenues from them without being discriminatory as between banks and other institutions. I would simply represent to the minister that he'd have to look at that seriously rather than giving them this privileged status.

Hon. Mr. White: We will see what Premier Barrett does.

Mr. Chairman: Does section 11 now stand as part of the bill.

Section 11 agreed to.

Are there any other comments, questions or amendments on a later section, and if so, which section?

Mr. Lawlor: Section 15.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before 15? All right. The hon. member for Lakeshore on 15.

Mr. Lawlor: I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that not very many years ago when you were a boy you read in Charles Dickens about a man by the name of Mantalini—I think it is in Martin Chuzzlewit. Mantalini's famous word was "dimmed." He was afraid, being an English gentleman, to say damned, so he always said everything was "dimmed."

In section 15 you have got the "dimmed" word deemed. What does "deemed" mean in this particular context? In other words you are going to have to apportion items among various jurisdictions. I would just like a clear, concise, conclusive statement of just how you do this marvelous operation with respect to paid-up capital.

Hon. Mr. White: A number of formulas are created by the minister on the advice of learned men and passed by way of regulations. The phrase I have just said is embraced in the one word "deemed."

Mr. Lawlor: That is exactly the "dimmed" word that I'm—I know it is machinery, I know it is probably tough. I just said that to see how deeply you'd gotten into this portfolio or whether you are just sitting on

ice, that is all. You know how it is done or not, John, to get it over with!

Hon. Mr. White: I am surely not expected to answer every question three times.

Mr. Chairman: Did the hon. member for Kitchener have a question on section 15? Shall section 15 then stand as part of the bill?

Section 15 agreed to.

Anything before 18? The hon. member for Kitchener on section 18.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Chairman, we had commented earlier in second reading on the matters with respect to the fraternal situation that this section comments upon.

I understand that the parliamentary assistant who is taking care of this section has information for the House with respect to the amounts of money involved and the numbers of fraternal societies. I look forward to getting that information.

I'm wondering if he can advise us as well on the maximum amounts that the larger benefit companies have been paying. I understand it would be several thousands of dollars.

And on the contracts brought into being after Jan. 1, 1974, am I correct in assuming that this tax would be paid annually on a cumulative basis as the premiums increase so that each year's premium will have a tax paid on it, and this would be a consistent development over the life of the policy? In other words, the tax is simply not paid once on the first premium, it's paid every year on the premiums as they come in, and therefore will build up moneys being taxed away on all the contracts after Jan. 1 of next year, is that so?

Mr. Walker: Mr. Chairman, I will direct my comments to the questions raised, first by the hon. member for Kitchener, and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. R. F. Nixon) and the hon. member for Waterloo North.

The revenue effect of the second portion of this particular amendment, that is the one relating to the fraternal societies, will be in the range of \$50,000 per annum, expected to increase something like 20 per cent each year.

Section 143, of course, requires a two per cent premium tax, and that premium tax will apply only to those contracts entered into after Jan. 1, 1974, and it is true to say that it is cumulative.

If there are 100 premiums which come in during the year 1974 they will be taxed at the

going rate under 143(1), which is two per cent. In the following year, if they've sold an additional 20 premiums or contracts then there will be 120 premiums on which there will be the two per cent rate. So in effect it is cumulative at the rate of 20 per cent per year.

This differs in no way, really, from the increases anticipated in retail sales tax, and in fact increased sales in gasoline—if sales in gasoline are going to increase in the future. So it is consistent with a type of progressivity in these particular pieces of legislation.

There are 39 fraternal societies participating in this \$50,000 amount per annum, which is anticipated for the year 1974. That means that on average, what, \$1,200 per fraternal society. Of those fraternal societies, 14 of the 39 would be classed as being beneath the \$50,000 per annum total premium revenue; that's \$50,000 to their firm.

So in other words we're talking about 14 of them being extremely minor in total amount of revenue to themselves, not to mention what the province would receive on the basis of the two per cent premium tax. On those corporations I suspect we're talking around something less than \$200 per annum each. It's perhaps significant to them; however it's not of the significance that was originally thought.

On the larger corporations; one of them would be the International Order of Foresters. That is a rather massive organization and I suspect they contribute a significant part of that \$50,000 per annum anticipated revenue at two per cent. They have a 20-storey building up here and presidents and so on; they're a big corporation.

Mr. Breithaupt: Can you tell us—

Mr. Walker: The rationale behind the point was that we received information from the Superintendent of Insurance indicating that these fraternal societies are, in fact, engaging in the life insurance business on a commercial scale. Therefore why should they not be taxed on the same premium tax laws that apply to other insurance companies? That's basically the rationale behind it. There seems to be a justice applicable.

Mr. Good: Only among your members.

Mr. Walker: The 1969 amendments to corporation income tax taxed these particular companies by both Ontario and the federal government, and of course Ontario participated in those, so there was recognition of their

commercial nature back in 1969, to which this province acquiesced.

The hon. member for Waterloo North raised certain questions, I believe, relative to the distinction between a mutual benefit society and the fraternal society. It can be said that under the Insurance Act the mutual benefit society is defined as being a mutual corporation formed for the purpose of providing sick and funeral benefits for its members, or other purposes related directly thereto except life insurance. There is a distinct exception put in there.

Fraternal societies do not have this distinction. They are not restricted like the mutual benefit societies and can enter into contracts for life, accident and sickness insurance. Therefore, they can engage in what we deem to be a commercial enterprise. It's felt that in all equity they should be responsible for paying the tax that other commercial enterprises enter into.

Mr. Good: Mr. Chairman, one comment lest there be some mistake, because as I understand it the commercial enterprise upon which you are hanging your whole argument is only among members of the fraternal society. Now do you deem that to be a commercial enterprise?

Mr. Walker: The fraternal society is, in itself, issuing these contracts of insurance for life insurance. We are considering it to be a commercial enterprise, and that it should be responsible, like any other corporation issuing life insurance.

Mr. Breithaupt: Not to prolong this too much, Mr. Chairman, but just for a bit of clarification in this area, I take it, then, that from these 39 companies which are going to be providing approximately \$50,000 in income—as I recall your comments—some 14 of them are below the \$50,000 total premium amount, which would, therefore, give them \$100 a year; \$200, I suppose, in this pact.

Is it, then, true that, to take the example you mentioned — the Forester's organization, which is a large insurance organization—that it would be providing the bulk of this projected \$50,000 figure? Or would this be reasonably spread among half a dozen of the larger ones, with very little coming from the balance? Could you give me a rough ratio as to your expectations from the size of the companies that exist now?

The reason I ask for this is to see if in fact the problem exists really only in one or two situations. The others are going to have to be lumped in, however, in order to have you resolve what you see to be your concern.

Mr. Walker: Fourteen out of 39 provide, perhaps \$3,000; and so that means 24 out of the 39 provide \$47,000. We get into a bit of a delicate area when we start talking about individual companies, but I do feel it's fair to say that the largest companies, among whom would be the Foresters, would be paying the bulk of that remaining \$47,000. But, then, again, for that particular operation, even \$47,000 cannot be considered that significant an impact to its overall expenditure. It has a relatively large operation. However, we're not in a position to break down any further than that the individual contributions.

Mr. Breithaupt: It's interesting to—

Mr. Walker: The Superintendent of Insurance publishes reports on insurance. These are available to the public and there may very well be information contained within those that may afford some form of answer to you.

Mr. Breithaupt: I am not particularly interested in going into the dollar amount that any one company would pay. We're looking at this as a matter of some principle. The only presumption was that possibly, again the Foresters, being a larger organization, might well be covering the bulk of this and that you were sort of using a sledge hammer to solve a small mosquito-type problem.

What does interest me is whether or not you will receive any particular approaches from the organization involving these 39 societies. It was my understanding they did have some form of Ontario-wide organization. I am wondering if you can advise us whether the organization has been particularly concerned about this additional cost?

It is reasonable to presume that some of the particular members would feel a certain concern because of the presumption they had made that the benefits they were able to give to their members, even though they might be fairly small, were still benefits that were not otherwise being taxed away; and if those benefits provided certain awards or supported certain projects, there was some value, I suppose, to the provincial society as a whole.

Could you tell me whether any particularly consistent approach has been made or are we really not being faced with a great amount of discontent from the application of this change?

Mr. Walker: The contracts entered into before January 1, 1974, are invalid, but the contracts, after that date no doubt will reflect this two per cent tax to some degree in their

premiums. In effect they will be on a more competitive basis, if I can use that term, with the operations of other life insurance distributing companies.

To the question on the type of reaction we have received, my understanding is, as the hon. member has indicated, there is a fairly substantial organization of these fraternal societies and their complaint, if I could call it that, has not been greatly noticed. It hasn't been of any significance. It has not come to my attention in the area of revenue; and one letter has been sent, I believe, to the Treasurer, indicating the fraternal societies' displeasure with this particular tax. However, the reaction has been mild to say the least.

Mr. Chairman: Does section 18 then stand as part of the bill? The member for Ottawa Centre wanted a question on 17.

Mr. Cassidy: Just a question which parallels the question I asked the minister about the banks a few minutes ago. Could the minister or his parliamentary assistant say what was the revenue from the special taxes on railways, sleeping car operators and telegraph lines and so on?

Hon. Mr. White: Which section is that, please?

Mr. Cassidy: Section 17. I asked you if we could go back to that because —

Hon. Mr. White: That has been passed already. I will get it for you though.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay, and what will the revenue be under the new capital—

Hon. Mr. White: The member will give it to you.

Mr. Walker: To repeat the special taxes, with the exception of the banks and the imposition of ordinary capital tax on the corporations to which it applied, results in an estimated net increase in the revenue of \$500,000.

Mr. Cassidy: Do you happen to know is it from \$500,000 to a \$1 million or from \$4 million to \$4.5 million.

Mr. Walker: I don't have that.

Mr. Chairman: Does section 17 then stand as part of the bill? Any other comments, questions or amendments in any later section of the bill?

If not, shall the bill be reported?

Bill 94 reported.

Hon. Mr. White moves the committee rise and report.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; **Mr. Speaker** in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: **Mr. Speaker**, the committee of the whole House reports one bill without amendment and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

THIRD READING

The following bill was given third reading upon motion.

Bill 94, An Act to amend the Corporations Tax Act, 1972.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

Hon. Mr. Carton moves second reading of Bill 124, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Essex South.

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): **Mr. Speaker**, this bill appears to be merely a housekeeping collection of various amendments the minister is bringing in. I know the Highway Traffic Act is something of concern to all, and I would like to comment briefly on the several principles that are enunciated throughout the various clauses of this particular amendment.

Right at the start, **Mr. Speaker**, I am very interested—and I know you will be, too—that the word "mobile home" has been excluded, in the definition, from a trailer. This has been an area of confusion in the minds of the public and, no doubt the authorities are administering this Act. I am still not clear in my own mind as to whether a camper, as we might know it, is considered as a mobile home. It certainly may be the mobile home of many of our residents during the summer months and I am not clear as to whether interpretation of this particular section would include that particular designation.

In checking with the statutes, I note that in this amendment to this particular principle, it is dealing with exemptions for vehicles not designed to transport people. Here again, I don't know the exact ruling on this, as to whether or not persons can be legally carried in a mobile home as such a vehicle is

traversing our highways, and whether or not they are subject to any sort of penalty from the law in our province. Possibly the minister could comment on this particular section.

Mr. Speaker, under section 13 there is another principle involved in relation to the operation of wrecking or dismantling of vehicle yards on a temporary basis. I know many of us who represent rural urban ridings are confronted with this problem from time to time and it is quite a thorn in the side of the enforcement branch to move in on some of these particular operations.

We note that the fines have been raised from \$50 to \$500, which is certainly more significant; but here again, I wonder where the enforcement takes place. In the county of Essex in the past they have relied somewhat on individual municipal councils to enforce the bylaws on wrecking yards. In recent months in our particular county, the county administration itself has undertaken to regulate these particular operations. This isn't spelled out to my satisfaction in the Act as a whole or in these particular amendments.

There are a couple of good sections with which I think everyone in the House will agree. One is that no longer can these people who like to decorate their cars put a lacquer or some sort of modification on their headlamps, which detracts from the intensity of the beam. I noticed, not recently, but some of the headlights are split in half and have coverings and so forth, and I think this is a very good amendment to The Highway Traffic Act.

In this same section, Mr. Speaker, there are areas that I wish the minister possibly had moved in on. I realize we can't debate the principles of things that aren't in the bill, but it relates to confusion that still exists in the minds of much of the public in relation to the flashing lights on school buses. And more particularly on the safety aspect of having flashing lights on farm vehicles that must traverse our highways and super highways from time to time.

I know my particular councils have brought in resolutions in relation in having flashers on all farm wagons and slow-moving vehicles, and this principle unfortunately hasn't been accepted by the ministry at this point, but no doubt in due course it will be.

I notice one omission in—I guess it's subsection 12 of the particular Act, whereby in this principle the insertion is going to read: "A school bus or vehicle operated by a conservation officer, fishery officer, provin-

cial park officer or mine rescue training officer." This is a new principle widening out the terms for those vehicles that can have warning devices. In our province I believe we do have two national parks and I know that in the one in my particular riding, the national park wardens and their officials have undertaken to do much of the administration of the routine legal matters, and as such, from time to time, they also have these warning devices on their vehicles. I draw this to the minister's attention at this time, so that possibly in the interpretation of the Act, a provincial park officer could be determined so that the national park officer would qualify similarly, or the minister would consent to insert those two words for proper legal identification.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure you will be pleased to note that there is a principle involved where you can no longer decorate the windshield of your vehicle with any coloured coating. I know that you have never done this yourself, sir, but this is another good principle that has been drawn into this particular bill.

In relation to the mechanical fitness aspects I think here again we in this House applaud the amendment that is coming in which negates the necessity of a mechanical fitness test in the transference of ownership of a vehicle from a spouse. I know I have had several occasions where say the widow of a deceased person has had to have it transferred, and had to go through the irritation and the minor cost of having this done. This has certainly flustered many people and has caused them to phone myself and other members of this House, and certainly I welcome this particular amendment.

On the other section, Mr. Speaker: There is quite a series of technical details going into the gross weight of vehicles, and possibly this can come up in the clause-by-clause discussion should we go into that.

But there is a section in this dealing with the gross weight of a vehicle that may traverse, particular bridges in our province. And I just wonder, Mr. Speaker, having travelled with the select committee this past summer in a bus that weighed some 22 tons, as I recall.

An hon. member: With or without members?

Mr. Paterson: Maybe 23 tons with us aboard, but we—

Hon. G. R. Carton (Minister of Transportation and Communication): The drainage select committee?

Mr. Paterson: The select committee. But we happened to traverse on at least two occasions, with fingers crossed, bridges that were posted with five-ton limits; we were studying drainage and—

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Put all the Conservatives into the back of the bus.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): With praying, we were able to get across all right.

Mr. Paterson: Well I just wonder, Mr. Speaker, how these gross weight limits are determined in relation to the strength of the particular bridge and the axle weight and so forth of the vehicles. Possibly the minister in his reply can enlighten me, because it seems to me if there was that much variance in these two instances, something is amiss somewhere in the engineering studies in relation to this matter.

I think these are the main principles to which I can address myself. There are a couple of other minor points, but that's sufficient.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Hamilton East.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Hamilton East): Well I take it, Mr. Speaker, that with a bill of this nature, it is hard to stick with what might be termed the principle, and I don't think anyone will send it to House in committee. I don't know anyone in this party who wants to do it, so it might be proper to deal with the sections.

I refer to the explanatory note that says, section 25: "The interpretation provisions relating to triple axles are extended and clarified," and we go to section 25, subsection 2, 1(b) which says as follows:

Where three consecutive axles that are not articulated from an attachment to the vehicle common to the consecutive axles are not a triple axle within the meaning of clause *j* of subsection 1 because their consecutive centres are not equally spaced, any two of the axles that are articulated from an attachment to the vehicle common to the two axles shall be deemed to be a dual axle and the third of the three axles shall be deemed to be a single axle.

Can the minister tell me exactly what that would look like going north on Yonge St. crossing St. Clair?

Mr. Speaker: Well, perhaps these questions should be saved until all members have spoken.

Hon. Mr. Carton: What we are trying to do in this case, Mr. Speaker, is just make certain that the axles are equally spaced. In this Highway Traffic Amendment Act, basically insofar as the sections on axle weights and loads are concerned, we are not making any changes. We are bringing in two or three amendments where we have found that the users, such as the truck owners, are able to take advantage of certain conversion units, and this type of thing. So we are trying to make it air-tight.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Speaker, if we can't get some answers briefly, we'll have to refer to the House in committee, that's why I wanted an open explanation. It's interesting, and I think I get the drift; it's a sort of complicated type of wording.

Hon. Mr. Carton: We had a lawyer who was an engineer, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Gisborn: That's my question. Do the people who deal with establishing the hook-ups and the safety attachments take an engineering course in this particular field? Or how do they get their knowledge to determine when the dual-axle highway vehicle is operating safely, without the knowledge of that kind of thing? Do you have specialists in your department who are studying this sort of thing?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Yes, we do have specialists, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Speaker, I just have a few words to say. I gather that most of these amendments are in response to particular problems that have arisen and been brought to the attention of the ministry.

In the section dealing with flashing lights on buses and other government vehicles—pretty well those of Natural Resources or that ilk—I wonder if I could ask the minister if he might amend this bill to make it perfectly clear to the public in regard to school buses. As I understand the Highway Traffic Act, the present provision is that on the highway, if buses stop with lights flashing, traffic from both directions is required to stop. In the municipalities or in any areas where the speed limit, I believe, is under 35 miles per hour, traffic is not required to stop if the buses stop. And the lights apparently aren't put on in those cases in a zone which is under 35 miles an hour.

But in one of my towns, for instance; the school bus pulls up on the opposite side of the street and the very small children cross the street to get into the school grounds. I wonder if the Minister has given consideration to amending the Act, requiring all traffic within municipalities, or even within zones under 35 miles an hour, to stop, when the bus is stopped and discharging students, whether in town or on the highway.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, this is a subject of rather intensive study right now. I appreciate the member's concern. Where part of the difficulty lies is that where it says "over 35 miles per hour," the speed limit in many cases is, in fact, 35 miles per hour. These are regulations that are pretty well universal across the continent insofar as school buses are concerned. But we are studying it, we are concerned about it.

The difficulty, Mr. Speaker, with the member's suggestion to have the traffic stop when the school bus lights are flashing—wherever the bus may be—is that you would truly slow down the traffic, almost to a standstill, within the municipality. This was the principle behind it when it was originally introduced. But in any event, we are studying it and hope to come up with some other method that may be a little better.

Mr. Reid: I can understand that. If I may, Mr. Speaker, perhaps the alternative would be to require all buses to discharge their students on the side that the school is located so that they wouldn't be crossing the street. That really is the problem.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, we will be putting an amendment shortly on the school bus stopping question.

Mr. Reid: Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sudbury.

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, this Bill 124 is certainly a complex bill. It seems to amend the whole Highway Traffic Act. Almost every paragraph has some change in it, and some of the things are very technical. I think it is incumbent on the minister to give an explanation of this, so I would ask that the bill go to committee before we decide to give it third reading.

I would like to raise a couple of points at the outset, though, that I did notice in going through the bill. One subject I have

been concerned with is that of single-use permits. I am presuming that the reason single-use permits are granted is because the load carried is such that it doesn't comply with the present regulations under the Act. In fact, the single-use permit is permission to break the Highway Traffic Act—maybe in length or width or something like that. I understand that there are single-use permits—

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I might correct the hon. member. This has nothing to do with that in fact. This is a single trip permit. In other words, where there was a collection of a new vehicle in Ontario by a non-resident, for example, and he just needs a permit to get outside the province; or where there may be an off-road vehicle, whatever it may be, that you want to move a certain distance and it will only be moved once. This single trip permit allows you to pay, therefore, a much lesser fee than if you had to get a registration fee for the vehicle itself. It is something to help the people, and it has nothing to do with what you had in mind.

Mr. Germa: Mr. Speaker, if this is an off-road vehicle which is travelling on the road, it has been given special license to accomplish what you cannot normally have. These kinds of vehicles interfere with the normal flow of traffic. The point I am trying to make is that there should be serious thought given to preventing this from getting too far out of line, such as it has with these special use permits.

I have raised with the minister the matter of these long and extra-wide loads. I can see the same thing could be happening here, because our highways are clogged with these special use permits.

This single trip permit appears to me to be somewhat in the same vein as this item covering whatever it may be we are moving for this one particular trip. The trip might be 400 miles long and it might plug up one particular highway for a whole week. I do travel on these highways, particularly single lane highways, with curves and hills. These vehicles can't maintain themselves. I would like to get more information, from the minister on this when we go into committee.

Another point I would like to raise with the minister is the reduction from six months to 30 days of an out-of-province registration. The Act indicates that this is done in reciprocal agreement with other jurisdictions.

Formerly, it was a six months period in any particular year, and I notice that the amend-

ment is reducing this down to 30 days. I would like to know just what arrangements are made with other jurisdictions which might border on us. I just don't understand why we would limit registration to 30 days, when we do invite people to come to the province of Ontario, say on a vacation, or to do business. Have reciprocal arrangements been made with the provinces of Manitoba and Quebec, New York State and these particular states which border on us. I can see that we

could get into trouble if reciprocal arrangements have not been made.

Mr. Speaker: Order please, will the hon. member have further comments on the bill?

Mr. Germa: Yes, I will, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member will have the floor at eight.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, June 5, 1973
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1973

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

Mr. R. D. Kennedy (Peel South): Mr. Speaker, just before we start proceedings, I know the hon. members will join me in welcoming the first and third Applewood Boy Scout troops and their leaders from Mississauga here in the West gallery this evening.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Kennedy: No snide remarks.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT (concluded)

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sudbury had the floor at the supper-hour recess.

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I have a few more words I'd like to say on Bill 124. This bill has some amendments in it which deal with heavy-duty trucking. I think it is appropriate to ask the minister (Mr. Carton) to define what his long-range objectives are for moving freight and goods between municipalities.

It appears to me that the impetus and focus seem to be on increasing the use of trucks rather than on using railways, which seem to be designed to handle the large cargoes. I see on the highways each and every day. These trucks and trailers and pups just seem to be getting out of all proportion.

It appears to me that in this amendment the minister is aggravating the situation by making it easier for conversion units and triple-axle trucks and increasing weight and load factors. I doubt if it's in the public interest to maintain the direction that we are taking in allowing our highways to be subjected to more and more of these heavy-duty loads.

It seems to me that the general public is subsidizing an industry. In fact, we are subsidizing both industries in that we do pick up deficits of the railways and we do supply highways for the trucking industry. It seems to me that were the trucking industry to pay its fair and full share of maintaining its own rights of way, then it would

not be in the competitive position that it is now, to continually take loads and freights away from the railways.

I think the Minister of Transportation and Communications is responsible for all aspects of transport, not just highway—rail, pipeline, boats, whatever mode we can have. Also I think we have to have an integrated service. There are certain loads which are, by their very shape and weight, predestined for one mode of transport. There are other loads which should not necessarily be on the highway but because of the competitive advantage given to the trucking industry through our subsidization, more and more of our highways are becoming overloaded.

I suppose to some degree the minister is controlled in laying out specifications by neighbourhood jurisdictions. I'm sure he doesn't want to create an island isolated from the rest of the country. But Ontario being one of the leading industrial provinces, I suspect that a lot of this propulsion in the direction of an extension of trucking weights is coming from this province.

Also contained in the bill is the extension of bus lengths from 35 to 40 ft. Where was the pressure for that increase in size of vehicles, and where does this all end?

At what stage are we going to say that a truck is long enough and at what stage do we say that a bus is big enough and heavy enough? We just seem to be like Topsy. We are growing steadily each year, inch by inch, foot by foot, until we see these massive things on the highway right now.

I think if the minister is going to allow this increase in weights and lengths, then he has to take into consideration the speed at which these loads can move. I think it would have been appropriate for him at this moment to introduce an amendment which would guarantee certain horsepower to a certain vehicle so that it can maintain a certain speed on a certain gradient, because that is becoming a continuing problem in this province. These monster trucks just cannot maintain a safe highway speed to accommodate themselves to the rest of the traffic. The rest of the province is put to

some considerable inconvenience to accommodate the vehicles.

These are the kind of questions I would like the minister to explain to us.

I'd like to mention one more point. That is, what is contained in section 19 of his bill "prescribing standards or specifications for any vehicles or any class or classes thereof." Many times from this side of the House we have asked for certain specifications to be laid down and we are usually met with the argument, "We cannot conflict with federal standards."

To some degree I have to agree with that, but this amendment gives the minister full and wide jurisdiction to design his own automobile right here in the Province of Ontario. As far as pollution, emission controls are concerned, bumper safety or any of these things. I just wonder how serious he is and why he would want such power put into this bill. Does he intend to use this and what has he got in mind when he asks for this kind of power?

Certainly I agree that there are certain areas where he should have this power, but to this day I haven't seen him use the power which is already contained within the bill. Yet here we are adding more power to the bill. The minister might like to just tell us what he has in mind in that vein.

Mr. Speaker: Are there any other members who wish to participate? The hon. member for Riverdale.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, I have only one comment. I think it's probably an unpopular plea but because of clauses 9 and 10 which substitute the new and updated references to the Criminal Code, I want to take the opportunity of putting in a plea for the person who earns his living by driving a truck, and yet finds himself, if convicted of one of the offences, subject to an automatic suspension for three months, and in certain cases for a longer period of time by virtue of the provisions of the Highway Traffic Act.

My experience has been that the men I have had occasion to defend on this kind of a charge are persons who have not been found guilty of impaired driving while driving their trucks in the course of their employment, but are men who were picked up, as most people are, at the end of an evening in a pub somewhere in the vicinity of their home, and have had the misfortune to be spotted and charged.

It seems to me that that is an unduly harsh

penalty for the person who earns his living by driving a truck. I hold no brief for people who don't; they can lose their licence and be suspended for three months and they can make their own arrangements. But it is an unduly harsh penalty.

I know that the automatic response to any person with whom I have raised this question is: "Oh, well, if you earn your living by driving a truck it is all the more reason that you should be sure that you don't have a drink and get caught in the evening and charged with impaired driving," and that has always had kind of a hollow ring to me.

I would ask the minister not necessarily to remove the suspension entirely, but to have a provision whereby if, on representation in the courts, it can be established that that person earns his living and supports his family by driving a vehicle, and that the incident for which he is arrested did not occur while he was driving the vehicle in the course of his employment, that there be some special provision inserted for an immediate examination, an immediate lecture, whatever you want to do, something to bring home to the person the danger that he runs.

I think it is unfair that provisions of general application across the province, if applied to a particular limited group, should result in an immensely heavier penalty, and for practical purposes the men either lose their jobs, which is no idle threat—I am not trying to get sympathy from the minister, that is the fact of the matter—or they are required to take a job at a substantially lower rate of pay until they can be reinstated as a driver.

I would ask specifically, Mr. Speaker, that if between now and next year the minister would give serious consideration to seeing if there isn't some halfway house for that special class of persons who suffer that unduly harsh and, in my opinion, excessive penalty because of the suspension provision.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Mr. Speaker, I have two or three points to make on the principle of the bill. One of them relates to an area that is covered in the bill, and the other one relates to things I think the minister ought to have done during the course of this series of amendments—which are both housekeeping and, in certain cases, matters of principle or of greater merit, or one might say of greater principle.

I mention those items first before going on to something that has already been referred to by the member for Sudbury.

Mr. Speaker, one of the things that puzzled me when the time came to amend the Highway Traffic Act was why the department did not decide to put into this bill general provisions to permit municipalities to institute bus lanes and to create pedestrian malls. It seems to me—

Mr. Speaker: Order please. I think the hon. member is really straying too far from the principles enumerated in this particular amending bill. We know that we can only debate those things—

Mr. Cassidy: Your shaft is swift and sure this evening, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Is the member going to lie down and die?

Mr. Cassidy: Well, I don't know.

I do have some difficulty, I must confess, hanging it on any particular clause of the bill. I think I will let the minister comment on that and maybe you can decide whether or not he is in order.

There will be other occasions to comment on this but it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that now is the time, the time is right. The kind of feeling about cities was such that the minister could have put powers in here, which then would have been subject to approval by the ministry, or by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; similar to many other things in the Highway Traffic Act in which there is a power of regulation, or a power of approval by the department, in order to ensure that the power is not unwisely or unnecessarily used.

The other point that I wanted to raise with the minister is that following on from the hon. member for Sudbury, we would very much like to know just what the government has got in mind in the amendment to section 60 of the Act. The new clause, inserted into section 60, gives the minister powers to prescribe "standards or specifications for any vehicles or class or classes thereof." This is a very broad power; there's no question about that at all.

My interpretation of it, and the hon. member for Sudbury's interpretation as well, is that this allows the minister to do virtually anything as far as determining the kinds of vehicles which may be permitted on the road and the kinds of equipment they may have, the kinds of engines they may have. In fact, I suspect that he can probably completely ban every vehicle that currently runs on the road, with the exception, let's say, of the

kiddie car and the bicycle, by means of arbitrary or unreasonable standards, which he now has the power to set down in this particular piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, if this were a genuine innovation in government policy, we would recognize it. We would have been called to the Ontario Science Centre about three or four days ago when this bill was put on the order paper. We would have been subjected to a three-, or four-, or five-screen presentation with the minister and his policy minister alternating under a spotlight with a blue curtain behind them.

We would have been told that the Ontario government had decided that the time had come to do something about our cities, to do something about the energy crisis, by restricting energy consumption on the highways and by restricting the size and nature of vehicles using our streets and highways, in particular, our urban streets.

It is evident that that is not the government's intention because they have not had the enormous public relations show so typical whenever they think they have something new under their hat. It is unfortunate that we have had so many of these extravaganzas that the government's credibility has been weakened, even when it tries to tip off the public that it has something major in mind.

However, in this particular case it's evident that the government does not have something major in mind. There will be no grand promises of saving our cities; no grand promises of solving the energy crisis in a province which imports 80 per cent of its energy requirements.

The question then arises, what on earth has the minister got in mind in this particular case? And, secondly, why on earth hasn't he and his government got the determination or the guts to enter into this field to be pioneers in North America, and to make some pretty drastic and important decisions about the kind of vehicles that can use our urban streets, in particular, and about the degree of energy consumption which is going on on the highways of the province every day of the year?

Mr. Speaker, the minister I'm sure has heard, or seen, or read, or been advised by that panoply of consultants who surround him at estimates time, that we are approaching an energy crisis in North America. At the current time, something like 2,000 service stations out of 60,000, I think it is—or 600,000—have been closed in the United States because of lack of fuel supplies. They are independents who

have been cut off by the major suppliers because the fuel is not available.

That has been happening in Ontario as well. In the Ottawa area, a chain of 15 or 20 stations is now threatened with closure. The only reason they didn't close down on June 1 was because of the Ontario legislation that prohibits them from closing that suddenly without due notice or payment in lieu of notice to their employees. But they are now threatened with a lack of fuel and with an actual shutdown.

Fuel prices, therefore, with the closing down of the independent operators, are already rising quite drastically. And this is simply a symptom of a situation which seems bound to get worse and worse.

There are several ways of reacting to it. I fear that the government's reaction will be simply to say, "Let the market decide." The Bay St. plutocrats in their Cadillacs will be able to pay the new prices of the fuel and, therefore, there is no particular problem because their friends are well protected. In the meantime, the fellows who work at the industrial plants, east and west and north of Toronto, who have to commute 15 or 20 miles each way to their workplace because they can't afford housing nearby, will find themselves in more and more difficulty with the problems of paying for the new cost of energy.

Mr. Speaker, there is another way. It seems to me that given the situation in our cities, given the impending energy crisis, given the environmental consequences of automobile traffic in particular, that it is time for the government—

Mr. Speaker: With great respect for the hon. member I don't believe there is anything in the particular bill about this. I want to be lenient with the member.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, this is entirely relevant—

Mr. Speaker: I want to be lenient with him but I find nothing in the bill about this.

Mr. Cassidy: —because the powers given in this Act will permit the government to act on the problems of which I am talking or, as I fear, the government won't act. We want to get some answers from the minister.

Mr. Speaker: This may be the hon. member's interpretation but I find nothing in the Act which has to do with the topic about which he has been speaking

Mr. Cassidy: Well, the Act says that the minister—

Mr. Speaker: It's a multi-purpose bill.

Mr. Cassidy: The Act says that the minister may prescribe the maximum weight of automobiles allowed on the roads of Ontario. That certainly comes under standards and specification to the vehicle, or class or classes thereof.

It says that the minister may prescribe the engine capacity of a vehicle which certainly affects the fuel consumption, and also the size. It says that the minister may prescribe the size, the width, the length of a vehicle, which certainly affects the urban environment, the amount of land required for parking, the capacity of our streets, the need, or lack of need, to widen our streets.

It says that the minister may continue, probably more intensively than now, to prescribe pollution abatement requirements and safety standards. In fact, the minister could even prescribe the maximum gas consumption of any new automobile sold in Ontario under the powers that are prescribed in the bill.

One might even dare to say that it's socialist legislation, Mr. Speaker. The only pity is that I don't think that the minister actually views it in that way. He would nod if he did but I don't see him nodding.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): He's not a nodder.

Mr. Cassidy: He's not a nodder, no.

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): Let the record show he nods negatively.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, I can't say that we, in the New Democratic Party, can say how far the minister ought to go right now. What worries us is that there is no indication of great interest in this subject on the part of the government.

I would say that as an initial step certain restrictions on the size of vehicles being sold in Ontario are probably feasible and publicly acceptable at this time; that the people whom they would affect are people who could ride in equal luxury, speed and comfort in vehicles which consume less road space and less energy; and that the principle could at least be instituted in Ontario cities that vehicles above a certain size for the transport of one or two people are no longer acceptable because of their environmental consequences and because of the degree of energy consumption which they entail.

It may be a matter of several years' education before the public is willing to accept that the only vehicles to run within Ontario cities can be the size of Pintos and Vegas and Novas—small compact cars of that sort or, for that matter, Volkswagens and Datsuns, if I dare say the words. But it seems to me that we should be starting to move in that direction.

I think that the minister should take the opportunity to talk on his views about the way in which transport regulations can be used in order to help resolve, or forestall, the energy crisis, to prevent the environmental consequences of those automobiles which inevitably must be used in certain parts of cities, in order to prevent the kind of problems we are suffering from cars right now.

Mr. Speaker, does the minister intend to go that route? Or has he simply been advised by his bureaucrats that the wording of the Act in section 60 as it stands right now is a bit inadequate, because they can see the remote possibility that in certain places the prescription of devices that must be included in motor vehicles isn't sufficient and therefore, like all bureaucrats, they do not want to be subject to this Legislature and therefore they want to have as broad powers as possible without the need to come back here?

You know, Mr. Speaker, if I can again turn for a minute to the energy crisis.

Mr. Speaker: No, I think the hon. member may not. He has been speaking out of order, and I haven't made a ruling, I have made suggestions to him. I will have to make a ruling.

Mr. W. Newman (Ontario South): He is completely out of order.

Mr. Cassidy: Not at all. Do hon. members think the energy crisis is out of order?

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: Do hon. members think automobile fuel consumption does not alter the energy crisis?

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Cassidy: It certainly is, Mr. Speaker. I can't accept that.

Mr. Speaker: Order, it is not part of this bill.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, I cannot accept that. It is obviously a portion of the—

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): The hon. member will either accept it or get thrown out.

Mr. Speaker: I have attempted to tell the hon. member he is speaking out of order. He can speak only to the multi-principles enumerated in this bill, and he may speak to those principles only. If he feels there are certain steps that should have been taken that haven't been taken he may introduce his own bill, but he may not discuss them or debate them to the degree that he has been in this particular bill. I would ask him to complete his remarks and speak in order to the principles enumerated in this bill only.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, may I point out that this minister is prone to use small clauses to bring in big principles?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member may not debate my ruling. He may continue to speak to this bill only.

Mr. Cassidy: All right, Mr. Speaker, I think I have made the three points that I wanted to make. One is about the use that the minister intends to make of these very broad powers to prescribe the size, weight, fuel consumption and so on of vehicles; and two and three are the questions of why he is not proceeding to give general legislative powers to approve both bus lanes, to solve the transit problems within the cities, and pedestrian malls such as the one currently proposed for Toronto.

Mr. Speaker: Again the hon. member is out of order in the last few remarks. Does any other hon. member wish to participate?

The hon. member for Ottawa East.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): Mr. Speaker, I would just like to make a few brief comments in relation to section 9 of the bill. I think the minister is aware of the points of view that I have expressed to him personally by way of correspondence, and I would like to join the member for Riverdale in making certain comments.

If the minister is making certain amendments to section 20 or section 21 of the Act, it would seem to me that this would have been an ideal opportunity for making the amendments to conform with, in fact, the sections of the Code that are being quoted in the section of the Highway Traffic Act.

I know the position the minister has taken on that. I must say that in all fairness to him and to the officials in his department that the federal government, in bringing in its legislation for intermittent sentence under the Criminal Code, did not exactly do it in a diplomatic fashion. In other words they attempted to shove it a bit down the minister's throat, and he didn't really appreciate that situation. I can appreciate that he would have a certain amount of reluctance in toeing the line with them. There was a lack of co-operation on their part.

In spite of that I feel that they were right in what they were doing. Even though the minister took the approach that they were being soft on drivers who were driving while they were impaired, in fact what the federal government was trying to do—and I agree with its principle, but I don't agree with its methods—was to have fair sentences.

It was not fair when the minister said that everyone convicted under a certain section of the Code would, under section 21 of the Highway Traffic Act, be automatically suspended for a period of three months if there was no accident—

Mr. Speaker: Is this part of the bill? I am attempting to find it.

Mr. Roy: It is section 9 where there are amendments to certain sections of the Code and these sections, Mr. Speaker, refer to suspensions—intermittent suspensions under the Code.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member is quite right, he may proceed.

Mr. Roy: I might be on the borderline, Mr. Speaker.

An hon. member: Oh never.

Mr. Roy: In any event, Mr. Speaker, to the minister, when the amendments to the Code were brought in making intermittent sentences, and he left the mandatory automatic suspension under section 21, which is being presently amended here to conform with the new amendments in the Code, or the new section numbers in the code, it was not fair.

I accept the principle that people who are convicted under the Highway Traffic Act should lose their licence, but is it fair treatment to individuals such as the hon. member for Riverdale has pointed out, who earn their living as truck drivers or earn their living by driving? When he is suspended, when he receives a conviction when he receives a sen-

tence, he automatically loses his job, whereas the minister and I—he is in even a better position than I am because he has got a chauffeur; I can always take a taxi—it doesn't affect my profession, it doesn't affect my employment.

I think he can appreciate what the federal government was attempting to do by imposing intermittent sentences, and I thought that the idea was fair. For those of us who have been in court, and I am sure the minister has, and I would have thought that as a lawyer who probably has pleaded cases under the impaired section to the Criminal Code—

Hon. G. R. Carton (Minister of Transportation and Communications): They weren't convicted.

Mr. Roy: They weren't convicted. Yes, well, the minister was very fortunate. Very good lawyer, probably. In any event, what I am saying to the minister is that I think he can appreciate that it is not fair if you have two individuals who are up for the same offence, who receive what appears to be, by his legislation, the same sentence and one loses his job and the other one carries on, by using taxis, gainfully employed. I think that is what they were trying to do.

The second point, which is very bad in this case, and again as an officer of the court the minister would appreciate this, is that it looked very bad for the administration of justice. On the one hand, the federal government was publicizing the fact that people from now on would receive intermittent sentences. These individuals would end up before the court, plead guilty and the judges were caught in impossible situations. They would say: "Well, I thought I could get an intermittent sentence." The judge would say: "No, under the Highway Traffic Act, it's mandatory, you lose it."

And so, we should never allow feuds in this country—well, we always will have feuds I suppose, federal and provincial—but we should never have contradictory legislation because the member of the public doesn't particularly care where the legislation comes from. All he wants is some consistency.

The people who get blamed for it are not the federal government, but the judges in the courts. They are saying: "The judges don't know what the heck they are doing. They are out of their minds. You know, I've just read in the paper that I can get an intermittent term, and he just told me I can't."

So you have a very confusing situation. God knows that the administration of justice

doesn't need any more bad publicity. It gets enough on its own.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): The lawyers refuse.

Mr. Roy: Well, the hon. member is probably right. The lawyers have some contribution to make to that.

But in any event, I am saying, Mr. Speaker, these are the two points I wanted to make to the minister and I think that in spite of the fact that there was some pressure by the federal government he should have taken this opportunity to make his section 21 more flexible.

Now, the other matter I want to mention, Mr. Speaker, very briefly, is that we are soon going to have to face the problem, when we are talking about motor vehicles, of the question of bicycle safety, because we are getting more and more bicycles on the highway and I think it is time that the Highway Traffic Act faced up to that problem.

I really think this is a serious situation. We are encouraging people to make use of that form of transportation and I think that the Highway Traffic Act—you know young people are not given any instructions and I think we are going to have to lean toward what is being done with drivers: training, licensing and better control.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Any other member wish to participate? If not, the hon. minister.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, I'll deal firstly with the question raised by the hon. member for Riverdale and the hon. member for Ottawa East, and that relates to the licence suspensions. I know the hon. member for Ottawa East will know that there has not been a decision handed down in connection with that case. It was heard, I believe, on May 28.

I have my own personal views with respect to the suspension of licences and I would personally agree that the three-month suspension is rather too harsh. Perhaps a lighter suspension, for example, of 30 days might be more in order on first offence, because I cannot see an employer firing an employee because he happens to lose his licence for 30 days. For three months I can see it, but I think usually an employer would go along with an employee for a 30-day period because by the time he got notice of suspension and in fact it was suspended it might be down for two or three weeks.

So I think it has to be done in that manner. I must say that I do regard the licensing

of drivers as being provincial. I do believe that driving is a privilege, and not a right. And I must say I am appalled at some of the requests that I get for intermittent driving privileges when, on checking—and these are from very responsible people, from members of the Legislature, members of the House of Commons, who will write and ask me to check into a certain record—I will find that he may have intermittent driving privileges but in fact he has been convicted three times for driving impaired.

So that is the other side of the coin.

We have to protect people from drinking drivers because 50 per cent of the fatal accidents are caused by drinking drivers. I think it must be tempered with mercy, as the member says, and I would hope that in the future I will be able to bring in some legislation that would perhaps lighten the penalty insofar as the drinking driver is concerned on first offence.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): The minister is going to have a job to convince three of his confrères who answered questions on that on Friday morning.

Mr. Roy: Would the minister permit a question?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Yes.

Mr. Roy: Why would people be requesting intermittent term licences? The minister can't give them except if there is an accident in the last three months. Is that what he is talking about? He can't give intermittent terms under the Highway Traffic Act anyway except for that limited situation.

Hon. Mr. Carton: No, right. These were people who were under a misapprehension of the new law. As I say, it isn't just a case of three convictions for drinking and driving—there are people whose records would include three offences for drinking and driving and, perhaps, another page of driving offences that just appall me when one looks at it. Then there are people making representation on their behalf because they happen to drive for a living.

I think we have to take all these factors into consideration and temper the situation as it now is. I think that perhaps a 30-day suspension might be more in order and I am looking forward to introducing some legislation, perhaps, in that regard in the future.

With respect to bicycle safety, as the hon. member for Ottawa East mentioned, we do have bicycle safety courses in the schools. We are cognizant of the bicycle situation

and the rapid growth in popularity of bicycles. As members know, bicycles are now governed by the Highway Traffic Act. As members can also appreciate, the difficulty is that most policemen—and I can understand this—are loath to lay charges against a nine-year-old cyclist. I think the member has the right approach. I think it is a case of education; we do, in fact, have this and perhaps will be able to enlarge on it in the future.

With respect to the member for Sudbury—I am going back to before the 6 o'clock hour—who mentioned the single trips. As I mentioned at that time, the single trips relate not to the overload permits but to a single vehicle. As I explained, it is for someone who is coming to Ontario, purchasing a car and going back to another province. They need a permit to get back and, in fact, would have to buy a licence in their own jurisdiction when they do get back. This would help them in that case.

No matter whether or not they would get a single permit for this purpose, they would still be subject to the load limits and to the length limits and all the other restrictions that would apply to loads. I might add at the same time that I feel we do not issue these permits the member was talking about—the load and length permits—indiscriminately. As a matter of fact, there are many members of the Legislature on all sides who make representation to me when certain permits have been refused. In nine cases out of 10, I will go along with the decision that was made by the ministry officials. They are very tough.

There is the odd occasion and I can think of one recently where, because of a certain combination of circumstances, there may have been 200 people out of work. This was the kind of situation in which we would allow it. As I say, they are not done indiscriminately. We are rather tough with respect to granting those single trip permits so far as weight and length and so on are concerned. They also are done under very strict supervision.

With respect to the bus lengths, the member mentioned that we were catering, as it were, to the trucking industry. The reason we increased the bus lengths very simply was that we gave a definition to bus. The reason we were forced to do this was because there is a 40-ft length limit now but certain of the buses in Metropolitan Toronto, for example, have what they call an energy bumper. It's a water bumper and it makes the bus more than 40 ft in length.

By tying in the definition with the other amendment we made, this allows them.

With respect to the multi-module industry mentioned by the hon. member for Ottawa Centre, I think he would agree with me that over the past number of months the action which has been taken by the ministry in all modes indicates that we recognize our responsibility and that we are dealing with all modes in the ministry.

We are dealing with air with norOntario services; we are dealing with ferry boats with the Tobermory ferry and the Wolf Island ferry; we are dealing with ONTC and its problem relative to rail freight. We are dealing with highways all the time and with construction and with maintenance. We are dealing with municipal road. We are dealing with dial-a-bus. We are dealing with GO Transit. I truly think that we are being multi-modal and are giving every mode the attention that it deserves. I am hopeful, of course, that we can do even more in the future.

With respect to what the hon. member for Essex mentioned at the outset, about a prohibition against passengers in mobile homes. A mobile home is moved only occasionally and therefore the reason we brought in the amendments was in order that owners would only be required to get a licence, a very temporary licence, just to move the mobile home to its resting place—where it will presumably stay for years. Therefore they will not have to pay the cost of a licence for that purpose. It will be a much lesser fee. There is a prohibition that does prohibit people from being in travel trailers when they are behind cars, but this doesn't apply to mobile homes.

Bridge weights were mentioned when we were talking about axle weights. When the axle weight legislation was brought, I understand there was a grandfather clause put in it at that time to enable the trucking industry to be able to cope with the new situation. The legislation that was brought in by the axle weights is more generous with respect to weights.

The bridge weights are not determined according to that formula that is in the Highway Traffic Act. Bridge weights are determined by the engineering principles that we use on the King's highways. Someone mentioned being on a select committee and travelling over bridges with a five-ton limit; that may or may not have been a municipal bridge. I'm not certain how they determine their particular authority.

I might mention that in this Highway Traffic Act, we have an amendment that now makes it possible—until this time it was not possible—to have a penalty for traveling over a bridge if the vehicle is over the weight limit. Until now there wasn't a penalty and this is now included in this particular Act.

The national parks were also mentioned by one of the hon. members. This had to do with red flashing lights and he was asking about the national parks. Well, the Highway Traffic Act would not apply to national park roads because they are under federal jurisdiction.

There was also a question brought up about the 30-day limit pertaining to visitors. This does not affect the visitors coming to Ontario. This relates to a resident of Ontario who drives a motor vehicle with a licence belonging to another jurisdiction. For example, there are, as I understand it, cars that are registered in Quebec that are used by permanent Ontario residents for business in Ontario. This is the kind of thing that we are trying to correct with this particular amendment.

I mentioned that we will be bringing in some amendments relating to the school bus stopping law.

The question of malls was mentioned by the member for Ottawa Centre. These are under the Municipal Act, but are presently approved under the Highway Traffic Act.

We are not increasing the bus lengths, as the member for Sudbury mentioned. I just mentioned that a little while ago—it has to do with the energy bumpers.

With respect to sections 19 and 20—our present authority in the Act for making regulations prescribing standards and so on—these relate to devices in or on any vehicle. That is the way the present authority stands. Through the efforts of the Canadian Conference of Motor Transport Authorities, we now have a standard developed for school buses and this has been published by the Canadian Standards Association. We have all agreed to adopt this standard, but at present we lack the statutory authority to do so. So this is just so we can prescribe the whole vehicle rather than prescribing components of that particular vehicle—that's the purpose of that particular amendment.

I understand, perhaps I'm being presumptuous, but I understand the hon. member for Sudbury was going to have it referred to committee. Since we will be going

through it clause by clause, I will end my remarks.

Mr. P. G. Givens (York-Forest Hill): May I ask a question of the minister, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Speaker: Will the minister accept a question at this point?

Mr. Givens: I'm curious to know, in the case of the representations that the minister said have been made on behalf of sinners by what he calls responsible people—MPs and MPPs—would he have reason to believe, when making these representations, that these representors happen to know about the terrible nature of their records? I ask that because I've been asked on a number of occasions to make representations and I've refused because I've suspected the records were bad, but you never really know. Does he have reason to believe that they did know?

Hon. Mr. Carton: I thank the hon. member for that question because that's a very pertinent point. I really don't think that the people who have been solicited for their aid really know what the driving records are and, as a matter of fact, if you inform the person who is soliciting aid on behalf of an individual they're quite embarrassed when you point out the driving record.

The hon. member is quite right. The individuals do not know but then by the same token, the people asking for aid for these particular people could tell the truth, but, in fact, they don't. They sort of gild the lily, or trillium, or whatever.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Committee of the whole?

Mr. Reid: Third reading.

Mr. Cassidy: We want it in committee, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The whole House?

Agreed.

Clerk of the House: The second order, House in committee of the whole; Mr. R. D. Rowe in the chair.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

House in committee on Bill 124, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any comments, questions or amendments in any of the first five sections?

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): On section 2, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: On section 2. Is there anything before section 2?

Mr. Germa: Mr. Chairman, I would like to refer to section 2, new paragraph 8. It has to do with these single trip permits again. The minister did say that they would accommodate a person buying an automobile in the Province of Ontario and trying to move it out, but he also mentioned that they may include some off-road vehicle which had just been transported from one site to another. This is the kind of thing that I'm concerned with.

I can readily understand a person buying a vehicle in Ontario and moving it out in one day, but then there is this other problem that the minister intimated was there. Certain stationary equipment, while really not stationary, could be mobile for a certain designated trip. I just wondered what the minister thought about that.

Hon. G. R. Carton (Minister of Transportation and Communications): As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, there would be, for example, pieces of equipment used in the lumbering industry up north that wouldn't necessarily be mobile except when they were going from one area to another—this perhaps might be once a year. And also, for example, if there was a piece of equipment that you had to move to get repaired it would seem to me ridiculous to make them get a licence that would require them to pay a fee commensurate with a year-round service when it's only being used to move them into a garage for repairs, or whatever.

Mr. Germa: It would seem to me that this type of vehicle then should be loaded on a flatbed trailer which can maintain and coincide with highway regulations and highway speeds and highway safety features.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): They could run on the shoulder.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 2 stand as part of the bill?

Section 2 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any other comments, questions or amendments on any part of the bill?

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Section 19, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before 19?

Mr. Germa: Number 13, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: I'm sorry, which one?

Mr. Germa: Number 13.

Mr. Chairman: All right. The member for Sudbury on 13.

Mr. Germa: Section 13(1) excludes licensing for parking stations and parking lots. Are parking lots and parking stations going to be without any regulation or control, or licence or jurisdiction? There seems to be no provision for transferring under any other regulation. It implies that parking lots are just going to be forgotten about and they can function at will without regulation or penalty.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Chairman, this provision as I understand it has been for some time in the Highway Traffic Act and it really has not been enforced. For example, the city of Hamilton or the city of Toronto who have parking lots, do not pay this fee and get this particular licence.

This licence doesn't provide any benefit to the public or to the ministry. That is why over the years no prosecutions have taken place. Probably the reason that there was this provision originally would be in the case of wrecking people who would have licences to turn in, or stolen vehicles or this kind of thing.

But bear in mind that there is still the municipality licence which is the major factor in that it has to do with zoning and all other aspects. It would still be in force. This is just relating to the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 13 stand as part of the bill?

Section 13 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before section 19? All right, section 19 then, the member for Yorkview.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, this has already been mentioned by a couple of hon. member. I don't know that we need to belabour it too long because the minister has already commented on it. However, it is rather a wide power which the minister has in section 60-1(a)—"requiring the use or incorporation of any device in or on any vehicle that may affect the safe operation of the vehicle on the highway or may reduce or may

prevent injury to persons in the vehicle on a highway or to persons using a highway and prescribing the specifications thereof."

Subsection (b) designates the power for testing the devices and making sure they are viable. Then we have subsection (c) prescribing standards or specifications for any vehicle or any class or classes thereof.

Mr. Chairman, there is no question that in this House over the years there has been a lot of discussion on the whole matter of vehicle safety and the power of this government to institute that kind of safety in Ontario. The answer has generally been that, after all, the federal government has taken over this whole power of specifying safety standards. As I indicated last Friday morning here, Ottawa has pretty well followed the order of Washington and the Department of Transport there. It has not in any realistic way branched out on its own to meet Canadian conditions.

Certainly this section 60, with the addition that we are proposing here tonight, would give this minister the power to pioneer in the Province of Ontario, and really for the whole of Canada, in the matter of safety devices in the motor car field. After all, nearly all the motor cars used within Canada are manufactured in this province. There has been some change, of course, with the international agreements that have been set up, but by and large vehicle manufacturing is here.

So this minister really has the power to designate the standards for Canadian motor vehicles. It seems to me that he should be using it. As I indicated last Friday, I felt that this minister, and other ministers of transport since they meet regularly across the country, should be looking carefully at this whole field. They should insist on Canadian standards which may be applicable to our climate, our conditions, and not have to wait for Washington to crook its little finger so we can act in a realistic way here.

Certainly this minister is in a position of leadership in this Province of Ontario because of the circumstances I have outlined. He is in the position to give that leadership and to insist that Canada does move forward in this field.

In recent days, with the election of President Nixon, the whole safety move in North America has been cut back and the safety vehicle, as I pointed out, has been cribbed, cabined and confined because of the impounding of funds by the President following his election. So the safety vehicles being built in the United States by the AMF cannot now be tested in a realistic way because

of the impounding of the funds which the President has ordered.

So I think we just can't afford to wait and with th's power which the minister has given to him in section 60 and in the new subsection (c) of section 1, there is no reason why we can't move forward in Ontario in a realistic way to do the job that should be done.

I would like perhaps a further comment from the minister in this field, because he has an opportunity and he has a great challenge here and he has a chance to do a real service for the motoring public of Canada and for the people who are using our highways and those who impinge upon the motor industry here.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Chairman, I must say I haven't had the opportunity of reading the address of the hon. member for Yorkview last Friday; I was at a ministers' conference. I am looking forward to the summer when I will be able to glance over the pages of *Hansard*.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Catch up on your reading.

Mr. Cassidy: That is a bit snide, you know. It is important enough that you should read it this week.

Hon. Mr. Carton: I would say, Mr. Chairman, that we do have an ongoing relationship with the other provinces insofar as it relates to safety. I recognize the fact that we are now having wide authority. As I mentioned earlier, this was done for the very specific purpose that the federal government has no standards for school buses and it does have standards for buses that relate to certain other items like safety glass and lighting, but for the vehicle itself it doesn't. And we didn't have the statutory authority, and that is the purpose for which we want to bring in this particular amendment, and it will serve our purpose.

So insofar as our authority is concerned it is there, Mr. Chairman. But by the same token it takes a combination, I would suggest, of the federal government and the provincial governments. We hear this in many other areas and I recognize the fact and I applaud the member for Yorkview for his concern about auto safety—he has spoken on this particular topic many, many times in the Legislature and he is listened to by all of us on this particular topic because he is becoming rather expert in this particular area.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Authoritative, knowledgeable, definitive.

Hon. Mr. Carton: I won't go that far, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Lewis: Well, I will on his behalf.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Thank your leader, Mr. Young. But in any event, Mr. Chairman, we are cognizant of our responsibilities and we are undertaking them in connection with the other provinces and the federal government.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, just one further observation here. Surely this minister, with his knowledge of this field and his concern, is not willing to do as Ottawa has been doing and wait for the nod in Washington before we accomplish these things for the Canadian people? Surely he is unhappy about this? He must be. He looks intelligent and I know something of his concern for people and for their needs.

But in consideration of the thing that has been happening across the line in recent days—not only Watergate but perhaps some of the attitudes that developed into Watergate—when a President is able to cut back the whole safety movement, when he fires the people who were responsible for it and puts new people in their places, then surely in this country we can give leadership, and not have to wait for word from people in that country who have demonstrated their lack of concern for people and their very great concern for the profits of the corporations concerned in this industry?

The minister surely is ready now to become the white knight in Canada and ride his charger into the fray for the people of this province in this field.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 19 stand as part of the bill? The member for Ottawa Centre?

Mr. Cassidy: He didn't even nod his head, Mr. Chairman.

I would just like to pursue some questions I raised earlier and ask a few specific questions. The minister has mentioned school bus standards agreed between the provinces which would be covered under this particular section. I'd like to know whether this ministry of the government has the intention to go further in terms of prescribing standards of specifications for other vehicles or other classes of vehicles. I'd like to know whether you can go further in prescribing standards and, specifically, is the ministry considering reducing automobile size, weight,

power or fuel consumption allowed for new vehicles sold for use in the Province of Ontario?

I'd like to know whether the ministry is studying that matter with an eye to energy preservation, or whether the ministry is studying that matter with an eye to relieving congestion, to reducing parking requirements and to reducing road building needs, generally—in other words, directing their efforts to reducing car sizes for the purpose of improving the environment within major Ontario cities?

Hon. Mr. Carton: No, Mr. Charman, we have not gone that far. We are not studying those particular matters.

Mr. Cassidy: Is the minister saying that apart from school bus standards he does not foresee any other use that will be made under this section? Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Carton: No, I'm not saying that, Mr. Chairman, I'm talking of the present. We are not presently studying any of those problems.

Mr. Cassidy: Can you tell us what areas these powers might be used in, in addition to school buses where they are presently contemplated?

Hon. Mr. Carton: As was pointed out, Mr. Chairman, they are very wide powers and they can be used in many areas. I'm mentioning specifically the school bus area because that is the area that we are concerned with at present. Insofar as this province taking the lead in determining the size, the weight, the energy consumption, and so on, of the automobiles per se, no, our ministry is not making any studies in that regard.

Mr. Cassidy: Absolutely no leadership, but the minister does agree that those powers exist under this particular section. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Whether or not they exist, Mr. Chairman, there is also the practical aspect. We are one province among 10 and I still say and always will say that this is a matter that should be taken up by the federal government and that it should be resolved by the federal government—not as the member for Yorkview suggests, by Washington—it should be resolved by the federal government but in conjunction with the provinces.

Mr. Cassidy: So instead of pointing to the South, you are pointing up toward Ottawa.

Is that correct? I would simply say that I think it is time that the minister and the ministry began to contemplate using these powers, that there should be studies under way, that it puzzles and surprises us that there are not studies under way, and that it also surprises me at any rate why, if the government simply intended to do something about school bus standards, it has brought in these very broad powers.

If it only intended to act on school buses, then in fact this is an abuse of the legislative process, because it is the bringing in of powers that far exceed what is necessary to do what the government intends to do.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 19 stand as part of the bill?

Section 19 agreed to.

Any further comments, question or amendments on any later section of the bill? The member for Sudbury.

Mr. Germa: On section 25, Mr. Chairman, could I ask a question?

Mr. Young: Section 22.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Yorkview.

Mr. Young: In section 22, the minister is saying that the half-load provisions "do not apply to a vehicle operated on behalf of the ministry or a municipality or other authority having jurisdiction and control of the highway, where such vehicle is engaged in the application of abrasives or chemicals to the highway or in the stockpiling of abrasives or chemicals for use on the highway."

I presume that means sanding trucks and trucks of that nature, and that you are going to allow them to exceed the limit. I presume there is no great concern over breaking up the highways because of the small number of such trucks that would be involved, and also because of the supervision—the concern that these people may have not to overload.

Mr. Chairman: Does section 22 then stand as part of the bill?

Section 22 agreed to.

Section 25. The hon. member for Sudbury.

Mr. Germa: Mr. Chairman: sections 25, 26 and 27 go through the routine of giving regulations and specifications for the conversion of trucks from two-axle to triple-axle, and I just wondered what the full intent is. Is the weight per square inch on the highway going to be increased? Is this

the end result of these sections? Is that what we're trying to accomplish here, to put more load on each axle?

Hon. Mr. Carton: No, on the contrary, Mr. Chairman, in fact we are not increasing it. As I mentioned when we brought in the axle weight loads a year or two years ago, whenever it was, there were configurations that were causing us some concern and this is to eliminate that. In other words, this will be to the benefit of the province insofar as the protection of the roads is concerned.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this section stand as part of the bill?

Section 25 agreed to.

Any further comments, questions or amendments on any other section of this bill?

Bill 124 reported.

Hon. Mr. Guindon moves that the committee rise and report.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House reports one bill without amendment and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

THIRD READING

Bill 124, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Hon. Mr. Guindon moves second reading of Bill 126, An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, our spokesman on this bill has just been called out for a moment and perhaps he could speak second.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to lead off on this?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh, here he comes.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Rainy River.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Where was he?

Mr. Reid: Just on the telephone. Just looking after my constituents as usual. Mr. Speaker, thank you for the courtesy.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): It was the member's leader.

Mr. Reid: I thank my leader also. See he gets a raise the next time around.

Mr. Speaker, in rising on behalf of the Liberal Party in connection with Bill 126, An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, there are many things in this bill I want to discuss. There are perhaps more omissions than commissions in the bill. On the whole, however, I should perhaps ease the minister's mind by telling him at the outset that we will support the principle of this bill.

However, we feel there are a number of shortcomings in the bill. We wonder, for instance, why it took the government and this minister so long to bring forth a bill that would increase the small emolument of those people who find themselves on permanent disability under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Generally, the principle of the bill is to raise those people who are presently receiving under or around \$175 maximum pension to \$250 per month. We wonder if this really is sufficient, particularly for those who were injured in accidents 10 years ago, 20 years ago, perhaps 30 years ago. The bill has been operative, I believe since 1908 or 1909.

Hon. F. Guindon (Minister of Labour): Since 1915.

Mr. Reid: Right, 1915. And while supposedly we don't have to go back that far, there are still those people who were injured 20 and 30 years ago who have been trying to live on the small pension that has been provided under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

We agree with the minister that perhaps future employers should not be forced to carry the burden for accidents that happened in years gone by. But, on the other hand, when we balance that with the fact that these people have to live in today's world with the rate of inflation as it is and with the fantastic cost-of-living increase in even the last four or five years, we wonder if this is sufficient. We wonder, Mr. Speaker, if perhaps there shouldn't be a greater cushion built into the Workmen's Compensation Act payments by employers to provide for in-

flation and the increased cost of living over the years.

Surely the minister would agree that for a person who is permanently disabled, or his widow and family living under the circumstances that have been provided by past legislation, this is hardly adequate.

The bill really does not give those people an increase in the sense that they can provide themselves with better accommodation, perhaps a better quality of food, more clothing and so on. What it really does is to compensate for the increases in the cost of living over the past four, five or 10 years. We don't believe this is adequate, but we do believe that the government finally is taking at least a step in the right direction.

We notice, for instance, that the payment to a widow or an invalid husband is doubled from \$250 to \$500; the payment for dependents is increased from \$50 to \$70, and for each child under the age of 16 from \$60 to \$80. We still wonder, Mr. Speaker, if this is adequate compensation for those families that have lost the main bread winner in the family; if this is adequate remuneration or an adequate standard of living for those people who have to carry on under these circumstances. The minister indicated in the question period on May 10, I believe, when he stated these bills would be presented, that a number of people at the lowest end of the scale in regard to workmen's compensation payments would be affected. I wonder if the minister can indicate to us tonight just how many people that is? How many people have been receiving these minor amounts over the years? How many people still will be left without an adequate standard of living under the Workmen's Compensation Act?

It may be a radical thing to do in regard to workmen's compensation, but perhaps the province as a whole, through the consolidated revenue fund, should look to providing supplementary benefits to those people who find themselves unable to exist on the workmen's compensation payments they receive.

This is the first labour legislation we have had in some time, Mr. Speaker, and I hope that the minister, while he has that portfolio, will bring forth some more to equalize and balance the role of the employee in our society. The minister has tried to do this, to some extent I imagine, by this bill, by raising the level from a gross salary of \$9,000 to \$10,000, and so on, but we still do not feel that this is adequate.

If a workman is injured on the job, especially if he suffers a total permanent disability, he is in the position of being in that situation for the rest of his life. Supposedly he could have that tragic accident at a very early age, and his wife and children would have to exist on the meagre payments that occur under the Workmen's Compensation Act. In a lot of cases, Mr. Speaker, as you are aware, the workman is forced to apply to various welfare boards, Community and Social Services or district welfare to supplement the pension that he gets under Workmen's Compensation Board payments.

There was a radical suggestion made by a workman somewhere up north of Toronto a few weeks ago with regard to the unemployment insurance fund. He said that the employees should be asked to provide more funds for the unemployment insurance so that the benefits could be correspondingly greater. I don't put that forward as a platform that the workmen themselves should contribute to the Workmen's Compensation Board fund, but I think that somebody should, so that they have an adequate level and quality standard of living.

We in this party, Mr. Speaker, would support a move by the minister to build in some kind of escalator clause in these payments to provide for the cost-of-living index to be built right into the plan, so that those people on fixed incomes of the people under a total disability pension would not suffer because they are on a fixed pension plan but would have their incomes, such as they are, adjusted according to the cost of living in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I have one or two other points, one other particularly that I hope the minister would reply to. Under section 6, subsection 11, which has been amended, with regard to agreements for sharing costs of silicosis claims, I would bring to the minister's attention that some time ago our Liberal critic on labour matters, Mr. DeMonte, who at that time represented Dovercourt, spent a great deal of time in the estimates speaking about the incidence of caisson disease, particularly amongst the workers in Ontario where we have a great amount of construction work of this type, particularly in subways. If the municipalities go ahead with the proposed increase in grants from the province with regard to these kinds of programmes, we are going to run more and more into this situation.

I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if the minister could indicate to me why they included sili-

cosis, for instance, in their interprovincial agreement but did not include caisson disease. Could the minister indicate what other avenues or areas that he and his fellow ministers of labour across Canada have been looking at to provide a common ground on which the workman can be protected regardless of whether he works six months in Ontario, a year in British Columbia or two years in Montreal, in order that if he works in Ontario he is still entitled at least to partial benefits?

I wonder if the minister could explain why in this bill this matter has been particularly restricted to silicosis and has excluded caisson disease and other specific diseases that are found mainly in the construction industry across the nation.

Mr. Speaker, again, I say to the minister this party would support an escalator clause in the bill or in future bills to provide for the cost of living, so that those on fixed incomes under the Workmen's Compensation Board will not suffer a lower standard of living because of inflation, which is to a large part brought on by both provincial and federal government action. I say again, to ease the minister's mind, we in this party will support the principle of this bill again as a good step in the right direction, but not totally satisfactory.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Windsor West.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Mr. Speaker, we of the New Democratic Party confront this bill, An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, with strongly felt opposed emotions. On the one side, we feel that any increase is welcome, no matter how small these are, to the wives and dependants where the death of a working person has occurred, or to those persons on temporary total disability and permanent total disability, and for all those who have a decent job paying in excess of \$9,000. Therefore, in that sense, we are caught in a position of feeling that we might support this bill.

On the other side, however, is the paucity of the increases and the vast numbers of persons who are still left in near penury at the present level of their pensions, because adjustments are not made for their situations, adjustments have not been made for the past. This is completely unacceptable to this party. With this bill we have the opportunity to redress and make adjustments to all those groups of persons for whom the Act contains anomalies or anachronisms, and to all those

persons whose pensions won't be changed one iota by this Act.

This bill takes in only a small portion of the Workmen's Compensation Act—that portion relating purely and simply to the scale of compensation. Any bill that does not adjust the injured workman's pension to the present level of salaries and wages is a disgrace. In fact, it is an affront to human dignity and decency. Workmen are paid pensions, be they temporary total or permanent total, dating back to 20 and 30 years ago, to the 1940s and the 1950s, rather than on the wages that they would be making now if they hadn't been injured and were still employed in the same workplace. This is a disgrace and would be acceptable only to Tories and their corporate friends. They are not acceptable to us.

These persons' pensions should be adjusted annually with an escalator clause to reflect the upward changes in the average of salaries and wages. It is in the Workmen's Compensation Board pensions particularly that it is completely appropriate. There is no argument against it. A pension based on a loss or a withdrawal of work should increase in step with the percentage increases in wages and salaries, rather than with the increase in cost of living even. The increase in cost of living is roughly, over the past 10 years, only half of the increases in salaries and wages that have occurred in this province. If there is any pension at all with an escalator clause that should reflect the percentage increase in salaries and wages, it's a Workmen's Compensation Board pension. And you don't even give them increases in step with the cost of living.

In contrast to the Liberals and the Conservatives, we have no trouble with the concept that present employers and future employers should pay for accidents that occurred in the past, when this means that you are going to be paying injured workmen at a level that they should be paid. That is the only human, decent and just thing.

Also it has another positive spin-off. That would be a further inducement for the present and future companies to ensure that the working conditions in their plants and places of work are safe. It has this double inducement and should be very attractive.

Turning to the actual bill itself, I find this bill rather difficult to accept in one point, but certainly understandable. I have always felt that the Labour ministry has really paid only lip service to the position of women in this country. You still are carrying through in

this bill the anachronism that a widow of a workman can draw a compensation pension, but a widower cannot. He has to be completely invalidated. Well, isn't that great? A woman can get killed at the job and is not worth any thing to the family unless her husband is a complete invalid. What sort of an attitude to women in this country, in this province, is that in this day and age?

A woman is not worth anything to the family if she is killed in the workplace. A man, of course, is. He is worth everything. The widow is given a pension. If a woman is killed, the widower doesn't get a cent, the family doesn't get a cent unless he is an invalid. We will speak to that, and put an amendment to that and we will vote on that one when we come to the clause-by-clause debate.

Just on the same point, another matter which this bill doesn't deal with is a little bit of an anomaly that occurs where a widow, as is still allowed for in clause 1(c) is receiving a pension because her husband was killed, and remarries. That widow is then granted a lump sum payment equal to the monthly payment for two years. But the same consideration is not extended to a common-law wife, irrespective of how long she was the common-law wife of that deceased workman. That is another point that reflects and shows quite clearly the attitude of this Ministry of Labour to women in this province in this day and age.

There has been an adjustment in this bill, too, to the minimum that someone on total temporary disability, or permanent total disability, can receive. Well, you know, it is a good thing you changed it, because by the change from \$40 to \$55 a week, as a minimum, you are managing to pay this person \$1 more than working a 40-hour week at your minimum wage, which earlier in this House I described as unacceptable in any event. Unacceptably low.

You have just managed by this change to get him \$1 a week above what he would receive if he worked a 40-hour week at the minimum wage. That is not nearly acceptable. And in fact, if his benefit calculation works out to be less than \$55 a week you are paying that injured workman less than what he would be receiving based on the minimum wage in this province.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): He's right on that.

Mr. Bounsall: I'll have some remarks to make on clause-by-clause in more detail as

to exactly what the total permanent disability monthly payment should be. Again, it should reflect not \$250, which is again just about the minimum wage based on 40 hours a week, but should be an amount based on what is a livable and workable and decent minimum wage for this province, which is not \$1.80 per hour.

It is interesting, with the average wages and earnings in this province now slightly over \$4 an hour, to see that the minimum wage is around 45 per cent of it only. I wonder if you are happy to pay your Workmen's Compensation Board recipients in their pensions, and see as the minimum wage in this province something which is 45 per cent of the average—and they are included in the average. Can you justify paying a minimum wage of less than half of what the average is when they are included in it?

When you take them out of the average you are paying them less than 40 per cent of the average in this province. How happy and how proud are you of that minimum wage level in this day and age, and that minimum wage level is reflected in the minimums in this bill? If you can't be happy with that you can't be happy with anything that is in this bill with respect to minimums.

Mr. Speaker, one other part of the bill raises the maximum allowable average of the wages. If it reaches \$9,000 in the past you have reached your total maximum amount on which pensions can be based. You have a ceiling on these average earnings of \$9,000. That is going to be increased by a bit more than 10 per cent. In one small sense that is laudable: at least the maximums have gone up by roughly 10 per cent. Over the eight years from 1963 to 1971 there was an 80 per cent increase in the maximum earnings allowable on which the pensions could be calculated. In this two-year period we have gone up just a shade more than 10 per cent.

I don't particularly like to see the slow-down of the percentage; in fact, that rather indicates that that is going to be the trend that continues. But if the government adjusted the maximum by an average of 10 per cent over an eight-year period, from 1963 to 1971, why are you not applying that to every pension involving injured workmen?

In point of fact, the amount of \$10,000 as a maximum on which the pensions will be computed — and the most they will get of that is 75 per cent—is still unacceptably low. I would suggest, and we will be moving again in committee, that the amount of that pension be \$15,000, equal to what it is suggested the MPPs should receive.

Mr. Speaker, we in this party feel disturbed in no small way about the smallness of these changes and about the fact that only a small group of injured workmen in this province is going to benefit from them. We feel very strongly, when we consider the entire group in this province, that we should not support this bill.

There are also other sectors that this bill does not cover—other anomalies, other anachronisms — such as workmen who frequently contract lung ailments in the mines in this province, which the member for Sudbury is very familiar with and about which we have talked on more than one occasion.

There is a time lag between the incurrence of that disease and the effect of that disease, an effect that causes the workman to be no longer employed; and yet he is compensated at a rate of pay—a salary or a wage — based not upon when he became disabled, when the injury took effect, but backdated to the incurrence of the disease.

How can any minister bring in a bill dealing with adjustments in the scale of compensation and find himself happy with that continuing situation with respect to the miners and their lung problems in this province if their compensation is backdated to when the disease is incurred rather than when they become disabled and are forced out of the mine by it? This is a bill where the minister could have made an adjustment.

For these and all the other reasons I have mentioned we are unhappy with this bill. We will vote for it because it provides an increase to a few people in this province, but we are not happy about the vast number of people this bill will not help or affect, and who have been omitted by these changes.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Parkdale.

Mr. J. Duksza (Parkdale): Mr. Speaker, I am rising to support the bill, but I consider most inadequate the pittance the minister is throwing toward the injured workers. This is an Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, and if we are going to discuss an amendment, something has to be said also about how inadequate the original Act has been.

How can one even say anything to the minister in terms of congratulating him? It is like looking at the darn on a coat and saying how beautiful the darn is when the coat is completely worn out and unusable. How can we talk about this amendment as

being of any significance when we realize that the whole Act has been now, for some time, completely outworn and inhuman to an extreme degree?

To give only one example, the minister has the functional overlay in his Act. When he mentioned permanent total disability, nobody specified that we should assume that when the workman gets injured, there is not only a physical injury. There is also a number of other injuries which the minister, in the Act, described as a functional overlay. This is a gross distortion of what really occurs when a worker is injured.

I think that the minister should specify—and maybe it will be done in the committee stage—that the functional overlay is not a functional overlay but is distinctly and directly related to the injury, and should be recognized as such. I am exhausted with constantly pleading with the Workmen's Compensation Board to recognize that if someone develops a neurotic condition following an accident, this is just as much part of an injury as if he lost an eye.

I don't understand how, with the present state of knowledge, the ministry and the Workmen's Compensation Board still does not recognize it. This pitiful amendment does not recognize the fact that it is a major cause of disability among Workmen's Compensation cases.

The minister must have been exposed a number of times to a number of people with this very complaint. To go through this incredible hierarchy of tribunals—the only time that they really work is when you get about three or four people to argue with the board and to persuade them that this is part of the original injury. I think it should come in as much as possible into this Act.

As reluctantly as the member for Windsor West, I have to vote for this Act, but I do say that the whole original Act is actually useless and the amendment is a pittance in itself.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Cochrane South.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I want to make a few comments about this bill. A couple of weeks ago I had a phone call from a constituent who had been working in the mine some years ago. He had been a top wage earner in one of the gold mines, made a very good salary and bonus, and, as the result of an accident, lost the sight of his eyes and received a full pension. That full pension was rather signi-

ficant back in 1957. It was about \$312 a month.

He wanted to know if the legislation that was to be introduced was to do anything to help him. He said, "Here am I on a fixed income trying to get by; I haven't had a raise since 1957; are you going to be able to help me?" I said "I'll have your own particular case reviewed to see what can be done." Sure enough he gets \$312 a month and there's a helpless allowance which is paid to his wife of, I think, \$50. But here was an excellent workman, making high wages back 16 years ago, and as the result of an accident he has had to live on that pension ever since. It'll be a long time, I suppose, if we are going on with this same method of raising the level of pensions, before he gets any more.

I think there are many people who are just over that \$250 level who will not be getting any extra. As the member said, it's 75 per cent of that, as I understand it, and it does raise up the pensions a little bit. For those who have had accidents years ago and who have got such inadequate claims on the lower level, it will mean a few dollars. But the whole concept of pensions and the degree that people are actually disabled is, in my opinion, most inadequate.

The member for Parkdale talks about functional overlays which, to all intents and purposes, result in the accident and the man is disabled and he can't work.

We get older men with back problems who happen to be on the job and hurt their backs. This is superimposed on degeneration and this kind of thing. That man is taken out of the labour market; he is given a pension of 15 to 30 per cent—it's usually in that area—and he never goes back to work. One negotiates with the people of the compensation board to try to get a supplement on top of the pension; sometimes it's possible, sometimes it's not.

The man does not get enough to live on so he has to get some assistance from Community and Social Services. He may be fortunate and get a little bit from Canada Pension but it's all keeping him at the subsistence level. To all intents and purposes that injury on the job has been the straw that broke the camel's back and the man who had been a self-supporting member of the work force is no longer there. He is not given the support that he needs by the workmen's compensation legislation, and the man becomes bitter.

I am sure when one lives in the kind of area I live in it does not take long, in dealing

with people, to know how bitter they really become and how really inadequate they feel the Workmen's Compensation legislation is. I have 10 to 15 people a week coming with problems of one kind or another. Invariably, they are distressed about the low level of pensions; when they have had a pension for a few years there has to be deterioration before they can get a higher pension. What happens is that they may get five per cent more.

I think this bill is deficient in that it does not recognize that the value of the dollar is decreasing year by year; the value of the pensions given is less in terms of what the money will buy in the marketplace today. People who have been hurt on the job are not getting the kind of compensation and support that they need.

It's not charity they're asking for; they are just asking for simple justice. I think that it's not just to bring up those at the bottom for a few dollars—and let's not kid ourselves! That's all that this \$75—from \$175 to \$250—is going to do. It's just a small amount. It's all those other people who have work and are just over that limit; their pensions are not touched and they have equal needs.

I hope this bill is only a temporary thing and that the minister is looking at ways and means of dealing with the whole concept of pensions and a way of overhauling the whole Workmen's Compensation Act to make it more just and more realistic and to take away a lot of the bitterness and resentment that people have against this Act and against the board.

Mr. Bounsall: We'll get the same bill with the figures changed in two years' time.

Mr. Ferrier: This is what has been going on for years and years. The government has just been changing the figures. I think the minister has to take a deeper look at it and take a much more just approach. The purchasing power of the dollar is going down and down and it's a most inadequate response to the needs of people today. I just can't accept this as being fair.

The minister has raised the cost of a funeral from \$400 to \$500. Now I am as willing as anyone else to admit that the funeral directors are doing pretty well—

Mr. Bounsall: They will love it. Donations from them.

Mr. Ferrier: They are not very poor. They are making a good deal out of things.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue): It is a dying business.

Mr. Ferrier: It is a dying business and I was going to say they are making a killing out of this.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Ferrier: The truth of the matter is that in many places of this province \$500 does not pay for a very adequate funeral.

Mr. Haggerty: Not for the miners.

Mr. Ferrier: Not the way that they are asking prices today. I would say that most people are going to have to take more out of their pockets to provide for the kind of funeral they would want. I don't think that this is necessarily an adequate response.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Don't worry about it. Don't comment on it.

Mr. Ferrier: I won't comment on that. The other thing that I want to comment on—and the member for Rainy River could have asked the member for Welland South for an explanation of this change—is the silicosis clause. The thing is, in the past if a man worked so many years in a mine in one province and then he went to work in another province and it was—

Mr. Haggerty: It has been six or seven years since the Minister of Mines at that time was supposed to bring it in.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, we welcome this, but I am almost at the end of the rope in trying to establish silicosis claims, whether it is interprovincial or what it is. I've argued enough claims contending there is silicosis and they are turned down, then after the man dies there is an autopsy done and it takes ages and ages and ages to get a decision on these silicosis claims.

I wish somebody would light a bomb under some of the people down at the board to get a more speedy response to silicosis claims and death claims and so on. It is established in the autopsy that the person has a degree of silicosis, it is present there all right, it is moderate and so on, but there are always a whole bunch of other things there so they say, "Well, he's got emphysema" and "He's got bronchitis" and really these are the things that are disabling and the silicosis is just a passing illness that he has.

They spend all kinds of money and time to get the technical knowledge and make a decision, but as far as I am concerned the whole process of compensating men who have worked in the mines and have chest conditions is not fair. I think they pick up more than silicosis working in the dusty environment, and it doesn't matter whether they are working in Ontario part of the time and worked in BC and Manitoba, wherever it is, I still think that there must be a much broader concept of lung diseases in miners that are made compensable.

The Minister of Mines has had a study going for about six years by an eminent chest specialist in this city, Dr. Patterson. I now understand that it is being typed up and will be made available in short order. I hope that that provides some broader concept of allowing for the acceptance of chest disability in miners and that the government responds much more favourably to the miners with chest ailments than it has up to this point.

I would like to endorse what has already been said here and I hope that from the minister's point of view and his thinking this is just a stopgap approach, that he is going to take a thorough look at this whole Act and he is going to amend it in a real overhaul, do something about the pensions on a very full and fair basis, take away the grounds that make for so much bitterness and resentment among so many of the injured working people of this province, and that he also will do something for the miners who have chest conditions. A much more adequate response is needed than is presently being given to this condition.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Welland South.

Mr. Haggerty: Mr. Speaker, I would like to add a few comments to this bill. I think the hon. member for Cochrane South hit on a couple of good topics here. He mentioned silicosis. I can well remember asking the previous Minister of Mines when he was going to get an agreement with other provinces, and I am delighted to see that it has been included in this bill.

But then what happens to those persons who have come down with silicosis in the past five or 10 years? If I interpret this bill correctly, it does not cover any person who has been injured some 10 or 15 years ago. So in a sense it has not given us the way to increase compensation to those persons need-

ing it. I am rather disappointed in that fact that it doesn't cover those persons.

One of the previous speakers mentioned the \$55 a week increase. It certainly doesn't cover the minimum wage at all. I am almost hesitant about supporting the bill because I don't think it covers the injured workmen in the Province of Ontario. It adds a little bit to their income.

Going back to the hon. member for Cochrane South, I think he has hit on a subject—perhaps the previous member for Niagara Falls, Ont., moved a private member's bill in the House that compensation should cover all types of accidents in the Province of Ontario, whether it was on the job or off the job. When one looks at the different schemes we have for providing assistance to those persons who are injured—not only under workmen's compensation, but we have private sick and accident insurance covering some persons injured in industry today—that will perhaps give them a little bit more than compensation will. In many cases it does. We have private insurance to provide protection to persons who are injured. We have company pension plans. We have Canada Pension plans. We have in fact, veterans' plans.

I am rather disappointed at the number of different claimants I have represented at the Workmen's Compensation Board, where the board at the final stage says "Well, now look. This is as far as we can go. We sympathize with your injury, but you can go to the veteran's pension." Go to the veteran's pension—somebody who is not even responsible for compensating for the injury in the first place. I have had a number of persons go there to get assistance to survive under present conditions.

When a person has a back injury and is given about an 18 per cent permanent partial disability, with a pension of about \$30 a month to \$40 a month in some cases, and then they say, "Go to the veteran's pension," this is shameful of the minister, and even the Workmen's Compensation, to suggest this. On top of that, in many instances, they even suggest the injured workmen go to welfare to supplement their pensions.

I can tell you this, Mr. Minister, any person who has been injured in industry today, particularly those with a back injury, is blacklisted. They cannot obtain gainful employment again. And as far as the government's rehabilitation goes, that is, the retraining of those who are injured, it smells to high heaven to me. I don't see that it has a decent programme there for retraining.

I have had persons whom I have helped before the Workmen's Compensation Board who have ended up getting assistance from Canada Manpower centres. They are the ones training them. In many instances after they get through upgrading their education from high school with perhaps six months in one of the colleges in Ontario, then the Workmen's Compensation Board steps into the picture and says "Now we'll pay you." But they would not accept that responsibility at that stage of the game.

I think these are the matters that the members are trying to present to the minister from this side of the House. There are problems with the Workmen's Compensation.

I might add that perhaps the only reason the bill is here—because a bill was brought in last summer to increase the pension benefits of those employed at the Workmen's Compensation Board, the employees themselves. I can tell the minister this much. I listened to some of the hearings that went on here last year before the Workmen's Compensation—some of them getting paid pensions amounting to \$15,000 a year. They don't need a pension increase. Increases are what is required for these injured workers in the Province of Ontario. It is my concern that these persons are paid for the damages that are incurred.

As for this business of the board telling them that they can go out and take up a light, modified job, there is no such thing. In fact, many of them lose their jobs in industry today because of an injury that happened in that plant. They are told their services are no longer required and they are booted out the door and told, "Here you are; here is \$40 a month; go and live on it." They can't get a job, that is for sure, because nobody will hire them. Yet some place in our society that industrial plant and the Workmen's Compensation Board has a responsibility to fulfil that these persons are paid for the loss of income.

I wonder if any of the members have read this brief to the task force on the Workmen's Compensation Board presented by the Injured Workmen's Consultants. I might say that there are some good suggestions and recommendations here. One particular one that I thought the minister might accept is on page 2. It says:

We recommend that in the case of a workman who sustains a temporary disability, the Workmen's Compensation shall pay compensation benefits at the full rate until: (1) the workman returns to work with no loss in earnings; (2) the workman

is certified to be completely recovered from his injuries; (3) the workman returns to work at a partial loss in earnings and, in this case, the Workmen's Compensation shall compensate him fully for the amount of such a loss.

I think that is an important recommendation and I hope that the minister will accept that as an amendment to the bill, because if he now has to appear before the Workmen's Compensation Board this doesn't apply in this case.

Where they come down in the brief with their suggestions on partial disability and what a person should receive, one can't find it reflected in the Act itself. Yet sections 40 and 40(a) pretty well cover this where it says: "... after the accident, and is payable so long as the disability lasts." In many cases, these persons who are injured have a disability that lasts for a number of years.

There are other problems perhaps that the minister should deal with. I think another one is that persons today who are involved with Workmen's Compensation have a degree of disability that affects them emotionally—it affects their minds. At the present time, I know a number of particular cases that I have are sent to a psychiatrist for treatment and there is no compensation allowed for this whatsoever. Yet there is an emotional problem. I am sure if any members on that side had lost their income, they would certainly have an emotional problem, if they lost their suggested increase of up to \$15,000.

Mr. Reid: There will be a lot of them in the next election.

An hon. member: It will be an emotional problem in the election.

Mr. Haggerty: It will be an emotional problem with them. That is for sure.

These are some of the matters that I am interested in. As the lead-off speaker for the Liberal Party mentioned, there should be a clause added in there, that is, compensation benefits should be adjusted annually according to the changes in the cost of living as determined by the consumer price index. I think it is important that these persons shouldn't have to wait at the whim of the minister here every three or four years for him to come in and say "We are going to give you a slight increase." It is slight, I will tell you that. There isn't too much increase.

These are some of the matters that concern me. I feel that it is a slight increase, but what-

ever you can get from government, however slight it is, I guess we have to support the bill on this side.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sudbury.

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I would like to add a few comments on this bill, An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, Bill 126.

The original legislation was passed in 1915. It did go a long way in satisfying certain inadequacies in compensating injured workers in that it took the case of the injured worker out of the courts. He didn't have to sue for his living, and to that effect the compensation board is a worthwhile endeavour.

In those long-distant days the benefits were such that the worker did not suffer as he is suffering today. In fact, enshrined in the original legislation was the lofty statement "that the contribution that each worker makes to the state shall ensure that he suffers no hardship because of the hazards which may befall him whilst he is working." This was in recognition of the contribution that the working man is making to the state, Mr. Speaker, and I think we have fallen far from those lofty goals which were enunciated way back in the original days.

Now I am speaking, Mr. Speaker, to the miserable increase in maximum allowable earnings, wherein the minister saw fit to include an amendment which would increase from \$9,000 to \$10,000 the maximum amount of earnings which could be considered as compensable earnings. But, lo and behold, the average citizen of Ontario, the average worker in Ontario, in fact only those people who are forced to deal with the Workmen's Compensation Board really understand what that means. It means that at 75 per cent of \$9,000 it has no relationship to \$9,000 whatsoever.

They do it this way for publicity reasons probably. A lot of people think 75 per cent of a high income like that is pretty good. But this is not what the person gets. The 75 per cent of allowable earnings amounts to \$129.81 weekly. This is to what you are reducing a man who was previously earning probably \$200 or \$250 a week. You are forcing him to exist on \$129.81 weekly, which in many instances is less than 50 per cent of what this man's lifestyle has been adjusted to. So in fact, the Workmen's Compensation Board really doesn't live up to the phrase which was enunciated in the first instance.

Using the \$9,000 base we make all our other adjustments relative to this artificial base, such as when a person who is reduced on account of temporary partial benefits to 50 per cent and it is a mystery how the board determines this. The board blames legislation and the legislators blame the board, I have never run across any government agency which is in such a state of confusion, such a state of misunderstanding, and such a commission which seems to be so completely out of control that no one can give a straight answer to how these things function, not even the minister.

When a person who started out with \$9,000 assessable earnings comes down to what most of them are living on now, down to 50 per cent in the case of temporary partial benefits, this would reduce his income to \$64.91 a week. This is precisely what most of the workers in the Province of Ontario are existing on today. Naturally, most of them have to go down to their welfare office, so you are not only lifting the load off the person responsible for the accident, which is the employer, but you are transferring the responsibility on to the general taxpayer and that is not where the responsibility belongs.

There is provision in the Act to go out and extract from the employer the necessary funds to maintain these injured workers at a level that they should be maintained at. I will not accept for a moment that just because a man is injured, in most cases through no fault of his own, he should be reduced to the poverty level, to the level of welfare. We all know what a miserable level this government has reduced our welfare recipients to, so you are just compounding the injury by reducing these injured men to this particular state.

There is another problem that was mentioned by a member of the Liberal Party.

In the area where I come from, the city of Sudbury, there is a mining and smelting complex, where a person earns his living by the strength of his back in most cases. The slightest impairment in his physical makeup is frowned upon by these companies. As was stated before, you are literally black-balled from obtaining further employment in any of the other mines if you are injured because they know that you may have a weakness and you may be a burden upon them. They think you may not be able to produce the amount that they are used to receiving from their workers.

I'd like to make one other point, Mr. Speaker. A weakness in the legislation is that it doesn't provide that injured workers shall be allowed to return to jobs in keeping with their new reduced ability. A man who is injured should be allowed to go back to work at a modified level. These people, many of them, have worked all their lives and it is not their intent to live as an injured person on the state for the rest of their life. But many times they are forced to doing that because these companies cannot extract maximum production from them and therefore refuse to re-employ them.

In fact, there is a situation in my city now. I understand that 400 partially disabled workers are going to be thrown out, and those people are going to end up on welfare. There is no reason why the mining companies shouldn't maintain them in those jobs which they are capable of doing.

And the question of degree of disability, to use the high-sounding phraseology. They determine this through clinical experience which in fact has no relationship to the man's ability to work.

Take the case of an injured miner who all his life has been handling weights up to 250 pounds, and who suffers a back ailment. The clinical report indicates that he can now only lift 20 pounds, so to all intents and purposes this man is about 80 per cent disabled as far as carrying on his job is concerned. But lo and behold when you find out clinically he is only 10 per cent disabled and he draws a 10 per cent pension then you are further penalizing the man.

If a financier loses his brain power, he is 100 per cent physically capable of functioning, but mentally he is hopeless. He suffers, in fact, more than a 10 per cent disability. I think the same relationship should be used to a man who has to work in heavy industry. If his ability to perform the job which he is normally doing is reduced by 80 per cent, then that should be the basis on which compensation is paid. If his power to lift weights is reduced by 80 per cent, is that not his degree of disability? Forget about the clinical thing that an injured back is only 10 per cent of your body and that you can walk, you can talk, you can drive a car, you can drive an elevator. The man is not a car driver or an elevator driver. He is a miner and he is reduced by 80 per cent from doing his miner's work. On that basis the compensation should be paid.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): Right!

Mr. Germa: The whole Act is completely out of kilter with what would be justice and equitability, and the minister has not corrected this.

There are a few Mickey Mouse things in here. Big deal, you are going to give a guy \$500 for his funeral. You can't get halfway to the graveyard with \$500. You may as well face reality. You are not doing anything for him. This is just lip-service and window-dressing. You are coming out and saying, "Oh, we increased the burial allowance." Well, you know the prices today. A pauper's funeral in the city of Sudbury cannot be had for less than \$400. You are burying this man for \$100 more than a pauper, a complete delinquent in our society—and these are not delinquents we are dealing with, these are hardworking injured men.

Mr. Bounsall: They are delinquents but paupers. They're not delinquents, they are just paupers as well.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: He gets another—

Mr. Germa: While we have to support these crumbs, this largess of the government, I'll accept these crumbs from the government but in no way does it satisfy my aspirations or what I see is necessary particularly in the heavy industries—mining, smelting and construction and railways.

These industries are particularly prone to accidents. The wage rate is high to take care of the risk factor that these men have to suffer and yet when they do get themselves injured, their lifestyle is completely wrecked. As my colleague indicated, this causes a functional overlay.

I am sure the minister admits there are dozens and dozens of men in this condition; their families are suffering; there are broken families; the children are being deprived. It goes right through the whole life cycle. It doesn't stop at the injured workman; it goes right through his whole family. The minister hasn't taken this into consideration. We have to accept a little bit of window-dressing like this because we are not in power to do anything else.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Thunder Bay.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Most of the things I would have said, had I entered the debate earlier, have already been said, but I am not going to let the opportunity go by to remind this minister—this minister in particular who is a very sensi-

tive person when one speaks to him personally—that for him to bring in this kind of bill, one would think that as a private member and now as the Minister of Labour responsible for Workmen's Compensation, he had never handled a workmen's compensation case.

I would like the minister to go through my files and see case after case after case in which there are people with serious injuries as the result of industrial accidents. They have legitimate claims against the Workmen's Compensation Board, yet they are denied. Somebody mentioned a little earlier this evening that it was a sort of Alphonse and Gaston act. When the people go to the board, they blame the legislators; when the people go to the legislators such as the minister, they blame the board.

I haven't had occasion to take too many cases before the board. I've had a lot of them at the other two levels and I've been able to satisfy a lot of them by dealing directly with claims officers and pension officers and, in some cases, with the commissioners themselves. There is a hard core of cases in my files—and I'm sure there are in the files of every member who is doing an honest job of trying to represent his constituents in their dealings with the Workmen's Compensation Board.

I want to say to the minister that I am really and truly and sincerely disappointed that he should bring in this kind of bill in this day and age. It is just tokenism.

I had a case very recently which I appealed to the full board; the decision is still pending. There is a father of 10, whose children are all still at home; the oldest of 10 is completely disabled and in a wheelchair. By admission of four different doctors, this injured workman is incapable of being gainfully employed. First of all because of his disability, he is not able to go out and get light work because there isn't any. He is not capable of being retrained because of his educational level—and he is getting the munificent sum of \$57.75 a month! As somebody mentioned, when we appealed it at the lower levels they suggested that he go out and get welfare.

This isn't the meaning and the purpose of the Workmen's Compensation Board. It's not up to them to tell an injured workman that he should seek welfare. It's not up to the Workmen's Compensation Board to tell me as an elected member that I should go either to the municipality or the Ministry of Com-

munity and Social Services to get welfare for a person.

I have an injured workman who has a legitimate claim against the funds deposited at the board that are to be distributed at the discretion of the board. When you get four doctors who will state unequivocally that this fellow can't return to his place of usual employment, and when you know full well because you have people in the field who go around investigating these cases on a regular basis that the man himself is incapable of being retrained, that he has reached the age where he is unacceptable in the work force, you have a legal and a moral responsibility to do something on behalf of that injured workman.

I have another case of a lower back injury, where, after fighting for three years with the board, we finally got a family of four up to payments of \$275 a month. I purposely visit that family at least three or four times a year just to see how they are making out and to see whether his case or his condition has deteriorated to the extent that I could do more for him with the board.

I am not going to describe in detail to you, Mr. Minister, the profound effect of this father's inability to get out. He's a big strapping fellow. I knew him when he worked for the Canadian Pacific Railway and we nicknamed him Tarzan because he used to run alongside of a train with two cross ties weighing anywhere from 100 to 150 pounds apiece on his shoulders, and he used to run alongside a train travelling at about four miles an hour.

When I remind the Workmen's Compensation Board of this they say, "Maybe that's the way he was in his younger days, but the fellow's got a functional overlay, or maybe he's malingering a little bit. He's just going to have to make up his mind that he's got to be able to get used to he pain." Now this, Mr. Minister, is completely unacceptable.

I mentioned two particular cases. I could name dozens. I am not going to do that. All I am saying to the minister, and I am not one who is given to emotionalism, or to standing up here for political purposes to say to the minister, "What you are doing is just not acceptable"; I am not doing it for political reasons, I am doing it because I am sincerely disappointed in this particular minister. I think he does know the condition under which many, many injured workmen and their families are existing in the Province of Ontario today.

We are the most affluent province in the

wealthiest country on the face of the earth, and I see no reason why the minister couldn't do something for fellows and their families who, through no fault of their own, have a legitimate claim against the funds that are held in reserve at the Workmen's Compensation Board. I think that if the minister goes back to his files from when he was looking after his own casework, and took a look at those he would convince himself that they are legitimate claims. I think he can come up with a much better Act.

Mr. Speaker: Any other members wishing to participate? The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, just a few words to this minister. As everybody has said, we all on the opposition side are locked into the necessity of voting for this bill in principle because it makes some increase to the compensation pension part of the Workmen's Compensation Act. One couldn't possibly vote against that under any circumstances, but I suspect that all of us were sorely tempted when listening to the Liberal Party spokesman from Rainy River. It was obvious that the Liberals, like the New Democrats, had to wrestle pretty hard with what one does with a bill which is an affront to the dignity of all those to whom it is supposed to apply, and yet requires acceptance in the Legislature.

This minister will live with it because he's the Minister of Labour and it's a cabinet decision — perhaps on the recommendation of the Workmen's Compensation Board—but it is a shocking bill. If it's his recommendation then I hardly know how he can sit and smile at me in a way which says, "I am the law in this portfolio." This is an impossible bill. I really don't know how he can bring himself to introduce it, to speak to it, to defend it.

It is a bitter disappointment for all of those who are on compensation pensions across the province. And it is a terribly bitter disappointment to every member of the Legislature—I would have thought the minister himself included—who has to deal with Workmen's Compensation cases. It is a wretched increase. It is pitiful, and I don't understand why you lend yourself to it, unless it is a dictate of cabinet from which you have absolutely no alternative. And it must surely bother you that a piece of legislation introduced in 1915 about which you boast throughout the western world should be reduced to such ignominy by such inadequate pension

payments. I thought my colleague from Windsor West took this bill apart with a scalpel-like precision and with real feeling and justice. He did it well and he did it thoughtfully. And that part of the bill which talks about the basic minimum pension being \$250 a month—surely you don't sleep easily on that?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: It was \$175.

Mr. Lewis: I want to remind you of something. I want to remind you—\$175? And you think that by going to \$250 you have achieved something? Mr. Speaker, let me remind the Minister of Labour. It was announced in this House within the last 48 hours that you are paying Barry Lowes \$135 a day.

Mr. P. C. Givens (York-Forest Hill): For one job only.

Mr. Lewis: On a job to look into the cost of education.

Mr. Sargent: And another \$110!

Mr. Lewis: Well, leaving out the \$110, do you realize what that means? It means that in 22 working days Barry Lowes makes as much as you pay someone on a permanent disability pension for an entire year. Now does that sound to you as though it is fair? I mean, really, does it sound to you as though it is fair? The Leader of the official Opposition pointed out some little time ago, I think, in dealing with the lawyer who has sat on the Atlantic Acceptance case, that he was making the equivalent of \$250 a day for every day he sat.

Do you know what that means? It means that in 12 days that lawyer makes what you are paying a man on a permanent disability pension for an entire year. And then it emerges that the man who sat on the Hydro commission dispute, the dean of law at Western, earns \$500 a day for that dispute, which means that in six days—

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): One week.

Mr. Lewis: —one week that man makes as much as you are paying people on permanent disability pension for an entire year.

Mr. Bounsall: And with all they are paying.

Mr. Lewis: And with no discredit to the man who is handling the Hydro hearings downstairs when they sit—Mr. Shibley? Is that his name? The eminent counsel—\$600 a day. Which means that in five days, as counsel in a dispute, paid by us in this Legislature, he makes as much as your law

authorizes a disabled man, permanently disabled, for an entire year.

Now you explain the inequity to me. I mean you explain the sense of justice inherent in that balance of values. And when you have done that—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): He should take no pay.

Mr. Lewis: —and when you have done that, Mr. Minister—

Hon. Mr. Guindon: It is never paid into the fund.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: —if you are not too busy chortling about it, maybe then you can shift your values over to the other matters which have emerged, like \$1.3 billion for a transportation policy, or \$250 to \$500 million for the purchase of the escarpment, and explain how you can talk in those figures, for those social issues, and confine a man to \$3,000 a year on a permanent disability pension.

Now I used the examples to try to strike in you the kind of response which is surely legitimate, not so much that the per diems are wrong, although I think they are vastly out of line, but that the pension which you are paying to the disabled is indefensible. So we have to vote for it because it goes from \$175 to \$250 a month. Well, I got a letter—it was back on March 20. I guess it was the day the House opened. I want to read it to you, because I think it puts the situation neatly:

Sir:

It was with great disappointment, considerable annoyance and some despair that I read in the July-August 1971 issue of the Compensator about the amendments made to the Workmen's Compensation Act, effective Aug. 1, 1971. I am sure that a member of the general public would think these amendments worthy of acclaim. What the public doesn't know is that workers hurt years ago still receive pensions based on the maximum legislated at the time they were hurt. There is a frightful inequity here, sir.

Please consider the following example for totally disabled pensioners. In March, 1963, on a pension base of \$5,000 at a disability rating of 75 per cent, the pension would have been \$3,750 a year. In

March of 1967 on a pension base of \$6,000 at 75 per cent, \$3,500 a year. In September, 1967, at a \$7,000 pension base, 75 per cent, \$5,250 a year. August 1971 a \$9,000 pension base, 75 per cent, \$6,750 a year. In July of 1973, with this legislation, \$10,000 pension base, 75 per cent, \$7,500 a year.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Non-taxable.

Mr. Lewis: Exactly double the \$3,750 received by the man in 1963. Exactly double.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: That's better than BC. Better than Manitoba.

Mr. Lewis: Let me point out to you that the \$3,750, because it exceeds the minimum of \$250 a month, does not entitle this man injured 10 years ago to one additional penny under your legislation.

If his wage increases had been at a level of five per cent in the first two years, six per cent in the next two years, seven per cent in the fifth and sixth years, eight per cent in the next two years and nine per cent for the last two years of that 10-year period—which are not major wage increases, perfectly reasonable to postulate—he would today be receiving an income of \$10,000 a year.

But you make no allowance for that whatsoever. You lock him in at \$3,750 a year simply because of the misfortune of having been injured in 1963. That's not legislation of which you can be proud. That's legislation about which you hang your head in shame. You don't bring in this kind of bill without effecting that kind—

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Where do you get the money?

Mr. Lewis: Where do you get the money? You either take it from present and future employers or out of the public purse. You legislate retroactivity. That's what you do.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: How many hundreds of millions of dollars?

Mr. Lewis: Hundreds of millions of dollars? Nuts! And if it was a princely sum, how better to pay it? How better to spend it? And take a look at some of the tax sources which you refuse to tax.

Let me go on and read the letter.

I am very concerned that the mere circumstance of time should cause such disparity [says the writer.] In addition to their pensions, these totally disabled

people may receive money as a helplessness allowance. I am well aware of the care to be taken of such people and since one of the examples is my husband let me tell you the duties to be performed. Namely: 1. bathing and dressing; 2. placing in wheelchair and adjusting clothing; 3. possibly feeding, shaving, brushing teeth or adjusting prosthetics for same where necessary; 4. change, adjust, clean and drain urinary apparatus of different kinds; 5. give laxatives and enemas; 6. be ready to change clothes or sheets at any time of the day or night because of lack of control of bodily function; 7. be aware of any change in patient's condition which may warn of pending illness or complication; 8. check body regularly and thoroughly to guard against pressure sores; 9. superintend diet and medication if necessary, and make sure water jug is always accessible and full; 10. wash hair, manicure and pedicure; 11. act as chauffeur as needs or wishes require; 12. never leave the disabled person unattended for more than two hours; 13. devise a hobby or entertainment so he doesn't just sit.

In addition, a wife will do laundry, shop, cook meals and generally keep house. Where could one hire someone to do all these things at the level of the pension you are paying? In addition to all the above, it is also true that in many cases the pension maximum is far below the income of the worker at the time of his injury.

Today, in the Speech from the Throne [she was writing March 20] amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were mentioned as future legislation. I am extremely grateful that the Workmen's Compensation Act exists, for without it the trauma on family and people caused by catastrophic accidents would be almost insurmountable. However, sir, I respectfully submit that amendments made heretofore are pitifully inadequate and inequitable. Since my husband was injured and became a quadriplegic from that spinal cord injury, armed services pensioners have had adjustments and three raises in their pensions. Old age pensions have been increased; the Province of Quebec teachers' pensions have increased; the lowly hamburger has increased from three pounds for \$1 to 95 cents for one pound.

I trust sir, that when amendments are made to the Workmen's Compensation Act, it will be by people who have made themselves more aware of the plight of

disabled workers, some of whom are forced to live in ever-increasing poverty.

Yours respectfully.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member will kindly take his seat.

Mr. Lewis: I am bringing it to the last sentence. Imagine the chagrin, the dismay, and the despair on the part of this writer describing her family's lot in life at what you have done, which is to lock her husband, the recipient of an injury 10 years ago, into a situation identical today to what it has been for the past 10 years.

So we vote for your bill on second reading. But we will fight you clause by clause, and we are bitterly disappointed in what you failed to do.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Haggerty: Think it over, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Guindon moves the adjournment of the debate. Shall the motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: In accordance with the provisions of standing order No. 28(a), it being 10:30 o'clock, p.m., I shall deem that a motion to adjourn has been made, for the purpose of debating certain matters that have been brought to my attention, in which certain members were dissatisfied with the answers provided to them by the ministry during the question period.

I had indicated to the House previously in accordance with the standing orders that there would be two matters that could be debated properly under the standing orders. However, certain submissions have been made to me and in accordance with the provisions of standing order 28(c), I have in fact consulted with certain members of the parties, and it has been pointed out to me that there is a certain degree of lack of clarity in this particular set of rules. I would point out that 28(a) provides for a five-minute debate by members, plural, which seems to indicate that there was an anticipation that more than one member might raise the same question.

I had, in fact, ruled that the third notice I received was a similar question to the one already submitted, but I had overlooked the pluralization of the word 'member.' This leaves me in somewhat of a quandary

as to whether the interpretation should be that the five minutes provided should be split between the two members who had raised a similar question, or whether each should be afforded the five minutes.

There was also another matter of lack of clarity as far as I am concerned, and that is, whether or not a topic or the subject matter consists of the original question or supplementaries asked thereto during the question period, which again provides a little bit of confusion.

Now, while I had indicated to the House that there would be two members only who would be debating the subject they raised, I find that in view of the lack of clarity I am going to permit the three members who had provided me with notices of their dissatisfaction, to enter this debate. In other words, I am going to construe for the purpose of this debate tonight that the matter raised by the hon. member for Ottawa Centre was a different matter, sufficiently different from the matter raised by the hon. member for Ottawa East, and I will permit it as a separate item.

Now, in order that the two hon. members who raised the similar matters may speak consecutively, I am going to permit the hon. member for Grey-Bruce to introduce his item first. The hon. member for Grey-Bruce was dissatisfied with the answer provided by the hon. minister in connection with representations on the commission for the Niagara Escarpment. I will therefore permit the hon. member for Grey-Bruce five minutes at the present time to present his grievance.

NIAGARA ESCARPMENT DEVELOPMENT

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I appreciate your courtesy.

The bombshell launched in Hollywood fashion yesterday, all of us on this side of the House will agree, was truly a Davis-White snow job by a government which less than five weeks ago was so seriously in debt it had to increase the sale tax by two per cent.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): By 40 per cent.

Mr. Sargent: I am sorry, 40 per cent then; that is better. Now we have the bombshell of the plan to spend \$500 million to \$750 million on land acquisition.

Mr. W. Newman (Ontario South): The member for Grey-Bruce owns most of the land up there.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): Don't interrupt him.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, a family can work the land for five generations from sunrise to sunset, but it takes a Tory bureaucrat at Queen's Park who has never cultivated an acre of land in his life to tell his family what they may or may not do with their own land. This is Tammany on a provincial scale. Here we find the big boss, the Premier (Mr. Davis), in all his glory grabbing the land power and tramping on the rights of individual farmers who are the real backbone of this province. When a man is not master of his own land, it is time to change governments.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member should confine his remarks to the question, which was that he noted dissatisfaction with the representation on the commission.

Mr. W. Newman: How many acres does the member for Grey-Bruce own up there?

Mr. Sargent: I certainly will, Mr. Speaker. Everyone in this province knows that this government is haemorrhaging in about 20 different places. Yet when they get the Premier down off his jet, he comes in here and he lays a bombshell like the one yesterday, like this escarpment snafu.

In the whole package of the escarpment programme and setup of the commission, which is the all-important thing I am concerned about, this minister has guaranteed me that we would have representation for our area on it. We have eight counties here. Peel county with eight miles of escarpment gets one member; Niagara has about 12 miles and gets one member; Dufferin has 12 miles and gets a member; Halton has 10 miles and gets a member; Wentworth has about 10 miles and gets a member; Grey county has 120 miles and gets one member; and Bruce county has 120 miles and gets one member.

Mr. W. Newman: How many acres does the member for Grey-Bruce own up there? Let's be honest.

Mr. Roy: Stick to the point.

Mr. Sargent: We have a lot of morons in this place but there is a real one, that guy, he is a real moron.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, I don't own one acre of land at all in that package and the member for Ontario South knows that.

Mr. W. Newman: Oh, come on!

Mr. Speaker: Order! There are two minutes remaining.

Mr. Sargent: I haven't even started yet.

An hon. member: That is the truest word the member has said.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I project this will be the biggest land grab in the history of this province. We are being terribly misled, Mr. Speaker, through this legislative game of authorizing without appropriating.

Mr. Speaker: This has nothing to do with the representation on the commission and this was the member's notice.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, you must know that I am talking right on the target here.

Mr. J. M. Turner (Peterborough): The member is off base.

Mr. Sargent: The criminal thing about this, and I have a great respect for this minister, is we are bringing into play here authorization, Mr. Speaker, of park or recreation land without appropriating funds, which will make those on the inside rich.

Mr. Speaker: There are 30 seconds left.

Mr. Sargent: I believe that when it comes to protecting Ontario people in our open spaces, authorization should be tied to appropriation or else a long-term real estate contract should be signed with a downpayment instead of maybe 20 years.

In summary, I suggest kindly to the minister that we demand—

Mr. W. Newman: Who is we?

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Interjection by hon. member.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Sargent: —in the Bruce and Grey county areas representation on this commission based on 40 per cent of the land involved. Secondly, we demand that the freeze be taken off the Lake Huron side of the Bruce Peninsula, and the government can have its half a mile of buffer for the escarpment.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

Mr. Sargent: I do thank you, Mr. Speaker, but I want to say that we are not kidding on this thing. We have heard of such things as secessions; it might even happen in Bruce county.

Mr. Speaker: Time has expired. The hon. minister may now reply for five minutes if he wishes; is there no response?

The hon. member for Ottawa East.

Mr. Roy: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for your—

Mr. Sargent: On a point of order, do I get an answer from him tonight?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. minister indicated he didn't wish to respond; he needn't respond. According to standing orders there is no need on his part to reply.

Mr. Sargent: What was it all for then?

An hon. member: He didn't have an answer.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): That's pretty chicken of the minister.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa East.

An hon. member: The people are entitled to an answer to that.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, my basic motivation was that he didn't answer my question in the House. That is why I spoke tonight—for an answer tonight!

Mr. Speaker: I am very sorry. The rules don't provide that the hon. minister must reply.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): It's a free country.

Mr. Sargent: Why do we do this then?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: That's up to the hon. member.

Mr. Roy: The Speaker is right. He doesn't have to reply.

Mr. Reid: The minister's consistent—he has no answers anyway.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa East.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, thank you for your graciousness in your decision. I trust that you will not dock off my time the interruptions by the member for Grey-Bruce.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member is starting now, right now.

DISMISSAL OF TEACHERS IN CORNWALL

Mr. Roy: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, in answer to my question, the minister appeared to be satisfied with leaving the responsibility for the Cornwall problem with the school board. Part of his answer was that he felt there was recourse in law for both teachers. I say very respectfully, Mr. Speaker, that in the light of the present Cornwall situation and the explosive nature of that situation, the minister's action is most irresponsible.

It was less than a month ago, Mr. Speaker, when the board clearly demonstrated its lack of objectivity in this situation by refusing to grant a French-language school in an area where 52 per cent of the residents were French speaking. It was at that time that the minister felt obliged, because of this lack of objectivity, Mr. Speaker, to send Prof. Symons to settle that problem, and settle he did. At that time the minister didn't feel the board was objective and yet today, apparently, he feels that it is. How does he rate that particular situation, especially in the light of the firing of the two teachers?

As far as legal recourse is concerned, Mr. Speaker, I think it's ridiculous. In light of the time it takes to get a matter before the court; in light of the fact that the situation is very inflammatory there; that the students are apparently threatening to go back out on strike; that, apparently, the teachers from all the schools in that area are prepared to support their colleagues who have been fired; I think it's highly irresponsible of the minister to say that they have legal recourse.

The minister, Mr. Speaker, says, "I don't like interfering with school boards," but when it suits his purpose, he doesn't mind interfering with the school boards.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Roy: When it suits his purpose, he doesn't mind.

Mr. Speaker: I think there is no point which outlines the situation better than the position

taken by all the Franco-Ontarian associations which sent me a telegram dated yesterday. I shall read it in French, Mr. Speaker. It states:

LA DECISION DU CONSEIL SCOLAIRE DE STORMONT, DUNDAS ET GLENGARRY DE CONGEDIER DEUX PROFESSEURS ET DE TENIR LE DOSSIER DE TROIS AUTRES NOUS PARAIT COMME UNE MESURE DISCRIMINATOIRE POUR DES RAISONS CULTURELLES ET LINGUISTIQUES ET CONSTITUE UNE VENGEANCE SUITE AUX EVENEMENTS DE MARS CONCERNANT L'ECOLE SECONDAIRE DE LANGUE FRANCAISE ST-LAURENT.

LE CONSEIL A PRIS SA DECISION SUR LA FOI D'UN RAPPORT DONT LES AUTEURS EUX-MEMES AFFIRMENT NE PAS POUVOIR ATTESTER DE L'AUTHENTICITE DES FAITS.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, what they are saying is that there was no foundation, there was no basis, for the firing of the teachers. Whatever I say here this evening, Mr. Speaker, I suppose nothing will convince the public more and nothing typifies more the attitude of this government than the reaction or the interjection of the member for Renfrew South (Mr. Yakabuski) when I raised the question. I read from Hansard what he had to say in this situation.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Look at the attitude of the minister.

Mr. Roy: He said, "They should—"

An hon. member: The minister is not—

Mr. Roy: Here's what the member for Renfrew South had to say on this problem.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): They're so smart; there's nothing beyond them!

Mr. Roy: He said, "They shouldn't only be fired, they should be jailed." This is the type of response we get. Now, this is a good way, Mr. Speaker, for the government to inspire confidence in the teachers of this province!

Mr. R. F. Nixon. Pickersgill was right.

Mr. Roy: I would've thought that the member for Renfrew South would have been more sympathetic to the situation in light of the fact that in parts of his riding, in the area of Barry's Bay, there are a lot of people of Polish descent. When these people advocate retaining their culture, retaining the language, something that this government encourages, should they go to jail?

Mr. Speaker: I find that this member's statements were absolutely irresponsible and what I find most disturbing in this situation is that the minister should sit there in his seat while one of his colleagues utters this

type of statement. His silence amounts to condonation of his statement, and I say to the minister, how can he ever convince the teachers of this province, or the Franco-Ontarians, that they are entitled to equity and justice? How can he possibly—without publicly and immediately and irrevocably repudiating such statements and reprimanding the hon. member for Renfrew South—have their confidence? His sitting there and not saying a word on that type of statement is condonation and he is as responsible as the member is.

I say very sincerely, Mr. Speaker, in view of that type of statement from the hon. member for Renfrew South, he does not deserve to represent that great riding.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: According to standing orders normally the minister would reply in each case, but, in view of the fact that the original question was put and then a supplementary, I will permit the hon. member for Ottawa Centre to state his case now.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): If the minister wishes to reply, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Sargent: Maybe he will chicken out.

Mr. Speaker: Does the minister wish to reply at this moment? The hon. member may speak now.

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Education): He just wants to be a little better.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, during the course of this afternoon's session I asked whether the minister considered what was happening in Cornwall as reprisals by the school board against Francophone teachers. The minister's reply, Mr. Speaker, was that he didn't know if there were reprisals there because he did not know what the particular situation was.

That is the reason that I brought this matter up on the adjournment debate. It surprised, alarmed and amazed me that in view of the explosive situation in Cornwall the minister didn't know. He should know what is happening there. If a situation exists where reprisals are taking place then there is a clear case for the minister to go in and to intervene.

Mr. Speaker, the policy of the government enunciated by Premier Robarts and by Premier Davis, was to guarantee the rights of Franco-Ontarians and their fundamental privileges. Mr. Robarts said, back in 1967, that

the government recognized and sympathized with the desire of French Ontarians as citizens of Canada to preserve their language, their customs and their culture as an integral part of Canadian life. Presumably that means of Ontario life as well.

The Ministry of Education lays down curricula guidelines for school boards. It lays down regulations. The School Administration Act and the Teaching Profession Act even tells the teachers what time they should be at the school, how they should keep it and how they should mind the school bell. That is the framework within which board autonomy, as the minister refers to it, is exercised.

When a board exceeds the ceilings, when it refuses to go along with the curricula guidelines, the ministry is there. But, here we have a minister suddenly falling back on the principle of autonomy in a case where this is a clearly enunciated government policy of giving Francophones linguistic rights in the schools and where there is an equally clear *prima facie* case of reprisals being taken against Francophones and only against the Francophones.

The minister might be aware that a certain teacher in the Stormont system, Ronald MacKay, has had a newspaper column in the area for some time, in which on occasion he has criticized the school board publicly. Other Anglophone teachers have spoken up in public, in public meetings and similar situations, in order to state that they believe that the French-Canadians in that city should not have their own secondary school and they have argued against the demands of the Francophone group in that particular school board. But has there been any disciplinary action taken against those teachers? The answer is no, no action has been taken.

Mr. Speaker, in this particular case, not only did the school board act in an arbitrary fashion by picking on Francophone teachers who had indicated some support for the Francophone students who were seeking the rights that the government had promised them, but in addition they carried out a secret investigation, the results of which have not yet been released to the teachers. They carried it out on the basis of hearsay evidence from students and from newspapers without interviewing the teachers concerned.

The redress available at law is not only dilatory but it is also unavailable both to the teacher on a probationary contract and to the three teachers who are having a dossier placed in their files with a record of their actions during the Cornwall school dispute,

the contents of which they do not know. They do not know what effect this will have on their future within that particular school system; and, so far as I know, there is no particular legal redress.

When Mr. Symons was in Cornwall, he told trustees, of course, that in any strike situation there are no reprisals, but he said that privately there were no guarantees. When he left, though, there was a feeling of goodwill among the school board; the Francophones were led to believe that the situation had been resolved and that they would be equitably treated.

That is not the case now. Reprisals are clearly being taken. There is evidence that the school board is acting against the interest of Francophones in the case of elementary pupils in another district, in Crysler, where they are being transported 18 miles when there is a brand-new school only three miles away and they are being denied access to that particular school.

Then, Mr. Speaker, we get the real attitude of the government coming out. The government states a policy on one hand, but acts in a different way; it finds the member for Renfrew South to enunciate it when he says that the teachers shouldn't just be fired, they should be jailed. Mr. Speaker, the member for Renfrew South should resign for a racist remark like that. He should get out of this House and go back to his home constituency.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Time has expired.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): He should be ashamed of himself.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, the minister himself—

Mr. Lewis: It is a contemptible remark.

Mr. Speaker: Time has expired. The hon. member has had five minutes. Now the hon. minister may respond; he may take no longer than 10 minutes in total.

Mr. Sargent: Does he get 10 minutes?

Mr. Speaker: Five minutes for each member.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I find very little in the two speeches that have gone ahead of me to support or do anything for the cause of the Francophones in this province. When the two hon. members who have

spoken can build a record like the hon. member for Stormont (Mr. Guindon), the hon. member for Glengarry (Mr. Villeneuve) and others on this side, along with this government, in fighting for and winning—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: Don't forget the member for Renfrew South; include him too.

Hon. Mr. Wells: —in fighting for, and winning in, the cause of Francophones in this province, then they can stand and talk with a little experience.

Mr. Lewis: Is the minister deliberately excluding the member for Renfrew South? Is he deliberately excluding him from his tributes?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Let them get a little background and establish a reputation, as my colleagues here have done and as this government has done over the years. And as this government will continue to do this—

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): If it should last so long!

Hon. Mr. Wells: —in a climate based upon mutual trust, and not the kind of a climate where one tries to get both sides fighting against one another.

Mr. MacDonald: The minister's actions belie his words.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, all I am going to do tonight is read my letter to Mr. Omer Deslauriers, which I sent to him yesterday. I think it outlines our position in this matter very well.

Mr. Cassidy: The Rhodesians keep telling the blacks to wait!

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): Keep quiet!

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I wrote:

Thank you very much for your telegram concerning the teacher dismissals in Cornwall. I would like at the outset to assure you that I share ACFO's concern over this situation. I am deeply troubled by any suggestion that this action is by way of reprisal and that the students may go on strike once again in protest.

I know that ACFO would join with me in urging that this not happen in light of the fact that, thanks largely to the efforts of Prof. Symons, an acceptable policy

on French-language education has been adopted by the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Board of Education.

The matter of the dismissal of teaching staff is, as you know, entirely within the jurisdiction of a school board. As far as the dismissal of Father Besozzi and Mr. Boyer is concerned, one can only assume that the majority of the members of the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Board of Education felt justified in taking this course of action.

Although Father Besozzi is limited as far as recourse goes by the fact of his probationary status, Mr. Boyer can by law apply for a board of reference to hear his cause. I would suggest to you and to ACFO that should a board of reference take place, all the aspects of this particular situation will be examined closely.

Once again, thank you for contacting us. Kindest regards.

Mr. Cassidy: The Franco-Ontarians won't forget this.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I should point out, Mr. Speaker, that recourse to law is here. If my hon. friends knew the legislation concerning a board of reference, they would know that it has all the powers of a judicial inquiry. It gives to a member of the judiciary and two other people, one representing the person dismissed and the other representing the board, the opportunity for a full and complete

hearing. It holds up any action concerning the—

Mr. Roy: What about the professor?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It holds up any action concerning that teaching position—

Mr. Cassidy: Only one teaches the course—one out of five!

Hon. Mr. Wells: The position is held until the decision of that board has been reached.

In effect it is the proper kind of judicial inquiry that should be held in this particular situation. As I indicated to the House earlier, if Mr. Boyer applies, his application will be looked upon with favour and a board of reference will be granted.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: This completes the debate on standing order 27.

I should point out to the hon. members that I will make a ruling as quickly as possible, in any event, no later than next Tuesday, clarifying the two points which seem to require some clarification in connection with standing orders 27 and 28.

In accordance with clause 2 of standing order 28(a), I now deem the motion to adjourn to have been carried.

This House stand adjourned until 2 o'clock, p.m. tomorrow afternoon.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock, p.m.

ERRATUM

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Wednesday, June 6, 1973

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
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1973



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1973

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Our guests today in the east gallery are students from St. Bernadette's Separate School of Guelph and from Earl Beatty Public School of Toronto.

Mr. P. J. Yakabuski (Renfrew South): Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to rise on a point of personal privilege. Last night here on the late show—and I call it the late show because that's all it was, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Why wasn't the member here?

Mr. Yakabuski: The hon. members for Ottawa East (Mr. Roy) and Ottawa Centre (Mr. Cassidy) intimated that I was reflecting the position of this government when I made a remark concerning two teachers in the Cornwall high school situation.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Does the member mean it was just his own position?

Mr. Yakabuski: Quote, "They shouldn't only be fired, they should be jailed." I never have, Mr. Speaker, nor do I condemn the objectives of the teachers involved. I do condemn the methods they have used to attain those goals.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): What is the point of privilege?

Mr. Yakabuski: This is a personal view, Mr. Speaker, mine only and not one of my government.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): What made the member say it?

Mr. Yakabuski: I was influenced by a similar occurrence in Sturgeon Falls some two years ago which has had tragic results.

An hon. member: Shame on the member!

Mr. Yakabuski: A community is divided, where formerly lifelong friends are now enemies, where people of the same religious denomination—

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order! On a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Yakabuski: —because of varying racial backgrounds, are no longer welcome at the same church.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Oh, shame, shame! What's wrong with the member?

Mr. Yakabuski: On any—

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order, please!

Mr. Lewis: The member is just obsessed with this. Leave it alone.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. members will please be seated. The hon. member for Downsview has raised a point of order.

Mr. Yakabuski: Well, Mr. Speaker, I—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member will please be seated.

Mr. Yakabuski: I would like to conclude.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member will please be seated!

Mr. Yakabuski: Mr. Speaker, I—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member, for the last time, will please be seated!

The hon. member for Downsview.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, surely it is not a point of privilege to raise in this way if a member wants to explain a position that he may or may not have taken. If he wants to explain his position there must be ample opportunity given in the general orders of this House for him to do it. I suggest it is highly improper to try to make an explanation at this point of time on a point of privilege.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: His only ground is a full retraction, if he was misquoted.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Yakabuski: Mr. Speaker, if the—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Throw him out!

Mr. Yakabuski: May I conclude, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member will be seated!

Mr. MacDonald: No. The member has been asked to sit down. He is a law unto himself; that is his problem!

Mr. Speaker: I must say that the point of order raised by the hon. member for Downsview does have some merit. The hon. member for Renfrew South had arisen on what he called a point of personal privilege. I was listening carefully to determine whether or not he had one, and I think it's only fair to let the hon. member continue. It was an important incident, and in fairness to all members of the House, I think that it's only fair to hear him out, to see if, in fact, there is a point of personal privilege. The hon. member may continue.

Mr. Yakabuski: Mr. Speaker, any member of this House who, for political gain, would encourage, be part of or exploit an explosive situation such as exists in Cornwall today—

Mr. MacDonald: That is what the member for Renfrew South is doing.

Mr. Yakabuski: —is completely irresponsible and is not worthy of sitting in this chamber.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is out of order.

Mr. Lewis: That is absolutely out of order.

Mr. Yakabuski: Mr. Speaker, if the language I used in my remarks yesterday was too strong—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: This sort of statement is out of order. The hon. member will be seated. He is out of order. For the last time, will the hon. member be seated. He is out of order.

Mr. Yakabuski: I want to withdraw my remarks.

Mr. Speaker: I hereby name the hon. member and I request him to leave the chamber as of now for the remainder of this day's sitting. The Sergeant-at-Arms will please escort him from the chambers.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson (Victoria-Haliburton): You are making a mistake.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Yakabuski: You did not allow me to withdraw my remarks—

Mr. Speaker: The Sergeant-at-Arms will escort the hon. member from the chamber.

Mr. Yakabuski: —and to apologize to this House.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: This is a travesty of justice.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member will please leave the chamber or I will construe this is a matter of serious consequence. You will please leave the chamber at this moment.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): On a matter of privilege, Mr. Speaker, I would ask respectfully if you could take into consideration the remarks of the hon. member for Renfrew South, made last night, which I will not bother to quote in their entirety, in view of the fact that they represent a derogation of the due process of law for which this Legislature exists.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. J. H. Jessiman (Fort William): Sit down.

Mr. Speaker: This cannot in any way be construed as a matter of privilege. It is not a matter of personal privilege or a matter of order. I heard what the hon. member has spoken, and I will be glad to consult with him after. But there is no place at this time in the proceedings for the hon. member to raise such a point.

Statements by the ministry.

Are there any statements?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I believe there is a statement.

Mr. Lewis: We are just waiting for it.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): Thank you very much. I wanted, as I had given my word, to indicate to the House today the bills that would be forthcoming in the balance of this part of the session. I would say, first and foremost, that the bills that I will enunciate now are for first reading only and will be placed on the order paper by the appropriate

ministry. I will give the members copies of this.

Grain Elevator Storage Amendment Act;
Weed Control Amendment Act;

Ministry of Colleges and Universities Amendment Act (in regard to public libraries);

Osgoode Hall Law Scholarships Amendment Act;

Child Welfare Amendment Act;

Day Nurseries Amendment Act; and

Homes for the Retarded Persons Amendment Act.

Then the bills that will be introduced to be enacted during this part of the session will be:

Livestock Medicine Act;

Extra-Judicial Services Amendment Act;

Jurors Amendment Act;

Liquor Control Amendment Act;

Liquor Licence Amendment Act;

Secondary Schools and Boards of Education Amendment Act;

Schools Administration Amendment Act;

Development Corporations Act;

Conservation Authorities Amendment Act;

Ontario Urban Transportation Development Corp. Act;

Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act;

Durham Regional Government Act;

Halton Regional Government Act;

Municipal Amendment Act;

Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Amendment Act;

Niagara Escarpment Act;

Ontario Planning and Development Act;

Parkway Belt Act;

Peel Regional Government Act;

Ontario Education Capital Aid Corp. Amendment Act;

Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corp. Amendment Act;

Property Tax Stabilization Act;

Regional Development Councils Repeal Act;

Regional Municipal Grants Amendment Act;

Regional Municipality of Niagara Amendment Act;

Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton Amendment Act;

Regional Municipality of Sudbury Amendment Act;

Regional Municipality of Waterloo Amendment Act;

Regional Municipality of York Amendment Act;

Residential Property Tax Amendment and Repeal Act;

Wasaga Consolidation Act.

Mr. Lewis: I am glad we are taking the week off for Her Majesty!

Mr. Singer: There are 10 more.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, in addition to this there will be a number of bills regarding energy, which I don't have before me yet, and the Waterloo Lutheran University Act. I would say to the members opposite—when they look over the list they can make their own judgement—that quite a number of these I read finally are house-keeping and not of tremendous importance.

Mr. Singer: Be certain to tell that to—

Mr. Cassidy: He can do his housekeeping in the first two months.

Mr. MacDonald: May I ask of the House leader, by way of clarification as to the future agenda of the House: Can one conclude from this that the remainder of the session prior to the summer adjournment will be exclusively devoted to legislation and that we will not be returning to estimates? What is his thought with regard to the estimate ingredient in our agenda?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I would say in answer to that, Mr. Speaker, that after a perusal of the list I have supplied, I think negotiation can take place and that can be resolved. I would suspect though, that probably the time would be used for legislation.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): May I ask just one question in regard to the list?

Mr. Lewis: There is a significant absence on the list.

Mr. Deans: Am I to assume from the list that the Hamilton-Wentworth regional government is not proceeding this session?

Mr. Lewis: Well, one might say that.

Mr. Deans: It is not on the list.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, that should be included if it isn't.

Mr. Reid: He can't even read!

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Oh yes I can. I have compiled this with the benefit of consultation, and it may have been missed by someone else.

Mr. Singer: This is only a tentative list. The final list is—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I am too.

Mr. Deans: Perhaps he can clear up one other matter, just in regard to the asterisk which is placed beside those bills which have already received cabinet approval. I assume that bill has not then, since it doesn't appear?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I am not prepared to say that. I accepted these from the Treasurer (Mr. White) not too many moments ago.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, a little mistake occurred there and the asterisk shouldn't have been in. A slight oversight.

HALDIMAND-NORFOLK REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STUDY

Mr. R. F. Nixon: On a point of order, just before we begin the oral question period. It has to do with the Hansard report of our daily debates. In perusing the debates having to do with the exchanges with the Treasurer on May 31, the day the Haldimand-Norfolk report was tabled, I have been unable to find the Treasurer's comments, which I distinctly heard on that day, when he was questioned about the position of land assemblers who had evidently assembled the land, not exactly in the spot where the report indicated a new town would be developed.

I recall the Treasurer distinctly saying the words to the effect that he hoped that they would lose money. These words are not contained in the Hansard report, sir, and it seems to me that they indicated a fairly important prejudice, if not a philosophical position, by the Treasurer, and I feel that they should not have been omitted from the report of our debates. I would ask you, sir, if you would look into this matter?

Mr. Speaker: I must say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition I have no knowledge whatsoever of any omission. I can't particularly recall the comments at the time in the House. If the hon. Leader of the Opposition will provide me with details then of course I will read the transcript of what he has just said. But I would like to discuss it with him so that I may properly review

the situation and see if in fact anything has been omitted which should not have been omitted.

Mr. Lewis: You can go back to the—

Mr. Speaker: Oral questions. The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

MUNICIPAL ZONING COSTS

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a question of the Chairman of the Management Board:

Has any provision been made to pay the costs of the changing and zoning orders related to the land freezes, particularly in Norfolk county, but in other areas where special freezes have been imposed by government announcement? This is in view of the fact that council meetings in the case of the township of Townsend, which has had its whole land development frozen, cost \$125 per meeting, and planning boards \$100 per meeting, and that their costs have increased considerably since they have had to cope with the freezing order imposed by the Treasurer.

If there is no provision for financial assistance, will the Chairman of the Management Board give consideration to making such financial assistance available in much the same line as it is made available in the announcement for the three bills that were introduced earlier this week, where if zoning bylaws have to be brought into line with any proposed provincial plan in the future, moneys are made available to absorb the special cost?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I will consider that, Mr. Speaker, thank you.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

TORONTO-CENTRED REGION

Mr. R. F. Nixon: In the absence of the Treasurer, I would like to put this question to the House leader: Would he undertake to consult with his colleagues in the Cabinet, particularly the Treasurer and the Premier (Mr. Davis), so that any changes in the provisions of the Toronto-centred region plan which have been undertaken by order-in-council, or even by memo—

Mr. Stokes: This question is for the House leader.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Right; to the House leader.

Mr. Lewis: He is a little flustered by what the Leader of the Opposition leaked today.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He has so many hats, he forgot he has one entitled "House leader."

But I would put the question to the House leader, Mr. Speaker, whether he will undertake to consult with the Treasurer and the Premier, and any other cabinet ministers who might be involved, so that we can have tabled in the House any variances by order-in-council, or by memo, or by letter, to the Toronto-centred region plan, which was accepted by government policy; any variances that have been undertaken by the government in any way, which would have any effect, legal or otherwise, on the approval for certain plans of subdivisions or certain applications for development in the area covered by the Toronto-centred region?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I will certainly do that for the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

NIAGARA ESCARPMENT COMMISSION

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I would like to ask the House leader in his capacity as member for Grey South, I guess, if he has been contacted by municipal officials in the region covered by the Beaver Valley planning area with objections which they have brought to my attention and to the attention of other members of the Legislature, with the proposed establishment under the Niagara Escarpment statute of a special commission which they feel does not take into proper recognition the work and planning that has already been done in that area, either through let's say the interjection of the work that has already been accomplished, or adequate representation on the commission as proposed.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, Mr. Speaker, I have not had any communication from anyone, and not accepting the premise of the question as it was put to me, I believe that the result of the action taken on Monday will make the situation entirely more flexible than it was. I expect that the plan, and I suppose, too, the zoning bylaw that is currently being prepared, will be honoured to the greatest possible degree, and that the people who will be appointed will be people from the area who will understand more what the development and the aims and the objectives of the people are there and will do their development accordingly.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary: Would they understand the aims of the local area better than the planning board?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That is quite correct.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary then: The minister, when he talks about greater flexibility as being one of the great advantages of the programme which has been brought forward by the administration—which is supported by the House leader, obviously—is talking about flexibility in the sense that there will not be, in fact, zoning orders but some sort of a development control. This means that the decision is going to be made by some group of people, a commission, or some other group set up, rather than the acknowledgement of bylaws established by the municipality, or zoning regulations established by the province. Just in essence, then, that is the kind of flexibility which he feels is going to be more in the interests of the people in the Beaver Valley planning area?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: What I believe will be more flexible for the people of Beaver Valley and all of Grey county that is involved, and Bruce county as well, is that the person to be appointed will know what development should occur in accordance with the planning that has already been done, and without the completion of the entire plan they will be able to say, "Proceed." Not as it has been up until this point in time.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary: Then it is government policy to proceed with the development of the area on ad hoc approval or disapproval of specific projects rather than fitting it into a plan that has been established by the local people?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Not one bit. It will take into consideration—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is what it is exactly. The decision of some individual.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It will take into consideration the plan that is there right now—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He calls it flexibility—it is dictatorship.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: —and the zoning that has been done—

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: —and that is what I have understood it was getting and it will happen.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is open to all sorts of abuse.

An hon. member: Dictatorship.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Not a bit. Not a bit.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary: Wouldn't the minister recognize at least the fear in the minds of a good many reasonable people that the programme that he proposes will be open to all sorts of abuse and intrusion—

Mr. Singer: Absolutely.

Mr. W. D. McKeough (Chatham-Kent): Oh, come on, come on.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —from politicians in the area or even from Chatham?

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, there will be no abuse and the decisions will finally be made back in there where the people have their toes in the sand.

Mr. Singer: By whom?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, dictated from Queen's Park.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: By the people we appoint.

Interjections by hon. member.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The worst kind of political abuse.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: And any amount of disturbance by the member's colleague from Grey-Bruce (Mr. Sargent) won't deter me.

An hon. member: He's not here!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. member for Scarborough West have a supplementary?

Mr. Lewis: Nothing deters the House leader.

Mr. Speaker: Is this a supplementary?

Mr. Lewis: Yes, it is a supplementary.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It takes a lot to deter the House leader.

Mr. Lewis: What possible justification can the minister have for supporting a development control approach to the whole escarpment which ultimately gives primary power to the one individual who is a government appointment from the area? How is that a better planning process and a more useful planning process than what we have now?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is going to be the Winkler plan.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, not at all. Because he will co-operate with all the local planning boards, knowing what their goals are.

Mr. Lewis: Then again, this is a private sellout. The government is doing to the escarpment what it did—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It is not and the member knows it. He's trying to make political yards out of it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. I didn't think you fellows would spoil my day this way today!

The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have no further questions at this time.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

PARKWAY BELT

Mr. Lewis: A question, Mr. Speaker, of the resource treasurer—sorry, the secretary—I elevated him. Will the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development table the draft regulations on which the parkway bill will be based, retroactive to June 4?

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): No, I won't be doing that, Mr. Speaker, but the question can be referred to the Treasurer. I'll see that he receives it.

Mr. Lewis: May I ask the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development—whom as I recall was one of the voice-over-tape specialists at the showing during the parkway presentation, so these questions are appropriate—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Singer: "We will have it working in a minute, Mr. Lawrence."

Mr. R. F. Nixon: This is not acceptable, Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Lewis: Where is the new generating station to be located in the Oakville-Mississauga minibelt of the parkway west?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: I don't know, Mr. Speaker, but I will find out.

Mr. Lewis: Good. What is the minister going to do about the admission of failure on page 17 which says: "There will be little protection from the noise associated with Highway 403, but development pressure leaves little alternative." Is he satisfied with that environmental debacle?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: I will assess the question and respond to it, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Lewis: Right. May I ask the secretary for a breakdown of the \$150 million to \$200 million acquisition programme associated with the parkway belt—how much is for public parks, how much for land bank, how much for highways, how much for utilities?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Yes, Mr. Speaker, we can provide estimates. We can't, of course, base our response on detailed appraisals but we'll do the best we can with the estimates that have been developed in the department.

Mr. Lewis: I would presume, given all the work on these various schemes, the escarpment and the parkway, that the minister would have those figures at hand, or at least at mind. Can he not give them to us now?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Mr. Speaker, the figures that we were using were basically those developed by the task force. The task force itself, as I understand it, didn't try to base its figures on an analysis of the depth one would use, for example, before the Land Compensation Board or before an assessment appeal body.

As I undertook yesterday, I will obtain from the task force and from the people who work in the department on the parkway belt today the best basis or the best figures that they came up with. As I say, they are not based on a total statistical analysis of property values.

Mr. Lewis: I want to understand this because I was flummoxed yesterday and I'm flummoxed today. Is the minister saying that he accepts a report which involves a major parkway design and posits an expenditure of \$150 million to \$200 million, that he participated in its unfolding to the public but he

doesn't have the basis for the arrival of those figures at hand? He doesn't have them easily at hand; he hasn't gone over them as head of the resource field?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: No, Mr. Speaker. The task force in relation to Niagara, and the work done on the parkway belt involved scores of people. The task force itself was, I think, about a dozen people.

Mr. Stokes: The minister's \$200 million figure is about as precise as \$3 billion.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: They relied on advice and information from other departments and from conservation authorities. As I say, the opinions as to value were developed on the basis of the judgement of these people and the sources they went to. They were not developed on the statistical basis of a total review of either individual sales of the ground or by way of assessment rolls.

Mr. Lewis: Does the minister know then how much will be spent this year for the total category?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: No, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Lewis: This whole thing is a farce. This isn't a serious planning proposition. This is a game.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: I think the hon. member misapprehends the situation. The question of lands and their purchase and the cost of those purchases at the moment is one which can be answered only by looking into the individual departments.

Mr. Lewis: Did the minister come to a figure?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Those figures, as I say, were developed on the basis of the judgement of the task force, the members of which relied on—

Mr. Lewis: There is no task force on the parkway belt.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: —for the parkway belt, a number of the same people; again those involved in the Ministry of Treasury and Economics developed these figures. I admit the limitation and I presume that that relates to cost and time because we were under great pressure, as you know, not to sit on either the Niagara Escarpment or the parkway belt any longer.

They used their best judgement as to figures of what will be expended this year. The great difficulty here, Mr. Speaker, is that within the Ministry of Natural Resources there are blocks of money, some of which are going to be spent by the ministry; some of which will be spent by conservation authorities. In the Ministry of Transportation and Communications there is another large block of money. One goes through the departments and it is extremely difficult to analyse these all in the year 1973.

Mr. Stokes: The minister is responsible for them all.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Waterloo North has a supplementary.

Mr. Good: It is a supplementary concerning the parkway belt, Mr. Speaker. Why was no mention made of where the Hydro right-of-way from Nanticoke to Pickering—the 680-ft swath that Dr. Solandt's commission looked into—fits into the parkway belt concept, whether or not it does fit in and whether this will be another 700-ft green strip through the area?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Dr. Solandt's commission, I think as the hon. member knows, is still working and is not expected to report for some weeks. Therefore there can be no mention of it. He has been proceeding essentially independently, as members know. Whether or not the announcements on Monday will affect his judgement, I don't know. We simply have to wait for Dr. Solandt's commission's report.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Good: Supplementary: Doesn't the minister think that there should be consultation or there should be a working out of perhaps the most vital cut through the province that will ever take place—something just under 700 ft? Is the minister saying that no consideration was given as to where that would fit into the parkway concept and does he not know whether Dr. Solandt is going to take into consideration government policy on the parkway belt?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: In view of last Monday, I would think he would obviously have to. But, if he was to operate as an independent commission, it didn't seem from the government's point of view that he should be working in the same milieu as the planners in TEIGA were concerned.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Lewis: I have a question of the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development. How many new parks are planned for the parkway belt—not the inclusion of existing parks but new parks?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: That question should be properly put to the Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. Bernier).

Mr. Lewis: Since this minister made the presentation and it is his policy field, I am, therefore, asking him how many new parks? What is new in the parkway belt, other than that the government has decided to run a highway through a park and, therefore, is calling it a parkway? What are the new parks in the belt?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: As I said, Mr. Speaker, I can't answer that as policy minister. The development of parks within that particular area is the responsibility of the Minister of Natural Resources.

Mr. Lewis: Are there any new parks?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Yes, there are. I do recall new parks. I can't name them.

Mr. Lewis: The minister can't think of any offhand?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: It is not for me to answer that question in any case.

Interjections by hon. members.

NIAGARA ESCARPMENT DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Lewis: Has the minister now found the calculations on which the \$3 billion figure was based in the Niagara Escarpment report?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: I have seen the draft of the figures this morning, Mr. Speaker. As I undertook yesterday, those will be developed and produced as soon as I can. Perhaps tomorrow I will have a detailed or relatively detailed statement to provide.

Mr. Lewis: Sure, contrived at the eleventh hour in order to justify what the minister didn't have available yesterday.

Mr. MacDonald: It is as fictional as the Minister of Revenue's (Mr. Grossman's) housing programme was three years ago.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Mr. Speaker, I simply do not believe that people of the calibre of

those who worked on the task force would contrive figures.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, as a last supplementary in this area, does it not strike the resources policy minister as peculiar that he unveiled for this government a major land-use plan for southern Ontario, involving the escarpment and the parkway, and in the process does not know how the \$3 billion figure was arrived at and does not know how the \$150 million to \$200 million for the parkway will be spent?

Mr. McKeough: Question.

Mr. Lewis: I am asking a question. When the member for Chatham-Kent has a voice he can intervene; so I am asking it.

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: There is no answer to the question.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Lewis: Is it a fact that the minister does not know where a new generating station is going; that he does not know whether there are any new parks; that he does not know whether the regulations will be tabled—

Mr. McKeough: Question.

Mr. Lewis: —that, in fact, that whole operation was an elaborate sham; and that the bills are faulty from the base?

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): Does the minister agree?

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, as a supplementary, if the minister is so frustrated about the absence of voice perhaps the member for Chatham-Kent can be given elevated status. Does the minister not, in fact, believe that it stretches credibility to the breaking point, that he should purport to present a plan of this size without making any details available to the House after its introduction? Doesn't it embarrass the minister and humiliate him?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: No, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Lewis: Okay.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): Didn't the member for Chatham-Kent embarrass him either?

Mr. Speaker: Does the member for Scarborough West have further questions?

Mr. Foulds: He is just recognizing what, in fact, is true.

Mr. Lewis: Now that the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development is just improbable rather than embarrassed, can I ask the Minister of Revenue a question?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Singer: The by-elections embarrassed both of them.

Mr. Lewis: Why break this happy exchange by recalling the by-elections?

Interjections by hon. members.

PROPERTY TAX CREDIT

Mr. Lewis: Why be so poisonous?

Can I ask the Minister of Revenue, Mr. Speaker, does he realize that the federal minister in charge of revenue, Mr. Stanbury, confirmed the policy on Friday of deducting tax credit returns from senior citizens whose income tax is in arrears or whose income tax had been—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Forgiven?

Mr. Lewis: No, I won't use forgiven. Well, I think it means forgiven but, in fact, was reinstated—by saying that this confirms an agreement with the provincial government covering the tax credit scheme. Did the minister realize that he had entered into that agreement with the federal government, in light of what he said the other day?

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member should make up his mind precisely what his question is. The other day he said that the property tax credit was being used to get the federal government—

Mr. Foulds: Answer it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: If the hon. member thinks he can do better he can get up and try. Go ahead.

Mr. Reid: That wouldn't be hard.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I don't know what you fellows had for lunch today.

Mr. Lewis: It is what we didn't have.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It wasn't crackers and milk, I can say that. The hon. member the other day in his question—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Order, order.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The hon. member, the other day, in his question asked whether it was true that we had entered into an agreement with the federal government to allow them to deduct from the property tax credit, or use the property tax credit, to get some of the taxpayers to pay back—

Mr. Lewis: Arrears in income tax.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The hon. member didn't say "arrears." He said "forgiven arrears."

Mr. Lewis: Right, right.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Then it's a different ball game altogether and the hon. member knows that.

Mr. Renwick: That is what the taxpayers thought; they thought it had been forgiven.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: My people were in touch with their counterparts in Ottawa. They were not aware that at any time taxes were ever forgiven—

Mr. Renwick: That's right, but the taxpayer thought they were forgiven and forgotten.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —so that didn't apply. We want to get from them, if possible in writing, precisely what they think the situation is in respect of our arrangement with them. If the hon. member is not referring to taxes which are forgiven—

Mr. Lewis: I see.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —in fact there is no such thing—then he must be asking the question whether, in writing up the tax form, because of the structure of the tax form, credits and debits are all calculated on the form and the net effect of those debits and credits either gives a net credit or a net debit to the taxpayer. I gave the hon. member the answer at that time and my people have been trying to reach his office—I don't know whether they've succeeded—without any success so far—

Mr. Lewis: What is the minister talking about?

Mr. Renwick: The door is always open.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —to ask him to provide me with the copies of the letters, which he promised to do.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, I will.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I presume he didn't want to do that because I read in the press—

Mr. Lewis: Oh, don't be so silly. I asked the question on Friday. It's in the mail.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —that the hon. member said he refused to give that information out. That may be correct or it may not be. As soon as we get the two letters which the hon. member said he had, pointing this out, we will investigate.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. member for Scarborough West have further questions?

Mr. Lewis: Yes, on a point of privilege, I refused to give the names of the people involved. I will be glad to give the minister the correspondence. It is on its way to him.

By way of supplementary, in the minds of the senior citizens involved, and by virtue of their direct experience—and, indeed, in correspondence with the Ministry of Community and Social Services in one case—they felt that the taxes had been waived, which I called forgiven.

Mr. McKeough: The member would forgive the tax on Rochdale.

Mr. Speaker: Is that your point of privilege?

Mr. Lewis: No, I'm asking a supplementary. How did Rochdale get into this?

Mr. McKeough: He would forgive them too.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: The only person I wouldn't forgive is the member for Chatham-Kent, not under any circumstances.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: May I ask the minister whether he thinks that the—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Order, order.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. McKeough: Why doesn't he go back to Kentucky?

An hon. member: Is the member for Chatham-Kent trying to take the member for Renfrew South's place?

Mr. McKeough: The only person—

Mr. Lewis: I said so many nice things about him, all of which I regret. May I ask the minister, doesn't he think that basically, regardless, it is wrong—

Mr. McKeough: Just because they won't say anything about Kentucky, we won't care.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Lewis: —for the tax credit to be used in that way by the federal government?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Again, Mr. Speaker, we apparently aren't clear precisely what the hon. member feels the tax credit is being used for.

Mr. Renwick: Oh, he does. Past taxes.

Mr. MacDonald: Past taxes.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The Ontario government has provided a property tax credit. The federal government has agreed to arrange for this credit through the income tax system. Obviously, we are bound by certain conditions which they require for the efficient operation of the income tax system.

If the hon. member feels that because of that system some taxpayers are, in fact, not getting the property tax credit or a portion of it because some of it is being deducted because they owe some money on another portion of their taxes, what he is suggesting is that perhaps if this is the case we should try to make some other arrangements with our federal counterparts.

If that is the case I doubt very much whether they will agree.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, can I ask the Minister of Revenue a question?

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. member for Downsview is entitled to a turn at this point.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): Sure. And no interruptions from the member for Chatham, either.

IMPROPER DISPOSAL OF USED OHC BUILDING MATERIALS

Mr. Singer: Or from the member for Sarnia. In view of the fact that the reporter

who wrote the story in Thursday's Sun has now denied the allegation put forward by the minister that there was a setup; in view of the fact that the union head of the CUPE local of OHC has denied the story was a setup; in view of the fact that the material that was apparently returned eventually to an OHC warehouse has been, apparently, stolen again; in view of the fact that there has been a certain number of questions asked and inquiries initiated about an over-supply of toilet seats by OHC in Mississauga—

Mr. Reid: They are sitting on them over there.

Mr. Singer: —in view of the fact that—

Mr. Speaker: Is this still the first question?

Mr. Singer: This is still the first question, yes.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Singer: —in view of the fact that there have been submitted, apparently, snow-cleaning bills out of all proportion to the work done and accounts paid completely beyond the work done and the services retained in the Don-Summerville area in Toronto—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Singer: —will the minister now advise us how many investigations are going on into the functioning of the OHC? Will he report in detail on these matters and will he now consent to having an open and public inquiry into the affairs of Ontario Housing Corp., particularly its administration?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, there are a couple of investigations going on at this present time. One was initiated by OHC and they asked the OPP to make an investigation. As to one or two others which may be going on at the present time, OHC is a vast corporation. So far as we can tell at this moment there is nothing of such a serious nature that it would require an open investigation.

I don't want to make any comment on the investigations which are going on at the present time because obviously we wouldn't want to prejudice them. I don't intend to get into a debate as to the number of toilet seats required by the Ontario Housing Corp., nor can I keep track of 80,000 toilet seats which we have in OHC.

Mr. Reid: The minister is just trying to flush these problems away.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: If some toilet seats are being misplaced or not properly handled, Mr. Speaker, I'm sure that—

Mr. Bullbrook: It is appropriate, I am sure. It is his responsibility.

Mr. Singer: He would be a better minister in charge of toilet seats.

Hon. Mr. Grossman:—whatever investigation is necessary will be carried out.

Further, Mr. Speaker, insofar as statements made by the union organizer are concerned, I repeat what I said the other day: It would seem to me that, particularly in view of the fact that negotiations are going on between the union and the corporation, the union organizer would be better advised, if he finds anything going on with OHC which is wrong, which is illegal, to report it to OHC and/or the police. That's where those charges properly belong. He would be better advised and would be doing a better job for his union members if he would stick to his last and try to do a good job for them—

Mr. Bullbrook: Don't tell him how to run his union. The minister can't even run his own responsibilities.

Hon. Mr. Grossman:—rather than create a cleavage between them and the corporation operations.

Mr. Singer: By way of supplementary, Mr. Speaker, could the minister answer the first question I posed?

Does he stay with the story he gave us on Friday that this was a put-up job, staged solely for the benefit of the newspaper notwithstanding the positive statements that this was not so which were made both by the reporter involved and by the union president?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: In the first place, Mr. Speaker, I didn't say it was a put-up job.

Mr. Singer: The minister certainly did. He said it was staged.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: If the hon. member will bother reading Hansard! I can do this from memory.

Mr. Reid: Well, that is no trick.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: What I did say at that time was that this occurrence took place—the first one; because he only asked about one occurrence, one incident. I told him, I advised the hon. member that there were, in fact, two. I said there was one at 9:30 and one which was apparently a replay for the

benefit of the union organizer and the press about an hour later, and by that I stand.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough Centre (Mr. Drea) wanted a supplementary.

Mr. Singer: By way of further supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Does the minister still stick by his statement that the materials involved were all used and apparently useless materials, even though there is in existence—and I will produce it for the minister if he wants—a photograph showing particularly acoustic tiles in their original wrappings, indicating that they were new acoustic tiles.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member is speaking of the same incident he talked about the other day, the information I gave him is the information which I was provided by the staff of OHC. If he has any evidence to the contrary, not only would I feel that he shouldn't wait for my invitation, he should provide me with that information; because, in fact, if there is something illegal going on, it's his responsibility to make sure we know about it.

Mr. Singer: The minister said it was all put and up there was nothing wrong with it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I guess the member doesn't want an answer.

Mr. Singer: Yes, now we get the facts of the minister's investigations, and there was nothing wrong.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The minister's a phoney.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The hon. member will look to the press gallery again and see if they are paying attention.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: No. I am looking at the minister. That is enough.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I take it he'll provide me with this information or provide it to the police. Either way suits me fine.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough Centre; a supplementary.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): On a supplementary, Mr. Speaker, in light of his answers on Friday to the questions concerning the improper disposal of used OHC building materials, and part of his answer today, will the minister inquire from the management of Ontario Housing Corp. if it is true that the union involved made concrete proposals to the corporation more than a year ago for a labour-management committee to go into cost efficiencies, and which also included the question of the disappearance of materials and other matters, and which was rejected out of hand? Secondly, can the minister give assurance that any working man or woman of Ontario Housing Corp. who refuses to take part in any attempt at the improper disposal of materials will not be disciplined by the supervisors who are attempting to have them do so?

Mr. Singer: Very good questions.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I will give the hon. member—insofar as the last part of the question is concerned—my assurance that if there is any evidence that this is a practice which is being carried out, such practice will have to stop. It would be highly improper for this to go on; indeed, this is what we would expect a member of the corporation and a member of the staff to do. If they have any such evidence, of course, to inform those officials in OHC who are responsible for carrying out those duties, it is their responsibility to let us know, and if there are any reprisals, if the hon. member has any evidence of any such reprisals having taken place, I'd be very pleased to have that information.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Thunder Bay.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: And as to the first part of the supplementary—

Mr. Singer: Could I ask a supplementary to the question of the hon. member for Scarborough Centre?

Mr. Speaker: This will be the last supplementary.

Mr. Singer: In view of the suggestions made by the hon. member for Scarborough Centre, wouldn't the minister deem it proper that he should make inquiries since he is in control, rather than asking the hon. member for Scarborough Centre and myself and other

people to produce evidence and prove that he is wrong?

Mr. Drea: Well, he didn't ask me to produce evidence.

Mr. Singer: Yes, he did!

Mr. Drea: No, he didn't!

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I didn't ask the hon. member for Downsview to do that either. I said if he had any evidence, to provide it to me, obviously.

Mr. Singer: Well, why doesn't the minister do a proper investigation?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Well, I think the answer to that is so obvious.

Mr. Speaker: Order! The hon. member for Thunder Bay.

NORTHERN ONTARIO DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Mr. Stokes: Thank you. I have a question of the Minister of Industry and Tourism.

Is the minister aware of a study that was done by the Department of Regional and Economic Expansion concerning the effects of existing programmes in northern Ontario, and does he agree that the future for northern Ontario looks very bleak, with the exception that they might have some application because of existing programmes in the centres like Thunder Bay, Timmins, North Bay, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, and does he still feel that the impact of DREE and NODC will bring northern Ontario into the mainstream of economic activity?

Hon. C. Bennett (Minister of Industry and Tourism): Mr. Speaker, let's take the last question first. As far as DREE is concerned, it is the federal government's responsibility. I am going to be meeting with Mr. Jamieson tomorrow afternoon to review the DREE programme relating to the Province of Ontario. Some of the remarks we've had so far have not been encouraging. We think that the impact of the Northern Ontario Development Corp. certainly will afford great benefits to northern Ontario and that we will see some advancements and improvements in the tourist industry as well as other industries in that part of the province.

As far as the report that the member speaks of is concerned, I am not aware of it, sir, but I see great possibilities in a lot of

areas in northern Ontario from separate reports that we are making, relating to individual communities and individual projects.

Mr. Stokes: Supplementary: When does the minister expect to implement the new terms of reference or the new guidelines under NODC and ODC that will do the kind of things which he anticipates in northern Ontario outside of the main centres, the prime centres?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Mr. Speaker, I would invite the member to be present on Friday morning at the session.

Mr. Speaker: Supplementary?

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Yes. Is the minister aware of the statements concerning the pulp and paper industry in this report, and will he look into the fact that it predicts that there will be closures of five pulp and paper mills in northern Ontario? Will he give us the assurance that he will do everything possible to see that this kind of thing doesn't happen, particularly with a place like Iroquois Falls?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Mr. Speaker, my ministry's responsibility is to make sure that industry stays in existence in the Province of Ontario and to try to develop and encourage the economic bases that will make it a stable industry.

As far as the member's remarks are concerned, certainly we will see to it, but I am not giving him any assurance. I do not, nor does my ministry, nor does the government, have all of the parts to play in the stability of the economy in any part of this province.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sarnia.

Mr. Foulds: Before the member asks a supplementary, would the minister be precise about the time and place of that meeting, and would he welcome at the meeting any members from northern Ontario concerned with this problem?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: I didn't hear the first part of the question, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Foulds: Could he give us the precise time and place of that meeting on Friday morning that he mentioned to the member for Thunder Bay?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: I said, Mr. Speaker, that I would be making a statement in the Legislature on Friday morning.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sarnia.

INCREASE IN PER DIEM RATES OF PARKWAY COMMISSION MEMBERS

Mr. Bullbrook: Yes, I want to direct a question to the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development.

Could he tell me if it was as a result of the policy initiative of his secretariat that the recent increases in the per diem rates paid to members of various parkway commissions were made? If it was, in view of the refusal of members of the St. Clair Parkway Commission to take that increase as being unconscionably generous, would he reconsider his policy?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Mr. Speaker, I have no recollection of such a policy coming before the policy field.

Mr. Bullbrook: Could he tell me then why, for example, the chairman of a parkway commission's per diem would be raised from \$60 a day to \$105 a day? If it doesn't go through the minister's policy responsibility is this an ad hoc decision that is made by the Minister of Natural Resources? In view of the response of responsible citizens saying, "It is too much money, we can't take it," would he give an undertaking to the House and the public purse that he will review this situation?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: I will have the minister review it and obviously I will ask my colleague, the Chairman of Management Board, to review it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Yorkview.

AUTOMOBILE DIAGNOSTIC CLINICS

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations whether he is contemplating any legislation to regulate the activities of automobile diagnostic clinics in Ontario and to see that the operations of these clinics are inspected in a regular fashion?

Hon. J. T. Clement (Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations): Mr. Speaker, my predecessor did, in fact, look into this problem, particularly as it related to the State of California to see what their experience had been. The difficulty in regulating by legislation an automobile diagnostic clinic is the difficulty in determining where incompetence terminates and where criminal fraud commences.

I think the hon. member is referring to the situation where cars are taken to two or three or half a dozen clinics and various prices ranging from A to Z are suggested. The same thing has happened in the past with the television industry. I am not actively considering any legislation along those lines right now but I am aware of the problems in those jurisdictions where legislation does in fact exist.

Mr. Young: As a supplementary then, I wonder if the minister would consider spot checks on the part of his own department in order to see just what is happening and to warn the public?

Perhaps he saw the article in the Sun this morning? I have further information here, which I will make available to him, in respect to my own car having run through three of these clinics. I think it's important that this matter be looked at by the minister and the public, at least, informed of what is going on.

Hon. Mr. Clement: Mr. Speaker, complaints relating to diagnostic clinics have come to the attention of my ministry from time to time. I am advised that, because of the very nature of them, some of those have been referred to the Metro police; they related to the Toronto area. I understand that in one instance a criminal prosecution was launched. I don't know the outcome, whether or not there was a conviction secured.

When we are put on notice, we do look at them. We have no legislation to deal with them per se, but if we feel that it amounts to a criminal act being committed against the citizen or the consumer, we immediately involve the police force concerned.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister of Education has the answer to a question previously asked. I might say there is one minute remaining.

GUIDELINE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE COURSES

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, this was a question asked by the hon. member for Huron (Mr. Riddell) and it concerned the environmental science curriculum. He indicated that this guideline had been prepared and printed and was sitting in our ministry. This is not the case. The final draft of it was completed only recently and it is presently being printed and will be ready for distribution later in the summer.

It is my understanding that there is a meeting of environmental science teachers being held on June 21 and 22. If the teachers at this conference wish to have drafts of this guideline, we will make them available to them.

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): A supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: I'm sorry, the time for questions has been exceeded.

HALDIMAND-NORFOLK REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STUDY

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I called your attention earlier in the question period to the fact that the statement made by the Treasurer, having to do with the profit position of certain land assemblers in the Norfolk area, could not be found in Hansard on May 31 in the questions concerning the tabling of the Haldimand-Norfolk report. I now find it is found in Hansard in total on June 1. The error was mine, not Hansard's nor anyone else's.

Mr. Speaker: I thank the hon. Leader of the Opposition for that explanation.

Petitions.

Presenting reports.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

SPEAKER'S RULING

Before the orders of the day, I should like to deliver a ruling pertaining to the debate last night, in connection with what has become known as the late show, as provided for in rules 27 and 28. The hon. members will recall that there was a certain amount of controversy in connection with the interpretation of those particular rules and I did inform the House that I would give further study to the provisions of those rules, standing orders 27 and 28, in order to clear up what seemed to me to be some ambiguity.

The provisions of these two orders were taken almost word for word from standing order 39, subsection 6, and standing order 40 of the House of Commons of Canada. Standing order 40 provides that the member—singular not plural—raising the matter may speak for not more than seven minutes; and the minister of the Crown, or a parliamentary secretary speaking on behalf of the minister,

if he wishes to do so, may speak for not more than three minutes. It, therefore, appears clear to me that the pluralizing of the word "members" in the eighth line of our standing order 28(a) resulted from a typographical error.

Mr. Reid: Better burn the encyclopaedias next time.

Mr. Speaker: In any event, the standing order clearly provides that no one matter may be debated for more than 10 minutes—five minutes to the members raising the matter, and five minutes to the minister. Therefore, even should the plural be allowed, the five minutes would of necessity be divided between the members raising the matter. However, it seems much more logical to recognize the fact that the word "members" is a misprint and to interpret it in the singular, and I so rule. Standing order 28(a) also provides that, where there are several such matters, the total time allotted to the debate on all is 30 minutes, the Speaker terminating the debate at the end of that period by adjourning the House, as has been done.

As the federal House of Commons has had this procedure in its rules for many years, I thought the House might be interested in its application there. On each subject matter the member who raised it, that is who was dissatisfied with the answer he received in the question period, or with the Speaker's ruling that it was not urgent, speaks to it for not more than seven minutes. A minister or parliamentary secretary may reply for not more than three minutes, if he so wishes; the total debate on each subject matter being, as in this House, not more than 10 minutes. At the end of 30 minutes, or when the debates on all the subject matters have been completed, whichever comes first, the Speaker declares the House adjourned until the next sitting day.

Two points of their practice are of considerable interest:

1. No points of order, or any discussion other than the two speeches provided for by the standing order are permitted during the adjournment debate.

2. No concern is given to the matter of a quorum. As the debate is technically on a motion to adjourn, a quorum call would simply result in the premature termination of the debate and the House would adjourn. I am told that very often by the time the last matter is being discussed the attendance in the House consists of two, the member raising the matter and the minister or parliamentary secretary.

An hon. member: Supposing there was only one?

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday, the question was raised as to whether a question supplementary to one on which notice had been given under this rule could itself be debated; could itself be subject of a notice for a separate debate. I think it is fair to say that I will deal with such matters as they arise. If I am satisfied that there is a sufficient difference in the point raised by the supplementary question, I will permit a separate debate thereon, but only as the last subject of the adjournment debate, if time permits within the half-hour total limitation.

In other words, perhaps that might be called an ad hoc situation in which I will be required to determine whether or not the matter raised in the supplementary question is sufficiently different from the original question to constitute a separate subject.

Mr. Reid: We have complete faith in you.

Mr. Speaker: Thank you.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Speaker, further to your ruling, as a member of the select committee on the rules and procedures of the Legislature, I believe I recall correctly that it was the intention of the committee to make that "member" rather than "members," and that the only one permitted to speak would be the member who raised it. I see the chairman of the committee is nodding his head the wrong way; but that is my recollection in line with your ruling.

Mr. Lewis: It is not right.

Mr. R. C. Hodgson: Mr. Speaker, I think it was the intention of the committee to say "members," because I think it was the whole broad subject that was to be dealt with. If two people talked about it, it would be considered as the one subject matter, and would be "members" in the plural in that sense, in that regard.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, I agree with that.

Mr. Speaker: I have been viewing the standing orders very carefully, and the provisions of the House of Commons in Ottawa, from which the ruling was taken, and it's more likely that it is meant to be singular; and I have so ruled.

Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: The sixth order, resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for second reading of Bill 126, An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT (concluded)

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps I should determine whether or not any other hon. members wish to enter this debate before the minister replies. If not, the hon. minister may proceed.

Hon. F. Guindon (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of pride and satisfaction that I rise in defence of the bill before us today. In spite of the adverse criticism and unfavourable comments from members opposite, particularly from the NDP caucus, Bill 126 represents the best package of compensation benefits that has ever been introduced in any Legislature, bar none.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Hamilton East): Has the minister ever checked the other provinces?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: The members opposite can scrutinize legislation in the sister province of Quebec, or if they prefer going into socialist country, perhaps go to the sister province of Manitoba and go as far as British Columbia, and nowhere will they find that the benefits, which have been suggested in this bill, are as generous as in Ontario.

What this bill means, Mr. Speaker, is \$12,428,000 in additional benefits each year. What this bill means is that, as of July 1, 1973, the benefits will increase from \$175 million a year to \$188 million a year to injured workmen of this province.

I can recall that several months ago I asked the members of the Workmen's Compensation Board to bring to me a report showing how we could possibly increase the benefits to our injured workmen. Three proposals or alternatives were presented to me. I make no apologies, but I took the most favourable one for the people of this province, and at the same time the most costly one to the employers of Ontario.

As minister responsible, I had to make sure, of course, that funds were available. I had to have consultations with employers, with the CMA and many other people. I would like to say at this time that I am pleased to see that the employers of Ontario do not shirk their responsibility, but do exercise this responsibility to the employees in Ontario.

Of course, I would have liked to increase the benefits by millions of dollars. I would have liked to give an increase across the board as was suggested by members opposite. But the dollars were not there. That is why a minister responsible cannot always do as he wishes.

The hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Reid) in his remarks, referred to the escalator clause which would mean an increase across the board to all recipients. This was looked at very closely. But, there again, it is not that equitable because we find that the recipient who gets the highest benefits will also get the highest increases, while the one who gets the lowest benefits will once more get the lowest increases. So we could not consider that with the amount of money at our disposal.

In his speech he referred as well to silicosis and caisson disease, what we commonly call the bends. There can't be any comparison between the two, as was pointed out by my friend from Cochrane South (Mr. Ferrier). Silicosis disease is sometimes detected years after it has occurred, and in this instance we have workmen who discover they suffer from silicosis after they have left the Province of Ontario. Under this bill we will be in a position to compensate them, because we have agreements with other provinces. Insofar as bends are concerned, perhaps my hon. friend does not know, but we have only had six or seven cases in the last eight years.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): I was just using that as an example.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Right. Yes, it is a good example, except for the fact that in the case of caisson disease or bends, doctors can detect immediately the impairment and compensation is given immediately. If the person or the workman who suffers from bends decides to move outside of the Province of Ontario, his pension follows him immediately.

My hon. friend from Rainy River wanted to know how many people were affected under this bill. The answer is exactly 43.1 per cent, which means somewhere about 22,000 people in Ontario.

As for my good friend from Windsor West, in perhaps one of his most radical speeches, he said, quite bluntly, that the bill was acceptable to Tories and their corporate friends, but not to the members of his party.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Or to the Liberal Party.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Speaker, the Minister of Labour, for one, has no corporate friends. He has right down through the years, in his private life and private business, had to fight against big corporations for survival. I know their shortcomings as well as the members opposite.

By the same token, I think I have to be honest enough and have to have courage enough to give the devil his due. I would say today, thank God, we do have in this province a great many good corporate citizens. We do have a great number of employers who can face their responsibility toward their employees.

Mr. Gisborn: Why haven't they decreased the accident rate?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: My hon. friend referred to the widower's pension, stating there was discrimination against widowers insofar as industrial accidents are concerned. I do not deny this. I know that at the present time we have no widower's pension. On widower's pension, I think perhaps I should explain that this is in the case of a woman working in an industry who happens to be the victim of a fatal accident. Unless her husband is totally dependent on her he will not receive any benefits.

What the member was referring to is that compensation should be paying benefits whether the husband is totally dependent or not dependent at all. I am looking at this very seriously.

In all honesty I can tell the hon. member that I was just about prepared to put it in the amendment today or yesterday, except for the fact that we have at the present time a task force which is looking at all benefits and pensions under the Human Rights Code. I'm referring to subsection 4(1)(g) of the Human Rights Code, which is presently under review. Once we do get this report I would think, if it is favourable, that by next year I'd be only too glad to make this statement. Of course this does not apply to too many people in this province; I would think maybe two or four cases at the most every year.

Two or three members opposite have referred to the maximum of \$10,000 being not enough. We are all for motherhood, including the minister, but nowhere, not in any jurisdiction, have we seen that the maximum is higher than \$10,000. As a matter of fact, I think that we are, if not the only one, one of the two provinces which go as far as \$10,000.

The maximum, of course, means that any injured workman who receives a salary of \$10,000 or more will qualify for 75 per cent of \$10,000, which means \$7,500 a year. This amount is not taxable under income tax or any kind of taxes. In fact, it is the equivalent, in the case of a single man, of another \$1,000; which would mean, probably, an in-

come of \$8,500. No jurisdiction has a higher maximum at the present time.

As for my good friend from Cochrane South, he made a different point concerning the burial expenses. The increase from \$400 to \$500 didn't appear to him to be quite satisfactory. It's certainly not extravagant, but what most people forget is that in the case of a fatal accident there is immediately, with no questions asked, a payment of \$500 to the family, which is over and above this \$500 for burial expenses. But to top it all, last night I heard the leader of the NDP calling this bill a pittance, if my memory serves me well. Mr. Speaker, \$12,428,000 of additional benefits over a period of 10 years is not a pittance. The spending of approximately \$188 million a year in benefits to our workmen is not a pittance.

When I look across the floor at the members of the NDP caucus; his members individually are all my friends. When I look at them collectively and I ask myself the question: "What is their contribution to the workmen's compensation fund?" I am afraid that the answer will be: "Nil, very little, perhaps not one token." But they are the people who last night—I am talking about members of the NDP caucus who criticized this bill so harshly last night.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): That is irrelevant.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: It's all right, I am talking about members.

Mr. Reid: He's just catching on from members there.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: But in any event they are the people who were trying to tell the minister responsible last night what to do, how much to give. It is always the same thing. Those who do not contribute will ask you for more. Give, give, give!

The minister would be happy, Mr. Speaker, to give more if he had the money available. To illustrate his point, the leader of the NDP last night used a comparison which was fallacious. He was trying to compare the plight of the injured workman with the fee of the arbitrator who was appointed to arbitrate a Hydro case, a fee of \$500 a day. Of course I agree that \$500 a day for an arbitrator is exorbitant, but what he forgot to tell the members of this Legislature is that the arbitrator was not appointed by the government, was not appointed by the Minister of Labour, but was agreed upon by the two parties. I imagine he has set his own

terms and conditions, which were high—\$500 a day. But who knows, perhaps he didn't want to do this job; perhaps he didn't want to arbitrate and thought that by asking \$500 a day they would turn him down, but he was accepted.

In any event, the point here and the inference that the member was making is that the government would set a fee of \$500 for an arbitrator, which we have never done. As a matter of fact, the only arbitrator appointed by the Minister of Labour is under the Hospital Disputes Arbitration Act and the fees are set there at \$150 a day for the first day and then \$125 subsequently.

It is not the first time my hon. friend has posed as a demagogue. I can so vividly recall that in the month of November of last year, on the very steps of this Legislature, when the Minister of Labour had to meet a group of protesters as a result of a demonstration by injured workmen—organized by, I don't know who it was, but by the tone of their speeches some of the young people seemed to me not to be with the same philosophy; they could have been Marxists for all I know, Trotskyites, communists, I don't know. On this very occasion the two leaders opposite had to make speeches and so did the Minister of Labour, who admittedly was pushed around a bit—nothing new for him and he doesn't mind it so much. But on this particular occasion the two leaders opposite had to make speeches, and I have to give credit here to the Leader of the Official Opposition who was very responsible.

Mr. Reid: Always is!

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Sure, he did criticize the Minister of Labour—that is his job—but in a responsible fashion; not trying to work on the miseries and the hardships and the sufferings of the working people in front of this Legislature.

But when it came the turn of the leader of the NDP it was a different story. With his arms right in the air—you would think that he was a real Frenchman—and I'll never forget his words, and his attitude in front of this House: "This minister will not do a thing for you." Those were his words.

Well, Mr. Speaker, the minister did something for them. Because on that occasion my heart really was bleeding; not for the organizers of the demonstration, but for the poor injured workmen on crutches on a cold day. Those injured workmen had been dragged here probably on crutches, with sore backs; some of them were amputees as well.

My heart was breaking for them, and was aching for them.

So I made no promises then, because I don't work under pressure. Perhaps I should warn my friends opposite, I don't overact. I don't work under pressure. But at that time I'd made up my mind; anything I can possibly do for the injured workmen of Ontario I sure will. And we did it with this bill to the extent it was possible to do at this point in time.

This is why, the hon. leader of the NDP doesn't like it. That is what he doesn't like about the Minister of Labour; because the Minister of Labour has a deep, deep concern for the people of this province, for the little people, and the people who need the assistance of government.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I find it strange, to say the least, that no member has referred to subsection 5 of section 5 of the bill, dealing with the Statutory Powers Procedure Act. Under this section the decisions of the board will not be subject to appeals in court.

Perhaps the members don't know, but I fought hard to get this section in the bill. I fought a long time. Who was I fighting for? For the injured workmen. Not for the big corporations, I can assure you that. For the injured workman who cannot afford to be dragged in courts for two years; who cannot wait two years before getting his award. I fought hard for them.

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): Who did the minister fight against?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Well, against different people of course.

Mr. Bounsall: The cabinet?

Mr. Reid: All in the cabinet.

Mr. Germa: Tell us who.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: And the labour federation does know it; the members opposite do know it.

As a matter of fact, even the local papers have labelled the Minister of Labour as a tame politician. Tame politicians don't make too many mistakes. But no member in the opposition last night would even give the minister credit for placing this section in the bill.

But it's quite all right, all Ministers of Labour know they have to be kind of lone wolves.

Mr. Reid: It would have been a travesty not to have it in the bill.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: They have to fight against both sides. But they all carry with them the recompense and the reward of their concern, their dedication and untiring efforts on behalf of labour and management of our country and of our province.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill 126. Shall the motion carry?

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

An hon. member: No, committee.

Mr. Speaker: Committee of the whole House.

Agreed.

Clerk of the House: The second order, House in committee of the whole House; Mr. R. D. Rowe in the chair.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION ACT (concluded)

House in committee on Bill 113, An Act to amend the Ministry of Education Act.

Mr. Chairman: Bill 113, An Act to amend the Ministry of Education Act.

We had completed a study of this bill except for one amendment, which we were waiting for from the minister.

The hon. minister.

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Education): Mr. Chairman, the education critics of the other two parties, I understand, are downstairs in the estimates of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities. They were going to come back up.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York Youth): I can speak on behalf of my colleague, the member for Port Arthur (Mr. Foulds). He was satisfied the amendment is meeting the point that apparently had been raised in the earlier debate so as far as we're concerned, we have nothing further to add.

Mr. Chairman: If the minister would care to place the amendment?

Hon. Mr. Wells moves that subsection (2) of section 3 of the bill be amended by strik-

ing out subsections (6) and (7) and by renumbering subsection (8) as subsection (6).

No. 2. That the bill be amended by renumbering sections 3, 4 and 5 as sections 4, 5 and 6; and by adding thereto a new section 3 as follows: Section 3 subsection (1) of section 10 of the said Act, as amended by the Statutes of Ontario, 1972, chapter 73, section 3, is further amended by adding thereto the following clause: Item (p) make payments out of funds appropriated therefor by the Legislature to a board, an individual, a voluntary association or a corporation without share capital having objects of a charitable or educational nature.

Subsection (1) to assist or advance programmes, activities, or projects for students that involve a cultural and educational exchange with other provinces and countries, provincial or interprovincial travel, school twinning and related assistance, leadership training or summer employment.

Subsection (2), to foster and promote educational advancement by means of programmes, activities or projects that are provided for visiting educational officials designed to further the professional development of teachers and supervisory officers, including exchange of such personnel, as are considered by the minister to be valuable and advancing a particular area of study; and, subject to the terms and conditions that are approved for such purpose by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, make an accountable advance to the recipient of a payment under this clause or to an individual not being a member of the public service who conducts or assists in conducting or participates in any such programme, activity or project.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Could I have that again, please?

Mr. Chairman: Shall the minister's motion carry?

Agreed.

Shall this bill then, as amended, be reported?

Bill 113, as amended, reported.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

House in committee on Bill 126, an Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Mr. Chairman: Bill 126, An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act.

We might just clarify where we'll start. There are eight sections to the bill. Are there

any comments, questions or amendments in any of the first four sections?

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Yes.

Mr. Chairman: And if so, which section?

Mr. Bounsall: I have one on 1(1)(c).

Mr. Chairman: Section 1(1)(c). Is there anything before 1(1)(c)?

Mr. Reid: No, go ahead.

Mr. Chairman: All right. The member for Windsor West then on 1(1)(c).

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I have an amendment that I'd like to place at this time. I would move that section 1(1)(c) be amended. Because the same change occurs in other clauses, I will indicate also the other amendments. I do that, asking the committee to consider another discussion of section 1(1)(d) when we get to it.

Mr. Bounsall moves that sections 1(1)(c), 1(1)(d), 1(2)(a) and 1(2)(b) be amended by replacing the words "an invalid husband" with the word "widower", and replacing the word "\$250" with "\$425 adjusted semi-annually in accordance with the percentage increase in salaries and wages in Ontario".

Mr. Chairman: Does the member have any comments?

Mr. Bounsall: Yes. On this, I was interested to hear that the minister seriously considered replacing "an invalid husband" with "widower". I find it a little difficult to understand why he didn't carry on and make this amendment.

His reason appeared to be that the task force and the Human Rights Commission would be reporting in the near future. He implied—at least I took the inference—that this would be one of the things he expected them to report. Therefore, why does the minister not, for once, lead in terms of legislation in this province; why does he not make this change now?

If that is not a thing which they recommend, or they note in their report that they were about to recommend it but it became unnecessary because the Minister of Labour had made that prior change, that would've been a real accolade for the Minister of Labour. Why has the Minister of Labour failed—with that background, with that implication he made to the rest of the House, that inference that I, at least, have drawn from what the minister said?

Why doesn't he carry on and make that change now, particularly as the minister has admitted, and I also suspected that this would not in the course of any given year be affecting more than a handful of people in the Province of Ontario?

However, what is important about it is the principle, the principle being that a wife is recognized as making a contribution to the family whether she works or not. In this case, a wife would be recognized as making a contribution to the family, particularly if she is working. That is the principle if we are looking at the situation, the position and the rights of women in our society today.

People in the women's bureau and people in the minister's Human Rights Commission must certainly be telling him that on those occasions when he talks with them.

A phrase like this should not be allowed, in principle, to exist in a bill. It would be so easy to change it now. Will the minister not take the lead in doing so?

It's important in principle to recognize that women do have a contribution to make to the family, particularly when they are working. But not to change it, even though there's only two to four involved in a given year, as the minister said, means that your view of women in this society, particularly those who are working, has not changed from when this legislation was initially written.

The ministry officials are still back with the 1915 concept of women. It is the due of the women in this Province of Ontario that this section be changed. Do it now. Don't avoid it for fear of being a little bit ahead of the task force investigating and making recommendations on the Human Rights Commission.

In the second part of the amendment I am changing the monthly payment in each of these sections where it occurs from \$250 to \$425. I mention, with respect to the \$250, Mr. Chairman, that that is the figure that can be arrived at by taking a 40-hour week, times the minimum wage in this province of \$1.80, times 75 per cent of it. This is what, within a penny or two, \$250 in these clauses calculates to be.

What I am saying with respect to that is, that I don't agree with two aspects of it: Neither the 75 per cent of it, nor do I agree that the calculations should be based upon a minimum wage in this province of \$1.80.

The minimum wage has just been increased to \$1.80, that is early this year. Just prior to the announcement of that I spoke at some

length in this House as to why \$1.80 was not an acceptable minimum wage in the Province of Ontario in this day and age. I suggested at that time that a more reasonable minimum wage of \$2.50, with regular adjustments to occur according to the percentage increases in salaries and wages that occur, adjusted semi-annually for those increases in salaries and wages, would be a much more appropriate minimum wage in this province.

Therefore the figure of \$425 is taking \$2.50 as an hourly minimum rate, times the 40, times 100 per cent, and with 4.3 weeks to the month I'm really shading it a little bit by putting \$425 rather than \$430—4.3 being the accepted number within the Province of Ontario agencies for the number of weeks in a given month.

On the minimum wage, Mr. Chairman, and in its use as a calculation for the amount of monthly payment here, it's interesting to note that that minimum wage is now 45 per cent of the average wage in the Province of Ontario, that average being determined by including those people who are on the minimum wage.

I do not think this Legislature or this government should be proud of having a minimum wage which is less than half of what average salaries and wages are in the province when one includes those people working at the minimum wage. If you exclude those people working at the minimum wage from the average one would find that the minimum wage would be less than 40 per cent. At \$2.50 an hour as a suggested minimum wage, one would find that the minimum wage would be 62.5 per cent of the average in this province.

I can't see this Conservative government, with their attitude towards labour and wages in this province, thinking that 62.5 per cent would be an acceptable level for the minimum wage vis-à-vis the average in this province.

But yet again, if you took those people on the minimum wage receiving \$2.50 out of the calculation of the average, you would find that minimum wage of \$2.50 would work out to just slightly over 50 per cent of the average hourly wage in this province. And I suggest, therefore, that is the proper level of minimum wage to have here and now in this province.

And with that in mind, the figure of \$425 is the proper amount to have in these sections to be paid to the widow—and hopefully the widower—of a person who has been

killed at their place of employment in this province.

My amendment also includes, Mr. Chairman, that this \$425 figure be adjusted semi-annually in accordance with the per cent increase in salaries and wages that do occur in the Province of Ontario.

We heard last night, and it is well known to the members in this House, that the Province of British Columbia has already incorporated into the Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia a cost-of-living escalator clause. This should be done in this province which prides itself on having—at least the Minister of Labour prides himself on having—supposedly the best Workmen's Compensation Act in the western hemisphere.

There is one small section, Mr. Minister, one involving an automatic increase, that means Ontario is not the best in the western hemisphere. The minister can say: "Well, their hourly rates, their hourly payments, aren't as high as ours." The minister can say that, but I would suspect that those hourly rates will be increased; they can be increased easily. And that escalator cost-of-living clause will still be in that British Columbia bill at that time when those figures are changed. And Ontario will not have an escalator clause, a cost-of-living clause; or what I suggested, an adjustment made in accordance with the increase in salaries and wages that occur in this province.

There are only two areas, Mr. Chairman, where the government should reasonably accept increases in salaries and wages rather than cost of living as the basis on which an escalator clause could be calculated. One is in the calculation of minimum wage increases, and that has been the practice that has been followed over the past 10 years. What is basically wrong with the minimum wage is that it started at far too low a level—a dollar in 1963. So that pitiful dollar level has been adjusted according to the per cent increase in salaries and wages, but the base was far too low.

The other area is precisely the area of Workmen's Compensation pensions, where you are paying a pension to a man or a woman deprived of their livelihood by an accident that occurs at their work place. Those pensions should be increased by the per cent increase in salaries and wages that occur in this province, which over the past 10 years has been roughly doubled, the cost of living increases that has occurred. Irrespective of all other discussions we might have of benefits that should have an escalator clause in them, it is very obvious that these two

areas, both with respect to wages, are ones that should have have that type of escalator clause in them.

If it is allowed—and I think it should be, Mr. Chairman—I will be making a further amendment to 1(1)(d), but because it carries on with other sections that can't be mentioned with respect to this amendment, I will save my comments for that appropriate time.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Chairman, we rise to support the amendments as offered by the member for Windsor West. We feel there is really not much sense in offering any amendments because we dealt with this minister before, and we know that once he has made up his mind on something, or he is handed a bill, he goes ahead with it as it is laid down for him and there is no deviation from that.

If anyone is in doubt of that, they might recall the bill on the elevator strike in which this party offered some well-reasoned, well-thought-out amendments; and if I recall correctly the minister paid no heed to them at all. He had the bill in front of him and he was going to get the job done.

We too, are planning perhaps on amending the bill in regard to the escalator clause. I am not so sure the minister's defence of not having an escalator clause on the fixed disability pension isn't somewhat specious. To say nothing of that fact that he doesn't really give us any idea as to what the cost would be.

If we take the 22,000 people that the minister suggested will be affected by the bill in front of us presently, and there is a five per cent increase in the cost of living per year—let's just take that as an average—the way I have worked that out that comes to \$1,100 per month or \$12,200 per year. That really is an insignificant amount and could be borne rather easily, I would think, by the companies involved.

I would suggest to the minister that when he balances that with the fact that he is going to maintain the standard and quality of living by people who have to maintain themselves on a fixed pension, then surely he should give this escalator clause, cost-of-living increase serious consideration. It really doesn't cost that much yet the benefits to be derived from it are infinitely great in relation to the people who are stuck on fixed pensions.

As the minister's federal leader is fond of pointing out, governments themselves in large measure, both provincial and federal—and municipal I suppose—are one of the greatest

contributors to inflation in this country and in this province, and perhaps this would be some small way of recompensing those people who find themselves in these circumstances.

In regard, Mr. Chairman, to the case of subsection (c) of subsection (1) of clause 1, where the widow or an invalid husband is the sole dependent—a monthly payment of \$250—it is interesting to hear the minister say that he has a task force looking into these matters. However, one must really wonder if we should not be consistent and fair and equitable and amend the bill immediately so this applies to both the male and female side evenly.

One would also wonder, perhaps, Mr. Chairman, if one might ask the minister about the philosophy behind such payments in regard to the survivor in the family of an industrial accident. One would ask, for instance, is the payment supposed to be one monetary payment for the loss of a breadwinner in the family? Or is it to be compensation for the loss of that persons to the family? Just what is the rationale for providing the payment?

I wonder, if the minister would think for instance that the payments should be in relation to the breadwinner of the family, I suppose, under the most dire of circumstances both the father and mother—or wife and husband—could be killed in different accidents under different circumstances. Surely the minister would agree that it's only just, right and equitable that the survivor, the husband, the male member of the household, should be treated the same way as the female and vice versa in these matters.

Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, that is sufficient for now. As I say, we would like to amend the bill but I believe we are speaking on the amendments of the hon. member for Windsor West. Perhaps we could have the minister's comments.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Mr. Chairman, I'd like to add a few words to the amendment. Too often I find that the survivor's benefit is rather low in many cases, not only with the Workmen's Compensation but in many other cases in the Province of Ontario. I know the minister is concerned about this particular matter. He says he is worried about the cost involved, that perhaps it would cost an extra \$12 million or \$20 million a year.

After all, when you look at our gross national product, particularly in the Province of Ontario, I think we can well afford to look after those persons who have lost their bread-

winners, and look after the survivors. I have often attended the Workmen's Compensation Board and in their assessment of a person who is disabled, if they find out that the injured worker's wife is working, this is taken into consideration and his benefits are then reduced.

In a sense you are working it both ways for the benefit of the Workmen's Compensation, with very little sensibility. I am concerned about the person who has to live off the benefits from Workmen's Compensation.

On the matter of the escalator clause, I don't know whether or not the minister reads any of these submissions but this is to the government of Ontario, 1973, to the Ontario legislative committee from the International Railroad Brotherhoods, Toronto. I believe I have seen in their reports for a number of years now that they have had this recommendation, which says: "We request legislation to implement an escalator clause in accordance with the minimum wage law, and adjusted semi-annually."

I'm sure if the minister would listen to their plea he would give consideration to this amendment.

The other matter I should perhaps talk about is that in the case of a survivor, there is no consideration given to any of the contingencies that occur after an accident or a death in the family. An amount of \$250 a month is peanuts, in a sense, to live on today, even for a single person. There is nothing in there that says we are going to pay for the OHIP premiums that usually are paid for by a company through the bargaining process. Mortgage payments are not taken into consideration. There is nothing in consideration of loans on home furnishings and other matters of concern to the survivor.

I don't think the minister has seriously given consideration to this. When he brings in \$250 I just can't go along with his view that this is the best we can do. I think you can do a lot better if you want to for the workers of the Province of Ontario; after all, these are the persons who bring in the tax dollars of this province.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Cochrane South.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): I think, Mr. Chairman, that when we put the figure at \$250 for a widow what we are really doing is we are confining that widow to live in poverty for the rest of her life, with not

much opportunity of ever getting out of that strata to the standard of living.

The husband can be out working and making a very good wage. When he is killed in an accident, unless he is different from most people today, he will have a number of commitments and probably owe a number of payments and this kind of thing. Some of them might be covered by insurance, but there will be a considerable number that won't. It will be extremely difficult for this woman to make much of a life, to make any major changes in the home that they may have and to buy some things that they really have to have, but like so many of us have put off for a while.

If a man has been making \$7,000 or \$8,000 or \$9,000 and then his widow is suddenly brought down to live with \$2,500 or \$3,000 a year it is a terrific drop. Granted there may be some children and this will raise it up a little bit; nonetheless, it seems to me that it's far too low.

We sometimes get caught up in this whole scheme of trying to find a few more dollars here and there, and if we find them we think that this solves the problem. I think that this is too little. For the minister to get up and say none of us in this party are employers and therefore we are completely oblivious in terms of what employers should be contributing is irresponsible.

Some of us in the professions we were in were giving some employers pretty good guidance. Had they accepted the admonitions that we gave them, they would be living better lives and carrying on their businesses in the proper way and it would have strengthened the whole fabric of life in this province. So I don't think his argument in that regard has very much cogency. In our economy today, where the value of the dollar is going down and where the cost of living is rising and where it is costing more and more to buy the basic things of life, it's only right and just that there be an escalator clause in this legislation and that these pensions rise, as my friend from Windsor West has suggested.

If I recall correctly, when Mr. Turner brought in his federal budget and tied the cost of the old age supplement, or the pension to a cost-of-living clause, Bob Stanfield got on the TV and said: "He's just stealing our ideas. We're glad that he is, but he is just using our ideas."

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): A really good Tory for you.

Mr. Ferrier: I would think that the minister would feel that Bob Stanfield is a great guy and he's got great ideas. The minister doesn't have to step aside or compromise his principles in any way in going along with this escalator clause. He's the pioneer that opened the path for the minister and all he's got to do is walk along in it.

I would say, just arguing on the basis of the principles that your federal leader has laid down, that it would be no difficulty at all for you to incorporate that.

I don't know about other people, but you say where do we get the money. Right now, in many cases, it has to come from the public purse anyway. Maybe in some sections it will not only be from industry but from somebody else, that part of the funding of this would have to be found.

As I say, I think that the suggestions that my colleague from Windsor West has put forward here by way of amendment give the widow a little bit of a break and do not confine her to live at poverty levels for all the rest of her life.

It's bad enough losing a husband and all the adjustments that that makes and the great difficulty it brings into a person's life, with the sadness and the sorrow and the bereavement and all the rest of it. I don't think we should have to push her down. I think we should give the widow much more generous treatment than has been given heretofore and that you have put forward in your bill here today.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. minister.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Chairman, the members opposite have raised a number of points which are quite interesting, and which I suppose some day could be looked into or could be implemented in legislation, especially insofar as the widow's pension is concerned, or what I call it here, the widower's pension for women working in industries.

It is a fact that the task force is presently preparing a report for my attention, and I am of the opinion that if we were to implement this now it would more or less preempt or prejudge the decision of the task force. This may have very far reaching effects.

When we talk about pensions and benefits to women the Minister of Labour would be the last one to discriminate. I think he showed it quite plainly last year by amending the Ontario Human Rights Code and adding a section on marital status to the Code, which was a great step forward—

Mr. Bounsall: But you have got to keep the faith all of the time, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Exactly. On that occasion, I would say to my hon. friend from Windsor West, I did get an accolade or two, but if we were to proceed too fast I may be getting a kick in the pants, too. So for the time being, as I say, I am considering it very seriously. Had the report been made available to me before today, had it recommended it, I see no objection why I wouldn't have accepted your amendment; but perhaps the next time.

Mr. Reid: Don't be afraid to think.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Now the member for Windsor West spent quite some time talking about the minimum wage. Of course, the whole theory of the minimum wage is simply to protect the exploitation of employees. This is not something that I would recommend or that we would recommend to employers. Far from it. But there are areas, particularly service industries, private businesses—and they employ over 50 per cent of our work force in this province—where they could not afford at time to pay over the minimum wage, which was set several months ago and which is again being reviewed by our ministry.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: A couple of months ago I visited with the Department of Labour in London, England. I had long chats with representatives of the ministry over there and I was amazed to find out that they don't even have a minimum wage in England. I was; really! I just couldn't believe it. I had to ask the question four or five times, because as I recall they had a socialist government for six years. And they still don't have a minimum wage.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Hamilton East): You know why though. They are 98 per cent organized, that's why.

Mr. Bounsall: They are decent human beings over there. I have lived there.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: I found out that the median wage over in Britain, in London—I saw the paper in the morning—was roughly \$2,800 a year.

Mr. Bounsall: And how does that compare with the average wage?

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa East): It is \$200 a year in India. What does that mean? That is an irrelevant comment.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: On the minimum wage here you would be getting about \$3,700 a year. And the cost of living is really comparable, there wasn't that much difference.

That doesn't mean that I am in favour of keeping minimum wages as low as I can. Far from it. It is strictly a minimum, strictly a thing that we do not encourage—

Mr. Cassidy: And it is not a living wage in this country.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: —but we have to live with at times; and then, of course, it is being reviewed all the time.

Now I did not say to my good friend from Cochrane South that the NDP members were irresponsible. You didn't quote me. I didn't say that. I just said that in their speeches some of them last night were certainly trying to dictate and say: "This is what you should do," not that they are irresponsible. I would never say that against so many good friends. I think the point that is being missed at times, and I think I should quote here Mr. Justice Roach, and he puts it so clearly, the whole thing of compensation and the Compensation Act, for instance:

It should be considered for what it is and was originally intended to be, namely a scheme by which compensation is provided in respect of injuries to workmen in industry. It is not a system for dispensing charity. It is not unemployment insurance. It is not social legislation for the purpose of elevating the standards of one group in society at the expense of another.

I think this is very welcome. This is what it is.

Mr. Bounsall: It is pretty obvious. No disagreement there.

Mr. Haggerty: We all agree with that principle.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: All right. If you want to talk about guaranteed annual income, that's a different story. But when you are talking about compensation, it is a right for the workman to get paid for his injuries.

Mr. Haggerty: Don't send them to welfare.

Mr. Bounsall: Pay him at such a level that he can exist.

Mr. Chairman: Order please. The members have had an opportunity to speak.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Perhaps some day they may devise other plans through the guar-

anteed annual income; but it might be different. I only hope, as Minister of Labour, that we could afford to pay and give more to our injured workmen. We are all for motherhood.

The figures we have set out here, of course, are actuarially sound because every time you pay into a pension, the money is set aside. It is amortized. That's the reason we cannot force future employers to contribute to it. The money is set aside at the time.

In other words, even though I would like to bring this amendment at this time, I might say that it is, perhaps, just for a matter of months.

Mr. Chairman: Are we ready for the question?

Mr. Haggerty: Mr. Chairman, I have a point of clarification, for some information. Could the minister inform me whether or not golf courses and racetracks come under this programme in the Workmen's Compensation Act? If not, why not?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: No. I don't think I would know whether they are. Yes, they do; I am told by my official that they do come under it. I mean, they are covered by compensation, if that is what you mean.

Mr. Haggerty: Are you sure?

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): Race horses and hobby farms are out.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: I'll get a nod, yes or no.

Mr. Haggerty: I mean employees at racetracks and employees of golf courses in the Province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: No. I am informed that they are not covered. It is the same as the white collar workers, as a matter of fact, they are not covered yet.

Mr. Haggerty: What is the reason for not having them included under the Workmen's Compensation? Racetrack business in the Province of Ontario is one of the biggest industries, too, you know; the same as golf courses today. At one time years ago there might have been one golf course in a range of 30 miles, but now there are two or three in each municipality. I think the employees should have some protection. There are hazards and dangers working under those conditions.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I finally got the answer. It is optional. If they want to be covered they can, but they don't have to.

While you are talking on this point, it came up during the federal-provincial conference. I note that in the Province of Quebec, for instance, people working in banks are covered by compensation. They are not in Ontario so far, but what I contemplate some day is that perhaps instead of covering different segments we will do it on the one shot.

Mr. Chairman: Are you ready for the question, then? The member for Hamilton East.

Mr. Gisborn: Yes. I'd like to ask the minister: I understand that the calculated increase in cost for this change in this first section would move it from \$175 million to \$183 million?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: For the first year? You mean the increase in benefits?

Mr. Gisborn: No, the increase in the cost.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Benefits paid by the Compensation Board will be increased, of course, by \$12,428,000. That is what it is going to cost with the amendments that we have made.

Mr. Gisborn: Per year?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: In a full year.

Mr. Gisborn: Does this mean there will be an increase per capita payroll for the employers?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Definitely. Where else can the money come from?

Mr. Gisborn: I am asking if you have that kind of a surplus anticipated. If there is going to be an automatic increase this year to coincide with the payment in this regard?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes; the increase in assessment would be roughly 7.8 per cent.

Mr. Gisborn: About 7.8 per cent. That's the point I wanted to get at. I take it that I am correct in assuming that the Compensation Board's report for the last fiscal year shows that there has been no substantial decrease in the number of claims, which indicates that—

Mr. Reid: Ten thousand more claims!

Mr. Gisborn: Which indicates to me the accident prevention association has not been doing the kind of job that is expected, even

on their own admittance in their criticism of the industries that there are too many accidents. I would think if you want to give them some incentive to do a tougher job, to decrease the accident rate, then the increase in these benefits and the increased capital cost to them might give them the incentive, more so than having accident prevention conventions, where it seems to me they still continue the old line of exhibiting and selling safety equipment.

It doesn't really do the job. I would think that you could accept this amendment for another three or four per cent increase in the cost, maybe \$5.5 million to \$6 million for a 25 per cent increase in the benefits. That may provide more incentive to the industries to do a better job in decreasing the number of accidents.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Of course, Mr. Chairman, the occurrence and the number of accidents, you know, is not due to just the one cause. I mean there is always an increase in population as well, which could have a bearing on this; but as you know we are very conscious of our accident prevention programmes.

As long as I'm Minister of Labour I will, as a matter of fact, be tougher. There is a bill coming next to this one which shows it, insofar as the construction industry is concerned. We would like to do a better job so far as industrial accidents are concerned as well.

Mr. Gisborn: A little bit of disappointment in that Act though.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question then?

Mr. Young: One question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Young: I'd like to ask the minister, in connection with the golf and country clubs that are not covered, does this mean the whole operation of golf and country clubs is not covered by compensation, the interior as well as the exterior workers? Because it has just come to my attention recently and I haven't had a chance to check it through yet, where claim for compensation was turned down, of course, because the club was not covered by compensation. This information was given to the gentleman and it came to me through the information service of the government. I have not been able to reach him by phone because it was just a day or two ago.

Does this mean, then, that all employees of a golf and country club are excluded unless the club itself voluntarily comes under the Act?

And on what philosophy is this based?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Well the golf clubs can be covered if they want it, as I see it. As I understand it, at this very moment if they do not apply, don't pay their contribution, well they are not covered.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes, I would say so.

Mr. Young: There are some?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes.

Mr. Young: And the minister hasn't any number, then, in proportion of the total number of clubs?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: I have no figures here, unfortunately Mr. Chairman, but I will give you the details.

Mr. Chairman: It really doesn't pertain to this particular matter.

Mr. Ferrier: Could I just ask a question then?

In a situation such as this where workers aren't covered, can they sue for negligence against an employer if an accident happens; to show liability on the part of the employer if necessary?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes, I would say that an employee can sue the employer when he is not covered by compensation. He can go to the civil court.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question then?

Those in favour of Mr. Bounsall's motion will please say "aye".

Those opposed will please say "nay".

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Shall we stack this with any possible future ones?

All right. Any further comments, questions or amendments?

Mr. Reid: Yes, on section I, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Section I. Shall we take this one?

Mr. Bounsall: Section I(d).

Mr. Reid: I thought we were taking them all at once.

Mr. Chairman: Well no, there are other discussions on section I.

Mr. Bounsall: I have another amendment on section I(d), Mr. Chairman. Again, on doing it in section I(d), in order that it be consistent throughout there will be another section to which I will refer.

Mr. Bounsall moves that section I(1)(d) and I(1)(e) be amended by replacing \$70 and \$80, where these figures occur, by "\$90 adjusted semi-annually in accordance with the per cent increase in salaries and wages in Ontario"; and add, after "16 years," the phrase "or in full-time attendance at school, college or university."

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, Mr. Chairman. In saying just a few, brief words on this amendment, it strikes me that the change from the \$70 and \$80, where they occur, to \$90 is a reasonable figure now—the proper base for a child for a month; although my perception is that the \$90 figure is a really base figure. That is the minimum that we can say most children cost a family per month.

I cannot, in this instance, give a reasoned, detailed explanation as to why it should be \$90, as I previously did for the \$425 in the previous amendment as the monthly payment for a widow or widower. This is more a gut feeling and a perception of what it costs a family today to house, clothe, feed and entertain a child. Therefore I am suggesting the \$90, but again to be adjusted by an escalator clause in accordance with the increase in salaries and wages in Ontario.

The second part is self-evident, as far as I can see. Right at this very moment in the estimates of Colleges and Universities in committee room No. I, you hear, in terms of the student awards programme, the students grant loan programme, that every person who has a parent or parents under the age of 24 is considered to be—

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Parents under the age of 24?

Mr. Bounsall: Any person under the age of 24 who has a parent or parents!

Mr. Reid: Hopefully everybody has.

Mr. Bounsall: We'll get it straight yet!

They are considered to be fully dependent on those parents and therefore not eligible at all for a major portion of the grant-loan. There is a provision in this Act for payment for children up to the age of 16; but many children are in secondary school beyond the

age of 16. Thereafter, in spite of the disadvantage of having had one of their parents killed and not around to provide support and a balanced home life for them, those children who have found their way to college and university are told that in the calculation of any grant loan under the Ontario student awards programme, that they are considered to be receiving great support or help from that parent.

I don't know how I can further elaborate on this. I don't want to use adjectives which would injure the minister with respect to not having put this type of provision in. He seems to be very fragile these days about whether or not he gets his accolades for things, so I won't lay a heavy on him on this, except to say that this to me is so obvious. If the minister hasn't had time to think of it, think of it now and consider very seriously at least making this addition which supports children of compensation workers who have been killed as these youngsters thereafter go on in full-time attendance to finish their secondary schooling or go to an institute of post-secondary education.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Chairman, again we feel this is a futile exercise with the minister but we will support the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. minister?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Chairman, very briefly; in the case of children under the age of 16 as set out in the legislation, I think subsection (4) of section 36 states this quite clearly—and I know that the board does extend pension after 16 years of age up to the Bachelor of Arts degree.

The section says here:

Where in the opinion of the board the furnishing of further or better education to a child appears advisable, the board in its discretion may, on application, extend the period for which compensation shall be paid in respect of the child for such additional period as is spent by the child in the furthering or bettering of his education.

So it is covered there and I know for a fact the board does pay up to the BA level.

There is nothing magic about the figure \$90. I don't know why my hon. friend did not suggest \$110, for instance. It is just a question of assessing the employers and finding more money to contribute. If you start changing the figures set out in the bill you put this bill out of kilter because the minister has to find funds for it.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question?

Mr. Gisborn: I want to ask the minister does he know or can he find out how many applications have been made for the extended payment to children?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: No, I can't tell you how many off the top of my head, but I would think several. I will get the exact number that were paid in the last fiscal year.

Mr. Gisborn: That is a very important point, because that being in the Act—it has been noticed before; I think the emphasis had to be put on it by the member moving the amendment—but I dare say there are very few widows with children as dependents who are aware of that section. I would like to know the figures and how it applies. If the figures do look reasonable enough to fit the statistics on education, then there needs to be a job done in regard to widows taking advantage of this section.

Mr. Bounsall: Just another question of the minister in this respect. He has promised to give us the numbers that have qualified under the provision he read out where the Workmen's Compensation Board "uses their discretion" and "if the circumstances are correct" and the whole bit; which implies that it isn't very automatic. Does the minister know of any applications that have come in requesting funds for continuing education in which the Workmen's Compensation Board has said "No" for some reason? And if there has been one over the years, then this is a very necessary amendment.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Chairman, I have been in the office of Minister of Labour for about 15 months now. I didn't get one claim so far—not one to my knowledge—that came to my attention.

Of course, these claims will go to the Workmen's Compensation Board, but I would think that if they did not get proper attention they would zero in—they always write to the minister. I didn't get any letters.

Mr. Bounsall: Well, why would the minister think this shouldn't be anything more than automatic? If the parent or the child in question can provide proof of his attending and getting post-secondary education, or after the age of 16 completing secondary school, why should the board have to even concern themselves by going through the paper work and making a judgement on the matter?

Why can't the minister see that this part of the Act should be made automatic, or use the amendment I proposed to see that it becomes automatic? I can't see any reason why it shouldn't be. If the child is not in attendance—starts and does not continue—there are provisions in the Act that take care of that situation. But the decision to pay him, to extend the benefits, should in these circumstances be automatic. Surely the board shouldn't have to be discretionary in the matter.

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, could I say a couple of words on this?

I think we have created here a third category in society. Under certain legislation the parent or guardian is responsible for a child up until the age of majority, which apparently now is 18. Yet for Compensation Board purposes I think you have indicated here that the age between 16 and 18 is sort of a no man's land. I think there has to be some uniformity in relation to other legislation that we function by.

If you are not going to go with the person while in full-time attendance at school, the least you could consider is bringing this responsibility of the board up to that point in time when the child reaches the age of majority, which is 18. That is the least that you could go for, because only then will the thing make any sense at all.

Right now you are putting a child in limbo from age 16 to age 18. He has not reached the age of majority, and yet the Compensation Board absolves itself of responsibility. It falls back on the guardian, who in turn falls back on the Compensation Board. So maybe you would like to tell me just where does this person go between the ages of 16 and 18?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Chairman, I have to tell the hon. member for Sudbury that I think it is a good point; one that deserves my attention, and which I will take up with the board. Now you are referring of course to the age between 16 and 18. As was stated in this clause, section 36, those attending university can be considered for further benefits. But I think the point he has raised is one that I would like to discuss with the board as soon as possible.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question then?

Those in favour of Mr. Bounsall's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

We'll stack this one along with the others. Which number now?

Mr. Bounsall: I am on section 1(2)(b).

Mr. Chairman: And the hon. member for Rainy River, where are you?

Mr. Reid: No, I'm going to be on subsection 4.

Mr. Chairman: Okay, section 1(2)(b).

Mr. Bounsall: Again I have another motion, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Bounsall moves that section 1(2)(b) and 1(2)(c) be amended by striking out the words "not exceeding in the whole \$460," and replacing the figures \$70 and \$80 where these figures occur by the figure \$90, adjusted semi-annually in accordance with the percentage increase in salaries and wages in Ontario.

Mr. Chairman: I presume with the same explanation.

Mr. Reid: The same debate?

Mr. Bounsall: Same debate? Yes, I won't run over the same debate on the \$90 replacing the \$70 and the \$80 to be adjusted semi-annually. We have talked at length about escalator clauses, and my general perception that \$90 is a more reasonable figure on which to base that escalator clause rather than the \$70 and \$80 mentioned here.

The other portion of it which has not been discussed is removing the \$460 maximum amount. What this allows for, Mr. Chairman, is for a widow—and not a widower; he's got to be completely invalidated if he is male—to have three dependents only to arrive at the maximum of \$460.

What does that mean per year? It means that a widow with three children, or a completely invalidated husband with three children, in spite of all the extra strains they have on their lives, and all the extra expenses they have by being a single parent, and all the help which they might need to pay for in order to meet that situation, in order to pay the extra costs which come on them from babysitting fees, whenever they decide to go out at all, with no one around to help them, when they have three children, that's the maximum. If they have four or five children; tough luck, it's still \$460 a month. The yearly amount that this calculates out to, which is a figure which I think may be more understood, is \$5,500 a year. That's one

third of what it is recommended we in this Legislature should make.

I don't know how many members of this Legislature have three children or three dependents. I suspect many of us do. And how in heck could we live on \$5,500 a year? And if any of us have more dependents than that, we know that we can't live on \$5,500 a year.

We'll get the old argument now: Where are we going to get the funds? Well, I think that we have not been charging the people we get it from nearly enough in the past—not sufficient so that they have been all that concerned about safety in their work place. If we had been collecting at the rate we should have been collecting, which allows the payment of a decent level of pension, they would've been much more concerned about making their work place safe.

The minister knows from other reports he's had of companies arranging to avoid that section in the Industrial Safety Act which seemingly tells them that they cannot suspend or take disciplinary action against a worker who gets concerned about the safety of a particular job. There are instances all over this province where they have laid off a workman because he refused to work in a place that he felt to be unsafe.

I can give a detailed report I know under this bill, Mr. Minister, where they did suspend a workman because he refused to work on that job and put another one in. It was only a matter of days until an injury occurred to that replacement workman. If the proper charges were being made across this province and proper fees collected to pay decent pensions to workmen who are injured, then you wouldn't be getting that type of attitude from the corporate sector in this province.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Chairman, it's the same debate, of course; the same arguments.

It's a question of finding the money, there is no question about it. But you know, you also have to be reasonable. I am sure if we had set a figure of \$560, my friend opposite would have asked for \$650. According to the present time and conditions and as I say with the funds that are available, \$460 as it is now for a person and three children is considered—

Mr. Bounsall: Could you live on it?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: I have lived on much less than that.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): How many years ago?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Well, some years ago, but it wasn't a question of \$460, it was a question of \$12 a week. I was single, but it was \$30 a week with three children, and we managed.

Mr. Martel: Well, the rent wasn't \$150 though.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question, then?

Those in favour of Mr. Bounsall's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Mr. Chairman: Shall we stack this along with the others?

Stacked. All right.

The member for Rainy River.

Mr. Reid: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Bounsall: I have one on 2(a).

Mr. Reid: I am on section 1. I am going to propose an amendment to put a new subsection in, Mr. Chairman. I would like to amend section 1 by adding a subsection (4) that reads: That the said full pension be increased automatically yearly at the end of the year by the same percentage as the increase in the federal cost-of-living index.

Mr. Martel: The member opposed that. I raised that question when the minister introduced the bill.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Reid moves that section 1 be amended by adding a new subsection (4): "That the said full pension be increased automatically yearly at the end of the year by the same percentage as the increase in the federal cost-of-living index."

Mr. Reid: Mr. Chairman, we have already really had this debate on the escalator clause in the bill. The minister's response has been that it is a question of money. It is a fact that if you are getting a \$100-a-month pension and you get, let us say a five per cent increase for the cost of living, you get \$5, while if you are getting a \$500 pension, you get \$25. There is certainly inequality there. I am sure the minister has the resources within his own department and within the Treasury to figure out some kind of equitable scale so that those people on the bottom end will be compensated adequately for the increase in the cost of living.

I am sure, as I said, the minister would agree that those on fixed pensions are under a

real hardship with inflation and the increases in cost of living today.

Their standard of living, which is low to begin with, is lowered by inflation. This amendment, or the spirit behind it, would go some distance in relieving that pressure, easing the standard of living and increasing or keeping equal the standard of living of these people at the lower end of the scale who have to live on what they are getting in the pension.

The minister has agreed that the pensions are low. It is a matter of money, he says at one point. I have already indicated that if we use the minister's 22,000 people as an effective figure, and let us say an average five per cent increase in the cost of living, even across the board for everyone it only comes to something like, I believe, \$12,200 a year.

Maybe my figure is wrong. Mathematics was never my strong subject.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: That is why you did well in economics.

Mr. Reid: I am sorry. You are absolutely right; the figure is wrong. It would depend obviously on what they are getting. I was figuring it out at \$5 a month which is obviously very low, but it might compensate someone for the increase in the cost of living.

I think it is an idea worth considering. I would ask the minister to do so, although I know he is not going to accept it, because he hasn't accepted anything we have put forward in the way of amendments.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Reid: Please wait until I sit down before you get up and say: "Yes, I accept"; because I couldn't stand the shock. I wonder if the minister could indicate if this is a topic that is under discussion or review by his task force?

Mr. Chairman: The member for Sudbury East.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, I want to speak to this for a number of reasons.

First, I concur with it, when the minister introduced the bill, I questioned him on that occasion as to whether the department would consider some type of escalator clause. I did that because it was interesting in the debates which took place when the Minister for Community and Social Services (Mr. Brunelle) was in Ottawa he was advocating

an escalator clause in, I guess it was the Canada Pension Plan.

How, on one hand, can one ministry of this government go along and say: "Now look boys, we should have an escalator clause in there because these pensions are so small; these people are the ones who are affected most rapidly by any increased cost of living"; and on the other hand when the Minister of Labour, just a number of days later, introduces a bill and you ask him about putting an escalator clause in there, he says: "Oh no, no, no"?

Do you talk together over there? It just doesn't wash very well, Mr. Chairman, that you would be advocating that the federal government introduce an escalator clause in a pension on disability, and then be reluctant to introduce the same escalator clause in a pension scheme, call it what you may, that you are totally responsible for. You can't have it both ways.

I hope the minister doesn't do as his colleague, the member for Scarborough Centre, (Mr. Drea) did last year when I suggested those people—the blind and so on who are on FBA—should have an escalator clause attached to what they were receiving. He indicated that would have been terrible because we would have made an elitist group of those on family benefits and general welfare by putting an escalator clause in the amounts they receive. If that's an elitist group I certainly don't want to be part of it, for all the elitism in it.

I would just hope that the minister would accept this. This government recommended it to the federal government in another field, and you are fully responsible for this. These are the people, and the minister is well aware of it, who, when there is any inflationary trend at all, are the first to feel the crunch. It is too long, in my estimation, to wait for six months, eight months, a year or two years possibly before we see a raise in the amounts received.

I don't think it would be all that costly, and I would urge the minister to accept this recommendation.

Mr. Chairman: I would suggest that we have covered these same arguments on the previous clause.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): I just want to endorse the amendment presented here by the member for Rainy River. It certainly is the type of amendment we think the government shouldn't hesitate at all to adopt. They have already adopted

this principle when it came to the teachers' superannuation, where they indexed and provided additional funds to one segment in government service. So I can't foresee the minister not accepting the principle of the cost of living escalator.

The individual who has a physical handicap has enough for one individual to bear; that is one crutch. But with the government's attitude here, you are providing the other type of a handicap to that individual, and that is the financial handicap. It not only aggravates his own situation but also puts the individual, with the tremendous rapid rise in the cost of living today, in a position where, if he has to keep life and limb together — provided he even has the limb in some instances, Mr. Chairman—he is going to have to deprive himself of some of the necessities of life.

I think the cost of living escalator has already been proved an asset in other pension schemes, such as the old age security scheme on the guaranteed income supplement. I think the minister really, at this time, should accept the recommendation or the amendment of the member for Rainy River, and in that clause implement a cost of living index so that the individual receiving Workmen's Compensation has a standard level of income coming to him regardless of increases in cost of living at any time in the future.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Cochrane South.

Mr. Ferrier: I don't want to belabour this point, but last night I mentioned the case of a fellow who was hurt in 1957 and got his pension based on costs at that time—it was \$312—and this is what he now lives on. He has had no raise since 1957. I think this escalator clause would help this type of people too, you know. You bring it up to \$250, but there's an awful lot of people just immediately above it who really are taking it in the neck.

The fellows who were at lower wages are getting something out of this, but others are not. They're suffering physical disability, and people who are getting compensation for disability are physically impaired. I would say that the little bit that would be involved here I think has to be included. You have to do something for these people. They need it.

Mr. Martel: It's as simple as that.

Mr. Ferrier: It's as simple as that. I think you have people coming into your office on

Saturday the same as I have. You know their problem of trying to get dollars together to meet the expenses and so on, and the hardship that is involved. I hope that you will reconsider it and incorporate this into the bill.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Windsor West.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I am rather a little disappointed, since the member for Rainy River has consistently supported the amendments that I have made up to this point, which ties the escalator clause to percentage increases in salaries and wages, which is double what the federal cost of living increases have turned out to be over the past 10 years. The member isn't in the House at the moment but I would have hoped he would accept the wording of, and the intent of more importantly, the other amendments which he also is supporting.

Also, as I understand it—and maybe the member can now answer—by his amendment I understand that he is saying that all full pensions paid by the Workmen's Compensation Board be adjusted. Certainly we can support that addition to this Act. I am just sorry that it isn't tied to percentage increases in salaries and wages, which is double what the federal cost of living has been over the past 10 years and was part of those amendments of ours that you have previously supported. This remains on a federal cost of living increase basis.

On the principle of gaining some kind of escalator clause in this bill, we in this party will support that, even though it's not as much as we would hope in terms of increases. We would hope sometime—obviously not today from what's been said—that the Minister of Labour will see this finds its way into the bill.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. minister.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Chairman, yes. My colleague from Sudbury East referred to the Workmen's Compensation Board and compared it to other administrative departments of the federal government I guess. Of course the Workmen's Compensation Board is not directly a branch of my ministry, although I do report and am responsible for them. You know, if we were to listen to all the recommendations that were made last night—

Mr. MacDonald: You would have a good bill.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes, and we would be short hundreds of millions of dollars. This is what people don't seem to realize—

Mr. MacDonald: Nonsense!

Hon. Mr. Guindon: I figured it out; it would have cost hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. Ferrier: That's extravagant!

Hon. Mr. Guindon: No, it isn't.

Mr. MacDonald: That's like the \$3 billion for the Niagara Escarpment!

Mr. Martel: Brunelle had to take one thing and the loss of—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Look here, your colleague from Timmins was talking about something else. He wanted to help—and I would like to help—those who are locked in because their accidents occurred over, let's say 10 or 12 years ago; and they are caught in this escalation of costs.

Mr. Bounsall: Actions speak louder than words.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: They all suffer on that.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Reid: You don't say you are not going to accept it.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: The question is, the practice over the years in the Province of Ontario has been to provide increased benefits by specific amendments, as I have done here today in this bill, and with the approval of the Legislature. Otherwise, if you tie it to the escalation of costs, what if this cost of living keeps going up—and it's automatic, as was suggested—

Mr. MacDonald: So the cost of living goes up for the families who have to bear it.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: —and then some day you get a big depression. Would you have a de-escalator?

Mr. Bounsall: Sure, why not?

Mr. Guindon: Oh yes, it is all right to say now.

Mr. Martel: When is that going to happen?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: The way it is being done, and I think it is better to have it controlled by the Legislature, is to have a responsible Minister of Labour when the time comes say: "This is it, the benefits are going up." Like we're doing today in this bill.

Mr. Martel: Why did you ask the federal government for escalator clauses?

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question?

Mr. Martel: No Mr. Chairman, my question hasn't been answered. Why do you people insist the federal government attach an escalator clause to the Canada Pension Plan, when the argument you've just given could work there as well? Yet the minister responsible for Community and Social Services made his whole case—and I've read his documentation—to the federal government to improve that, to overcome the poverty brought on by the increased cost of living.

You make a whole case before the federal government. You have an opportunity to implement it yourself in the Workmen's Compensation Act, and then you look for a red herring that doesn't make sense to try and opt out.

You can't have it both ways. Don't ask Ottawa to put it in if you are not willing to put it in the pension scheme you are responsible for. That just doesn't wash, Mr. Minister. It just doesn't wash. Now maybe you can answer why you are doing one thing on one hand and on the other hand opting out?

Mr. MacDonald: Why don't you practise what you preach?

Mr. Ferrier: The Minister of Community and Social Services (Mr. Brunelle) was posturing in Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: You have to ask the Minister of Community and Social Services. I told you what my stand is; and that's it.

Mr. MacDonald: He is part of your government.

Mr. Martel: I am interested in knowing just what in God's name goes on over there. Do you just go down to Ottawa to make all kinds of cases and make lots of loud noise and then come back here and practise the same fooferaw?

Because you are blaming them for not putting an escalator clause in? You want it, but you won't put it in Ontario. Now what kind of nonsense is that? It seems to me that

you are just going down there to see if you can grab headlines.

Mr. Ruston: That's all they are doing; looking for money.

Mr. Martel: Then you can come back and tell the citizens of Ontario: "Oh look at that nasty group in Ottawa"—and they are, I want to make that abundantly clear, they are. But you are not much better. You are just like Scrooge. You say one thing and do another. You can't have it both ways, Mr. Minister.

Now either the Hon. Rene Brunelle gets up and says: "It was just a big sham. The government of Ontario didn't mean there should be escalator clauses." Or if they meant it, then they should introduce it themselves in those areas for which they have sole responsibility.

It just doesn't wash with me, Mr. Minister, and you don't answer it very convincingly.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, this raises a point which is rather interesting. In the government's new reorganization they put Labour, not where it belongs in social policy, they put it over with resources like steel and wood and everything else.

That's the way you treat labour. It is just like any other product that is to be bought and sold on the market. It is just possible—I wouldn't like to guarantee this, but it is just possible—that if labour were where it belonged in the social policy field, conceivably you would have sat down with the other minister and come up with a consistent policy and not gone to Ottawa asking for an escalator clause on pensions up there while you deny it here.

The inconsistency is because you've got two different approaches. Labour is in the wrong place here. But it is an accurate reflection of the approach of a Tory government to have it where it is; so perhaps we shouldn't deceive the public and move it to where it belongs.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question? The member for Yorkview.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, the minister asked some time ago where all this money is coming from. It is going to cost, he said, hundreds of millions of dollars to do this job. Let me point out to the minister this one statistic: This year the gross provincial product is going up from about \$42 to \$47 billion in Ontario.

What does that mean? That we are increasing our product in Ontario this year by

\$5 billion, that is five thousand million dollars.

All right, if we can't administer that increase so that the people who are suffering industrial accidents and their families share in that \$5 billion increase, then there is something wrong with the administration of that government.

Mr. Ferrier: Oh we recognize that!

Mr. Young: We ask the minister the question; How is it that you can justify the present distribution of that colossal increase of our gross provincial product and you can't find any more than this picayune amount for the people who are casualties of our industrial system? These are the people who are producing this extra wealth! These people, or the ones who were there and have been hurt, they were producing it before they were hurt. Surely they deserve some consideration. Surely out of this vast increase this minister and this government can find some way to distribute a little bit of this largess, a little bit of this increase, to the casualties of the system which is producing this wealth.

I call that to the minister's attention and point out to him that an increase of hundreds of millions of dollars—it likely won't cost that—doesn't scare me one iota when, again I repeat, we are going to increase our gross provincial product this year by five thousand million dollars.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Hamilton East.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, the subsequent amendment and this amendment are an attempt to put some protection into the escalating increase in the amount in the future. The minister questions where we get the figures and why we do change \$80 to \$90. He says it's just a case of money.

It's hard to tell where the ministers of this government get their guidelines. He tells us in this bill and the amendment that we expect a widow to keep six, seven or eight children on \$460 a month, which is around \$5,500 odd a year.

The Croll commission on poverty in its up-dated figures now declares that \$5,700 is needed for a family of four—two adults and two children—on an escalated basis for a fair income basis.

What criteria is the minister using when we have such a disparity in reports that we have done on basic research and surveys on needs based on fair budgetary allow-

ances? Why such a disparity when a commission that has done an in-depth study along with others feels that amount is needed to keep a certain number of people with certain kinds of dignities?

We have one report that defines a reasonable figure at \$5,700 for a family of four, plus a reasonable escalation for additions. Here we find that we are providing for a family of any number above four a figure of \$5,500 a year. We just can't find out what kind of criteria the government is using.

Mr. Chairman: Any further question? The hon. minister.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Briefly, Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for York South points out quite rightly—and I have said that myself and at times I do question it—whether our Ministry of Labour should be in the resources policy field or in the social development policy field. I am interested in both fields.

We have to work very closely with Industry and Tourism because we are interested in jobs. I am interested in jobs for people in this province.

At the same time, it so happens that I think the minister himself is a very human being, a man who cares for people, and I certainly wouldn't want the opposition to think for a moment that, even though we don't belong to the social development policy field, we don't have feelings for the people of this province. Far from it!

I have said it many times, and I can repeat it again, I happen to represent an area which is highly organized, as far as labour is concerned. And when you go over the records of the last five elections, I certainly get my support—perhaps not the union leaders, but certainly from the rank and file of the people who believe in the union movement as they do.

So I wouldn't want them to think for a moment that we have forgotten all about those needs for people even though we belong to the resources policy field. Our increase in gross national income, as far as Ontario is concerned, is good news and we want to keep it this way. It is a fact also in other provinces—I would think in Manitoba, British Columbia — but yet none of those governments can do better than Ontario is doing in the field of compensation.

Mr. Ferrier: British Columbia has the escalator clause in their Act.

Mr. Young: We are the richest province and we should set an example.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: None can do any better; as a matter of fact not as good.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question? The hon. member for Hamilton East.

Mr. Gisborn: I just want to put another point to the minister. He tells us this change alone comes out to about a six per cent increase on the payroll per capita payment for industry. I don't know what relevance that has outside of saying it costs a little more, but he knows that the average increase in profits after taxes was some 24 per cent last year in the Province of Ontario. I am sure that their increase of six per cent to pay for this increase in their per capita payroll costs to pay for this improvement will be tax deductible, which will likely end up at 2.5 to 3 per cent. So you could have raised more money from them without hurting them a bit this year in relation to last year.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question?

Those in favour of Mr. Reid's motion will please say "aye." Those opposed will please say "nay." In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Shall we stack this along with the others?

Now, section 2 then, the member for Windsor West.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes Mr. Chairman. I have an amendment on section 2.

Mr. Bounsall moves that section 2(a)(i) and 2(a)(ii) be amended by replacing \$55 a week with \$100 a week, "the amount to be adjusted semi-annually according to the per cent increase in salaries and wages in Ontario."

Mr. Bounsall: Mr. Chairman, in activating the amendment here, again it is interesting to note how that \$55 a week turned up in this section. The calculation for those on temporary total disability is arrived at by taking the present minimum wage times 40 hours a week, times 75 per cent of it. That works out to one dollar less than \$55 a week. So this is how that figure is arrived at, so it could be said—

Mr. Gisborn: Taking the poverty line!

Mr. Bounsall: So it could be said that temporary total disability pensions in this province are above the minimum wage. That is all that has gone into the turning out of this particular figure.

It is interesting to note that at least the Minister of Labour was concerned about the fact that heretofore before we got this change, they were concerned about a benefit, which was less than the minimum wage situation in the Province of Ontario.

This \$100 a week that's proposed is set on the same basis that I used previously here this afternoon in an argument as to why the minimum wage in this province should be \$2.50. Multiplying \$2.50 by 40 hours a week and taking the full 100 per cent of it you get \$100 a week.

When I did that previously Mr. Chairman, I did not speak to the 100 per cent situation or why I feel this to be just rather than 75 per cent. The minister has mentioned that by taking 75 per cent one must remember that they pay no income tax on that amount. They aren't paying income tax at the rate of 25 per cent in total on their earnings.

If that is the argument, at this level of pensions it certainly doesn't make up that difference of 25 per cent over and above what their salary was or what any minimum was or what any minimum wage times 40 hours is, taking only three-quarters of it. It works out to be \$55 in this case. There is no justification for paying 75 per cent only of average earnings of any sort in calculating Workmen's Compensation pensions. The argument cannot be that there is no income tax because that just doesn't match or equal the decrease.

I guess it's an attitude of the government that we are going to make people in this province, men and women who have suffered in industrial accidents, suffer a little bit. We want to see them punished a little bit financially for having had that accident occur.

Mr. Martel: They had the audacity to get hurt!

Mr. Bounsall: We're going to give them almost enough; we will make it almost equal to what they were getting before, but make it pinch just a little bit, make it hurt just a little bit.

You sure wouldn't let it go the other way—give them a 100 per cent, and leave it non-taxable as it is at the moment, to make up for the pain and the suffering and the mental anguish and all the other additional expenses that accrue to injured workmen when they're in that temporary state of disability; to make up for all the taxis or the buses they have to take because they aren't capable of driving their cars; and all the extra costs which they

incur, not just medical, but all sorts because they are now injured, in pain, disabled.

You won't do that—give them 100 per cent of what they have and leave it non-taxable so that they can get that extra maybe eight, 10 or 12 per cent over what they were making before so that, with that, they can do and perform and acquire for themselves things which will help them through their period of disability. That's why we're not going to put in 75 per cent of it, as you have done in this calculation. That's why we believe so strongly that this whole Act should be at 100 per cent of earnings.

I phrased this amendment to fit the particular wording of this bill. There is no doubt in my mind whatsoever that any workman who is on a temporary total disability should be receiving his full earnings from the board at 100 per cent. When he returns to work if it is in a slightly lower category because of that disability still pertaining to a certain extent, the board should make up the full amount of the difference between his former earnings and the earnings he receives now in the work force.

Another interesting thing, if one plays with figures Mr. Chairman, is that further on, in the next section—I mention this only because it pertains to a remark here—for permanent total disability it's \$250 a month. We recognize why that is there; again, it's just a bit above minimum wage. If we make a calculation based on the 4.3 weeks in a month, taking permanent total disability at \$250 as in the bill and translating it back to what should appear in this section, rather than the \$55 the ministry has, in point of fact one discovers that \$55 a week here does not match \$250 a month. At \$55 a week times 4.3 weeks, that would be only \$236.50.

So even in the minister's calculation, based on his premises, this section is inadequate in terms of the temporary total disability cases, which we have suggested should be at \$100 a week, or exactly equal to the complete and total amount of the earnings he is not making.

Mr. Chairman, I say this with no great feeling of success that these arguments are having effect upon the ministry. But, in any event, I want to make them to make it clear to this House what we in opposition—and I believe on every point so far the Liberal Party has been in agreement with us on our amendments—

Mr. Reid: And vice versa.

Mr. Bounsall: And vice versa for their one amendment so far; we'll see, I'm sure a few

more from both of the opposition parties. We want to outline what we would do and have in a Workmen's Compensation Act in this province with respect to that section dealing with claim compensation.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, just for your guidance, if you allow that section to go to a vote, I'd like to know if we're still then capable of speaking to the section following, 2(a)(ii), that section which reads, "and for temporary partial disability. . ."

Mr. Chairman: Well, we have four motions up to now which we have stacked. I presume this would be stacked as well.

Mr. Martel: No, Mr. Chairman, you missed the point. What I want to know is if you stack that, does that preclude me from speaking to the section following 2(a)(ii)?

Mr. Chairman: Well, can you not make your remarks now on this particular section?

Mr. Martel: Well I can, but I just want to know if you want me to make them here or to just discuss that amendment.

Mr. Chairman: I suggest you make them right here.

Mr. Martel: All right. I have some lengthy comments I want to make on this section, which reads, "and for temporary partial disability, a proportionate amount in accordance with the impairment of earning capacity."

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): And just be earning.

Mr. Martel: What disturbs me to no end is that when a man gets an amount equal to 50 per cent or he has been determined to have a temporary partial disability, and he reports for work, the company says: "Sorry, buddy boy. We don't have any work. You go home." And he ends up on the welfare rolls.

What is happening in my area is that there are more than 450 men in one company headed for that avenue. And what in God's name is the welfare doing picking that up? The man didn't get hurt working for the Province of Ontario. But that great benevolent company that I have in my area has a new game—

Mr. Ferrier: What's the name?

Mr. Martel: I won't even name the company. The minister knows. But it has a new game.

Mr. L. Maeck (Parry Sound): Tell us the initials.

Mr. A. J. Carruthers (Durham): Would it begin with an "T"?

Mr. Martel: Yes, I-n-c-o. Right.

Mr. Bounsall: He couldn't resist it.

Mr. Martel: And there's another one, but it's not as bad. But what's happening is that this company has got more than 400 men—

Mr. Carruthers: That's a little farther east.

Mr. Martel: It has more than 400 men who've been on light duty anywhere from a year to two years, and who will never go back to full duty—never; if they live to be 100!

Mr. MacDonald: So we pick up the tab instead of the company paying it.

Mr. Martel: What Inco is doing is to bring them in one at a time, one or two a week, and they say to the man: "Well, sir, tomorrow you go back to full duty."

Mr. Haggerty: They know perfectly well he can't do the job.

Mr. Martel: They know he can't do it. You know he's got four vertebrae fused and the guy says: "Well, I can't." They say to him: "Well, the option is yours. You can go back, but we have no other work for you." Now what's the guy going to do? What's he going to do?

Mr. Haggerty: Blacklist them, Elie.

Mr. Martel: So he goes home. They won't give him his pension. I am working on cases with 31 and 32 years' experience, and even with neurosurgeons' reports saying the man is totally disabled, they even refuse to give him a disability pension from the company, which he is entitled to. But they don't.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): How much would you give them?

Mr. Martel: I would give them what the contracts negotiated by their union called for. That's what I would give them. You wouldn't understand it. It's just over your head.

Mr. Gilbertson: You are raising your voice.

Mr. Martel: I suggest you go back to St. Joseph Island—

Mr. Gilbertson: Oh, isn't that great, eh?

Mr. Martel: —because you would never get involved in anything that was meaningful.

Mr. Gilbertson: Is that right?

Mr. Martel: Maybe you could go and peddle some maple syrup.

Mr. Gilbertson: I am an employer and I pay that compensation, too

Mr. Martel: Yes, you're an employer. Go and peddle your maple syrup, will you?

Mr. Gilbertson: I paid that compensation.

Mr. Chairman: Order please! Back to the bill.

Mr. Martel: You haven't got enough income on what you make here, you peddle maple syrup on the side.

Mr. Chairman: Order please!

Mr. Carruthers: Get back to the bill.

Mr. Martel: And we're talking about a pension for industrial workers.

Mr. Gilbertson: And you eat it, too, don't you? And like it.

Mr. J. H. Jessiman (Fort William): Are you moonlighting?

Mr. Gilbertson: Sure!

Mr. Carruthers: You sweet little thing.

Mr. Gilbertson: Sit down!

Mr. Martel: Well, you go and peddle some more maple syrup.

Mr. Gilbertson: You are all through now, why don't you sit down.

Mr. Martel: Your 12 grand isn't enough.

Mr. Reid: Well the level of the debate is on the rise again.

Mr. Martel: Well anyway, we have this sweet little arrangement, Mr. Chairman. So the man is caught. The company doesn't give him his pension; it refuses to, even though it involves 30 or 31 years in some cases.

I sent these cases to the minister. There are 450 on their way. That doesn't include the 400 who have some other type of industrial sickness that wasn't compensated, but have been working part-time.

But what does this clause mean, and I want to come back to that, "in accordance with the impairment of earning capacity."

Their earning capacity is zero, and you won't recognize it. You say: "Well, he's 18 per cent disabled, he's 25 per cent disabled, he's 35 per cent disabled." But he can't get a job anywhere, because in northern Ontario, as even the member from St. Joe's, I am sure would agree, there are very few light duty jobs available. We are involved in heavy industry, whether it's pulp and paper or whether it's mining. The vast majority of work up there is heavy work.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Peddling maple syrup isn't very heavy.

Mr. Martel: Well, no, he wouldn't give it to them.

Mr. Haggerty: A weak mind and a strong back.

Mr. Martel: Now that clause, if I interpret it right, Mr. Minister, would indicate—

Mr. Gilbertson: It takes a lot of work to make it.

Mr. Martel: —that their earning capacity is zero. Are you willing to pay these men maximum benefits, not some phoney percentage that was arrived at?

Just how do you determine whether a man is 35 per cent disabled insofar as his earning capacity is concerned when he can't work? His earning capacity is zero. And yet you interpret it this way.

How do you rationalize getting that, from that wording? It's very clear: "An amount in accordance with the impairment of earning capacity."

That, to me, is clear; but it is always interpreted in favour of whom? The workman? No way. Because the assessment against a particular company, as I understand it, would go up too high. If he can't work, then he must be totally, even if partially, disabled.

Mr. Haggerty: Tell them to go to Canada Pension.

Mr. Martel: What is he doing on the welfare roll, Mr. Chairman, because that's just another way for the Province of Ontario to subsidize industry. We subsidize industry every time we support a man and his family on welfare. The man might be getting 18 per cent or 20 per cent from compensation. Whether he gets welfare, or as we have done just within the last two months, we have put him on FBA because he is a long term disabled and not employable, we in fact are

using the public purse to subsidize industry—because they opt out of their responsibilities.

For a company to expect a man who is injured working for them—after a broken leg or two or three fused discs in his back—to go back to produce to the same capacity that he was doing prior to his injury, is ridiculous.

I'm sure the minister agrees with me that no workman can suffer a severe, crippling accident and be expected to produce to the same degree or the same capacity that he was able to produce prior to his injury. Yet that's what old father Inco wants.

I want to give credit to the rehabilitation people in your department; they really try. You have got some good people in northern Ontario. But you know they just don't have the jobs to retrain people for it because there is no secondary industry. You can't make jobs where they don't exist.

Mr. Stokes: Oh, you could.

Mr. Martel: Well, we could. I would. You people would have problems.

Mr. Ferrier: They've done it sometimes.

Mr. Martel: You people would have problems, because that would infringe on the free enterprise system. I don't have that hangup, you know.

Mr. MacDonald: You could create a lot of jobs.

Mr. Martel: I would infringe like mad. You're bloody right I would. I wouldn't allow 26 per cent unemployment, as the minister has had in his area for three years; not with everything that is there. No way.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: What is your secret?

Mr. Martel: I'd put in government money and I'd start a Crown corporation—yes—with the natural resources that are in my area, whether they be mining, whether they be pulp and paper—I'd start a secondary industry related to what is there. I have no qualms, absolutely none.

Mr. Gilbertson: Why aren't you over here then.

Mr. Martel: You Tories would.

Mr. Carruthers: Why don't you set up your own business?

Mr. Martel: We didn't have \$10 million to fight the last election.

Mr. Reid: I think you're finally—

Mr. MacDonald: You wait until you get the Manitoba results and you'll see what people do when they see a good thing.

Mr. Martel: At least I've all kinds of teachers.

Mr. MacDonald: You wait until the results come out there.

Mr. Carruthers: We saw a good example.

Mr. Martel: I want to tell you that is the problem. If you don't have industry, Mr. Minister, up there—

Mr. MacDonald: It was the Tories who botched that up.

Mr. Martel: And if you can't retrain people—which your people wanted to do; and as I say, for the few jobs that are available they do an excellent job—then what is your alternative? Is it to continue to pay 15 or 18 per cent partial or temporary or total disability and have people end up on the welfare rolls? Do you think we should subsidize the industry that way, Mr. Minister? I don't.

And I am saying that you have a choice. You either put these companies, all of them, in schedule 2—the minister knows what I am talking about. In fact, they then take the responsibility for total retraining. I don't care if it costs dear old Inco three years, or four years of rehabilitation to get a man to upgrade his education, to then retrain him for some type of light work that he could do; it doesn't matter to me. Because in the final analysis, Mr. Minister, either they pay for it or the public purse takes up the task in many, many of the back injuries that occur in northern Ontario.

Every member over there should be supporting me instead of interjecting with stupid comments. They should in fact be supporting me, because they have the same problems in their areas; they can't get men rehabilitated because there are no jobs.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Martel: That's strange. There happens to be a Tory member up in that area called Sault Ste. Marie, and their union just—

Mr. Stokes: Listen, I have news for the member for Algoma, I was in Hornepayne in your riding with you a week ago Saturday and I picked up Workmen's Compensation cases that you couldn't settle.

An hon. member: Let that be a lesson!

Mr. Martel: Isn't it interesting that the representation I have had from the big local in the Soo—from the Soo, not my riding—was on this very point, that they have too many people on the local welfare roll who are there as a result of an industrial accident?

Mr. Minister, we can't hide from that any longer. I expect you to answer as to whether the public is responsible, through welfare, to support a man who was hurt industrially, or whether the onus is on the company where the man was employed? Surely we subsidize industry enough in this country that we don't have to subsidize with inadequate amounts, because welfare certainly is an inadequate amount.

But even then the Province of Ontario and the municipality of Sudbury or the municipality of Sault Ste. Marie should not be picking up the tab to support men who are injured working in those companies there. It is getting increasingly worse and the minister is aware of it—or if the minister isn't, certainly those people at the board are—because they have been getting an increasing number of briefs on this specific topic, that people who were hurt in an industrial accident shouldn't be on the welfare roll.

I just want to briefly wrap it up, Mr. Minister. You have a choice. You can pay what this says: "A proportionate amount in accordance with the impairment," and the impairment in those cases of the back injury is total. They are not able to earn a living. I don't care if you measure it 32 per cent.

I am always amazed at how you come at 32 and not 33 or you get 35 and not 36, but their earning capacity is zero. For you to say he has only got a 35 per cent disability is a lot of nonsense. He can't go out and earn a living. His capacity to earn has been wiped out and he should be paid at that rate in accordance with what this states.

Secondly, with respect to dear old Inco, there has got to be, I hope, a move by this ministry to put them on schedule 2 or lay a heavy on them. And by that I mean you tell them: "Well, gentlemen, we have sent in inspectors and there are all kinds of light duty jobs available providing you want them—they have been there for years; you simply decided to wipe them out in the last two months—or we will put you on schedule 2 where you pay for the total retraining."

Thirdly, I don't think that this minister or this province should be the ones to pick up the tab for people who are hurt in industrial accidents through the welfare offices or through the family benefits branch of the Ministry of Community and Social Services.

Something must be done and it should be done while we are debating this bill, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Ferrier: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to reiterate a few of the comments of my colleague from Sudbury East and say that the enactment of this provision in the Workmen's Compensation Act, if we pass this amendment, is passing one of the most iniquitous and unfair provisions in the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Because this is the clause that enables the board to cut back on a man's benefits to 50 per cent or 25 per cent. What happens so often in an area such as the member for Sudbury East and I represent is that there is no modified work for a man when he begins to get a little bit better. So a doctor has to check a little provision on a medical form and the guy down in the claims department says: "Oh, that form's checked, so in accordance with this provision in the Act, we will cut him down to 50 per cent."

It's supposed to be an incentive to get him back to work. The man goes back to the lumber camp, to the mines or to heavy industry, a man very often with very little education but who has used the strength of his body to perform heavy work and perform it well. And they say: "We haven't got it here for you. You go back home and when you get well enough, we'll take you." So the man has to go for a considerable period of time on half benefit. He still has to meet his expenses, to feed his family and all the rest of it. They say: "Oh, you can go and file an unemployment insurance claim." He goes and does that perhaps, but is still disabled from the accident.

Mr. Young: And then they cut him off compensation!

Mr. Ferrier: Even though in a technical medical sense, I suppose, he's made some improvement, it still doesn't mean that he can go back and do the job that he is trained to do or some other job. He doesn't have the seniority. There are many things that militate against him. If they live in an area where there are working people, I am sure every member of this House has more and more people coming to them with this sense of grievance, that they are being cheated. And I think they are.

I think that this is, as I said, the most iniquitous and unfair provision that is in this Workmen's Compensation Act. To ask us to re-enact it, as we are going to have to do, I just find utterly abhorrent. If I didn't get up

and say some of these things and endorse what the member for Sudbury East said, I couldn't live with my conscience or with my people in my riding.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to prolong this. Quite frankly, I didn't expect that we would have a full-scale debate on the Workmen's Compensation Board. I must agree with my colleagues on the left and far left that the provision for light work is absolutely nonsensical in today's age. It doesn't work, particularly in those areas where one mine or one mill or one industry is the only industry where work is available.

The management of that mine or mill or industry knows that the workman has been injured and that he is liable to further injury because of the weakened condition of his health from the first injury. They do not want to take him back. Often they do not have light duty around the place of work for him to take. Surely it is incumbent upon the minister to do something about this very sad state of affairs where you have the workman who cannot even apply for a small pension and where he cannot find work. He's the man in the middle; he's the man who really suffers. I would support the comments and the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Yorkview.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, along this line, I want to bring to the minister's attention a specific situation in which I find myself time after time where, under the provisions of this Act—we are talking about the section right now—men who are in heavy construction, who have been brought into this country to do that kind of work, are suffering grievously at the hands of this province.

I think of the Italian workman particularly in my area, and we have thousands of them there. He has little education and his knowledge of the English language is minimal, because he is working with his own people day by day and they talk in their own language.

He has been trained for nothing except the heavy work which he's doing in construction. Something happens to his back or to his arm or to his head and he has all parts of the body affected. He gets compensation for a period of time. Then the doctor says he is able to do this light, modified suitable work. So they cut him down to the 50 per cent.

As my colleague has pointed out, he goes back to look for that kind of work. Where in the name of common sense can a person find that kind of work, without the language, without training, except grade 3 or 4, with-

out any particular skills except in construction, which is heavy bone labour?

This is the travesty in the whole situation. So he tries, but he can't find it, and he and his family get along on the 50 per cent. The mortgage payments come due because he has bought a house. These people are thrifty and they want to get ahead and so when they can buy a home they do.

But then after a while, the doctor says, in the next examination: "You're almost better—75 per cent better—so we cut you down to 25 per cent. Go and find that light work."

He still can't find it. It isn't there. The company doesn't have it for him. He's still handicapped by the insurmountable difficulties that are inherent in his background and his lack of training.

All right. We tell him to go to the unemployment insurance office. And this is the travesty, when an official of the Compensation Board will say to him: "Go and register for unemployment insurance." So he goes, and then when he once registers, the compensation people will say: "You now have admitted that you're ready for full time work, so off you go." Now, this kind of thing is inexcusable.

Mr. Martel: He waits for a year for a partial pension.

Mr. Young: And if he doesn't do that he goes on the welfare roll, and, as the hon. member for Sudbury East has pointed out, we then are subsidizing the employer to that extent.

Now Mr. Chairman, the minister must know these things. He must know there is no such thing as light modified work for the heavy construction worker. He's not qualified and yet he's told that his income is going to be cut to 50 to 33 per cent to 25 per cent, whatever it may be, because he is in that proportion able to work.

I remember one instance when we won a case before the appeal tribunal because the board said: "You're 75 per cent disabled." So we simply took the case. I took about three minutes and I spoke to the board and I said: "Who is going to hire a man who is 75 per cent disabled when you have the kind of unemployment we have in this country?" The board saw the sense of it and they awarded him 100 per cent.

I think since that time they have done this on more than one occasion. But there was the absolute absurdity of saying to a man: "You're 75 per cent disabled. We'll only pay you 75 per cent of your compensation."

This—I struggle for words because this awful dealing in fractions is the kind of thing which is destroying the faith of many of these people in the system which we are trying to administer in this province. It's high time we got rid of the fractions and we began to say that as long as a man is disabled for the kind of work he is equipped to do, and until rehabilitation finds him that kind of work, and he is able to back on that work, then I think we should forget the fractions and go ahead and pay him his money.

Mr. Ferrier: Right on; excellent speech!

Mr. Chairman: The hon. minister.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Chairman, I guess on this point we are all pretty well in agreement. We know fully well it's not easy to get a light job for a workman who has been 25 or 50 per cent impaired or disabled. I see it every day in my own area with the high rate of unemployment where we have bodies who are well and willing to work. You can imagine those who have a disability of 25, 50 or 75 per cent cannot find work.

It's not an easy problem for any Minister of Labour—for that matter for any government, because the same criticism has been levelled at different departments in other provinces. I am sure in Manitoba, when the NDP was not in power, they made the same points time and again. The same thing in British Columbia. But today they are in power and they're not doing one iota better than what we're doing here in Ontario. There's your answer.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Why don't you lead?

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: We lead because we're—we still lead, yes. We have the best deal.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: You can't get off the hook that easy, Mr. Minister. There's just no way.

You haven't answered anything. You've just got up and you've wrung your hands and said: "We agree; it's a terrible problem. We know the problem's there, but we're not going to do anything about it."

An hon. member: It's true.

Mr. Martel: "We're not going to do anything about it." That's what you've done. It just doesn't jell. I want some answers. I want to know if the Province of Ontario should,

through the Ministry of Community and Social Services and through the welfare, have to support a man who was injured in an industrial accident? Is that what the minister is saying? I want to know. We will take them one at a time.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: They do get support, at times; when they can't find work actually. Some of the community services, the Ministry of Community and Social Services, and in some cases, I suppose, general welfare or city welfare do help these people.

I have said it many times today, you know, we are talking about compensation; we are not talking about welfare. It is not based on the need; it is a question of right to the injured worker.

Mr. Martel: Right to the injured workman! That is right, a right to the injured workman.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes, according to the degree of impairment.

Mr. Martel: Right, to the degree of impairment. But the municipalities and the province are paying the shot, Mr. Chairman, and those companies wherein the workman was injured are not. Do they not have a responsibility to those workers, because in fact those workers were the ones, and are still the ones, who are making the profits for the companies?

Tell me why the province should be the one responsible for picking up the tab when these men can't go to work? Why should it not be the corporations for whom these men were earning the profits? You know, your priorities are slightly mixed up. Why don't we make them responsible instead of the general taxpayers of the province being responsible? That is who is doing it now. You must concur with that if you take the stance you have now taken.

I presume the minister agrees it is okay to go on welfare then and the companies should be subsidized in yet another manner? The minister doesn't nod; he doesn't dissent. He doesn't like being pinned down.

I think the minister is aware of the problem. I think he is sympathetic but like most politicians he has to look over his shoulder and that is always uncomfortable.

You know, he blames what Manitoba is doing, but this is the richest province in Canada. The Tories are notorious. You brag that you put in 52 per cent of the bill; that you foot 52 per cent of the bill for taxes to run this country. I have heard

it over and over again, from Treasurer after Treasurer—and we have gone through them at the rate of a dime a dozen in the last couple of years. Yet when it comes time to do something for the people—

You are not going to do anything then? The minister, for example, is not going, at least, to say to the companies: "You are responsible; we are going to put you on schedule 2"?

Would the minister consider putting some of these companies on schedule 2 of the Workmen's Compensation Act so that they are totally responsible for retraining, and so that in fact these people can live and ultimately get back in a position to support their families? Why should that be a provincial responsibility? Would the minister consider schedule 2 for the companies that do this?

Mr. Chairman: Are you ready for the question then?

Mr. Martel: No, I am waiting for a reply. I want to know if the minister would consider putting some of these companies on schedule 2 and thus make them ultimately responsible for the total rehabilitation of people who have been injured and cannot go back to regular work?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Chairman, I think the difference between the hon. member for Sudbury East and the member for Stormont is that I have had the experience of seeing both sides. In the city which I represent, of course, we had the unfortunate incident of a large industry which closed down because it was not profitable. For five and six years in a row it showed a deficit; it was in the red and eventually the word came from the headquarters, which were in Europe, that it had to close down. We lost 1,200 jobs within a few weeks and we have never recovered from it.

Mr. Gilbertson: That is the other side of the coin.

Mr. Martel: You can do something about that.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: We are trying hard, and eventually I think we will; and, I would hope, before too many months. But we are doing it gradually. This is what happens to a town.

I am not as familiar perhaps with Sudbury as I am with eastern Ontario, but I am informed that Inco, for instance, pays 95 per cent of all the compensation funds on nickel

production on this assessment, in other words, it means—I wish I could read my notes but I can't—the company pays all its rehabilitation charges whether they are on schedule 2 or schedule 1.

Mr. Martel: My understanding is they are not on schedule 1.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: That is the information I have received, but I will look into it. I wouldn't want any corporation to get away with something which we feel is not fair to the labour of this province; not at all. On the other hand, we don't want to put them out of business.

Mr. Martel: Your colleague is a prime example of letting them get away. The minister is aware that they are at present going to get rid of 400 to 450 men, is he not? They have admitted this to the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Let me clarify it. Their intention is to dump 450 men within the next little while. They don't even have to go to the Minister of Labour to ask to do it.

Mr. Gilbertson: The member is not helping the situation.

Mr. Martel: That is the interesting part. They don't even have to ask you because they force the man to quit! They offer him full-time regular work, in fact the same work he performed prior to his injury.

I will ask the minister: Does the minister really believe that a man who has had a very severe back injury—it might be fused—can go back underground on a jack-leg and do the same type of work he was doing prior to his injury? Does he have the same ability, the same strength to perform that type of work? Yet this is the only work, Mr. Minister, that they are offering him today.

A man was sent to my office last week by a doctor. He had a crushing injury to his arm; the tendons have grown into bone. He was a great big strapping man, bigger than Leo the Lollipop. He must weigh 200 lbs; a big strapping man except that his whole right arm is ruined. He can't lift up a jack-leg with his right arm; he just can't.

They have already told him: "You had better start to look." He has been on a conveyor belt for two years doing a first-rate job. They have told him: "You've got to go back underground." So his doctor sent him to me if I could do something, because there is no way that man can lift that type of machinery. They

won't let him stay on the conveyor belt; they just said: "You go back to full duty."

Well, there is no way. What are we going to do with him? We put him on the welfare roll. He is a man with a family; a big strapping man; proud; hard-working; willing to work—more than willing to work. He is absolutely beside himself at the prospect of ending up on welfare. What do we do with that type of individual? Should he become a ward of FBA? Should he be on general welfare? He doesn't want to be.

Mr. Gilbertson: He will get a job if he is that type of person.

Mr. Martel: Where do you dig those guys up? Where do you dig them up? Is he for real?

Mr. Carruthers: Yes, he is. Really he is.

Mr. Martel: I am not convinced.

But what do we do, Mr. Chairman, with a man like that? Should he become the responsibility of the province if he can't find work? That is what is going to happen.

You know, I hear you Tories, in the latest budget, screaming we have to have budgetary restraints and cutbacks but you are willing to subsidize industry in yet another fashion by paying the welfare, if necessary, for those 450 men because there are no jobs.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): There also happens to be retraining programmes; retrain them.

Mr. Martel: You know, for the member for—

Mr. Morningstar: Welland!

Mr. Martel: Welland! I want to tell the member for Welland, if I might, Mr. Chairman, with your indulgence—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: —that I hear him bellowing like that—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: Well, he just doesn't know what he is talking about in this instance, because what the Compensation Board people tell me—and Mr. MacDonald is under the Speaker's gallery and he could verify it very quickly—is that there are no jobs to retrain people for in northern Ontario. What I get from the board is that you could retrain a man for a job in southern Ontario, but because of the difference in money, the

cost to establish a home in Toronto, it is impossible.

We are not talking about Welland where there is secondary industry. We are talking about an economy that is solely reliant on primary industry. Maybe you haven't noticed that yet.

Mr. Morningstar: One of the most highly industrialized parts of the province.

Mr. Martel: Maybe you haven't been out of Welland long enough. Maybe you should come to the north once. It would do you good, because you wouldn't sit there yapping.

Mr. Chairman: Order please!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: Well, they burn my butt.

Mr. Stokes: If it wasn't for the resources you get from northern Ontario—

Mr. Martel: Welland wouldn't be there. You would have a big canal.

Mr. Morningstar: No.

Mr. Martel: I come back to my point, Mr. Minister. We can't retrain them; there are no jobs there. Now, do they fall on the welfare roll? Or what? Do you not have any oomph?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: Because for years there have been all kinds of light duty jobs available at Inco and Falconbridge, as your staff well knows. And they won't even count this, because they want the men out. It's a simple operation, they want them out.

Mr. Carruthers: Is the Workmen's Compensation Board aware of this?

Mr. Martel: The Workmen's Compensation Board is aware of it.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Martel: They certainly are. They lack any human compassion.

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Provincial Secretary for Justice): What's the point you are trying to make?

Mr. Martel: The point I am trying to make? There are several points I am trying to make for the minister.

Mr. Bounsall: Go through it again for him. Right from the start.

Mr. Martel: The clause of the bill says: "And for temporary partial disability, a proportionate amount in accordance with the impairment of earning capacity." And if a man can't work, should he be entitled to 100 per cent? Do you think he should?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No; the point you are trying to make.

Mr. Martel: The point I am making is that I don't think the province should pay welfare.

An hon. member: It has all been said before.

Mr. Carruthers: We have been over it 16 times.

Mr. Chairman: Order please!

Mr. Martel: I am saying that the—

An hon. member: It's been said before.

Mr. Martel: It might be repetitive, but all the minister has done is to rub his hands and say it is a problem and Manitoba is not doing anything about it, and then he sat down. But he didn't talk about a solution, did he; in any way, shape or form?

What I am trying to elicit from the minister is some solution, not just a wringing of the hands, and saying it is all bad in Manitoba. This is the richest province. I want to know what he is going to do about his growing problem. Maybe he will reply then.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Well, Mr. Chairman, the member knows fully well, if he is looking for jobs for people who have to find light jobs, that you're not going to find the jobs if they are not there. I can tell him that we do have co-operation from many other employers.

Mr. Martel: Oh, right!

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes, in the automobile industries, for instance, we have this kind of co-operation where employers will give them a light job. It may be a special case around Sudbury.

But there is one thing though that he forgot to mention. Every cent that the Workmen's Compensation Board pays for the rehabilitation of Inco workers is charged to and paid by Inco, if they are on schedule 1 or schedule 2.

But how can you ask the Minister of Labour to say: "You've got to provide light

jobs in Sudbury." I can't even do that in my own city.

Mr. Martel: Well, it is my information, Mr. Minister, in talking with people from the Workmen's Compensation Board, that Inco is not paying the full rehabilitation.

Mr. Chairman: Order please, the question was answered.

Mr. Martel: I am talking about people, Mr. Chairman—I am talking about people in authority down at the board. They tell me that Inco is not paying the full shot for rehabilitation.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Well, that is their memo here.

Mr. Martel: I am sorry, one of them came to have lunch with me within the last two weeks.

Mr. Carruthers: You had lunch with him.

Mr. Martel: My colleague from Sudbury and I met with an official of that department, and we had lunch.

An hon. member: Who bought?

Mr. Martel: He did. He is on a tab.

Mr. Gilbertson: Big-hearted Inco again.

Mr. G. Nixon (Dovercourt): Free-loading again!

Mr. Martel: He tells me that Inco, in fact, is not paying the full tab for rehabilitation. I would like to know who is right, the minister or Mr. MacDonald. Maybe Mr. MacDonald could advise us as to whether or not Inco pays the full shot for rehabilitation. My understanding is it doesn't. The minister says they do and people in his rehab department say they don't.

Mr. Carruthers: What did the member have for lunch?

Mr. Martel: I had a beer.

Mr. G. Nixon: Is that all?

Mr. Martel: That's all. I am a light eater.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Hamilton East.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, this situation does exist also in southwestern Ontario. It is well known that if an injured workman is put off on a basis of percentage disability, he just has trouble getting employment.

It is a fact that once it is known that he has had a compensation case, his application does not get consideration whatsoever. What we have to do is to find some way to put added pressure, more incentive, or whichever word you want to use, on industry to stop the blacklisting of a person who has been established on a compensation claim and give him some recognition.

The minister has referred to other provinces, and taken credit for the fact that he feels that Ontario has one of the best Workmen's Compensation programmes in North America. You can say that may be true, but it always seems that we just catch up and then we are left behind. Sometime or other, Ontario, as one of the most industrialized and one of the richest provinces or states in North America, should at least sometimes take the lead. I think this is something that should give them the right to take the lead.

Has the minister obtained a copy of the task force report from Judge Alistair Muir of Moose Jaw, Sask., set up in November, 1971, by Labour Minister Gordon Snyder of Saskatchewan, who tabled the report in April of this year? Has the minister had a copy of that report? He is going to see before this year is out Ontario may be so far behind in enlightened legislation in regard to injured workmen that he won't be able to give us the same story when he comes back next year.

On this subject we are talking about now, one of the key recommendations of the report involves a completely new compensation system with increased benefits. It involves the payment of two types of benefits, a flat rate related to the type of injury or extensive disability, and an income maintenance allowance to ensure that an injured worker who returns to a lesser paying job, or no job at all, still receives 75 per cent of his former salary. That's the subject we are talking about now.

If we make the industries in this province pay 75 per cent of his compensation until he finds a job, they'll start to rehire them or they will come to some conclusion, if you make them pay the shot.

The reason they won't take them back is you don't make them pay the shot. One can assume why. When a guy who is off on a temporarily disability he gets 75 per cent of his wages and is then said to be 20 per cent disabled. He is thrown into the market and he can't get a job. If he could get a job, under our Act they will pick up the differ-

ence between his wages and 75 per cent of it. But he just can't get a job, so he gets nothing. He has then to end up on welfare, as has been said many times.

I have done some research to find out how many are getting welfare as well as their small pittance of a pension, and there is quite a number of them. This is what has to be done. You are going to have to look to industry. You are going to have to start and co-operate in both the retraining and rehab programmes and in finding them work.

Under the rehab programmes, you know as well as I do, that your rehab people won't consider one for retraining if he hasn't got something like grade 12, unless there are relative qualifications in some job that they can fit him into, because industry just won't take him unless he has grade 12 and most of them don't. Therefore your rehab doesn't look at them. They will go and see them and build up their hopes and ask them what they would like to be, but they will just keep saying to them you won't qualify.

The whole nub of the thing comes down to the fact that we have got to say to the industry that we are going to keep on paying these people 75 per cent of their entitlement until they get a job. It might mean a little more of an imposition on this department in terms of policing; but it has to be done, because there is too much suffering in terms of income and on a psychological basis as far as an injured workman is concerned. I am sure that if this kind of a recommendation is put into effect in Saskatchewan based on that report—and I think it will be, along with several others, which I won't read now and take up time because they are not relative to this particular section—but that is the way we have to make industry pay—

Mr. Chairman: Order please! The member has used up all the time there is right now.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): I would move that the committee rise and report, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: I wonder if I might ask, are we ready for this question first? Can we place the question on this particular amendment?

Those in favour of Mr. Bounsall's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay." In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Shall we stack this one too? Agreed.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, when you interrupted my comments you said we had

now come to the end of the time, that it was time to adjourn. I took that to mean I couldn't speak any longer because we were going to adjourn, but then you put the vote. Okay, I will agree with it, and I won't argue, but I want to assure you I will raise this question at some length under the next proper order under compensation.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves the committee rise and report.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House reports one bill with a certain amendment and progress on another and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): Mr. Speaker, before I move the adjournment of the House I would like to say that tomorrow we will proceed to the conclusion of these two bills,

Bills 126 and 127, to be followed by item 11 and item 12. Then, I trust, it will be followed by items 3, 4, 5 and 8.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves the adjournment of the House.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Before that motion to adjourn is put, items 11 and 12 are marked on the order paper as "not printed."

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Before the motion is put, may I ask the House leader if we get through this are we going to go on with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food either tomorrow afternoon or tomorrow evening, specifically tomorrow evening?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I would expect not, and I would expect that on Friday morning we would deal with the budget debate.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, June 7, 1973

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE NATURE

OF THE HEAVENS

AND OF THE EARTH

AND OF THE MIND

AND OF THE HEART

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1973

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Our visitors today in the east gallery are students from Johnson Central School of Desbarats and McNab Public School of Arnprior; in the west gallery there is a group of ladies from Middlesex North and students from Centennial Senior Public School of Brampton. At 3 o'clock we will be joined in the east gallery by students from Bellemore Public School of Binbrook, and in the west gallery, students from Huttonville Public School of Huttonville, hosting students from Stittsville Public School of Stittsville.

Statements by the ministry.

Hon. W. G. Davis (Premier): Mr. Speaker, before making a statement I would like to inform the House that a day or so ago on behalf of the people and government of the province I sent a telegram to Her Royal Highness Princess Anne extending to her our warmest good wishes on her engagement. I am sure that other hon. members in this House would want to share in that telegram—

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Let's make it unanimous.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): Unanimous consent.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —recognizing as we do, the very strong relationship between this province and our systems here and, of course, the United Kingdom and the monarchy.

Mr. Speaker, I have a statement and I would ask the members opposite to exercise their usual degree of patience. It is not a short statement, but it is one that I believe to be highly significant.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): The Premier is resigning, is he?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Not today.

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): We all look forward to the day.

ONTARIO ENERGY POLICY

Hon. Mr. Davis: I should like to comment, Mr. Speaker, on the urgent need for a national energy policy. But first there are some considerations affecting the administration of energy in this province with which I would like to deal.

I should like, Mr. Speaker, to introduce five bills to the Legislature and to table three documents. The five bills are as follows: An Act to amend the Power Commission Act; An Act to amend the Ontario Energy Board Act; the Ministry of Energy Act, 1973; An Act to repeal the Power Control Act; An Act to amend the Power Commission Insurance Amendment Act, 1973.

The documents which I am tabling are as follows: Ontario Hydro's proposed generation development programme 1977-1982; secondly, the Task Force Hydro report No. 4 entitled, "Hydro in Ontario: Financial Policy and Rates"; thirdly, a report directed to me bearing upon energy policy needs in Ontario and prepared by my parliamentary assistant, the member for Chatham-Kent (Mr. McKeough).

Mr. Speaker, the Acts to repeal the Power Control Act and to amend the Power Commission Insurance Amendment Act, 1973, are housekeeping measures only and require no further comment at this time.

Three of the Acts and all of the documents do require brief comment, however.

First, the amendments to the Power Commission Act designated Ontario Hydro as a corporation rather than a commission in recognition of the argument advanced by Task Force Hydro that the corporate designation and the concept of a board of directors is appropriate to Ontario Hydro's re-defined role and its new relationship to the government.

Under these amendments Ontario Hydro will, very properly, continue to be accountable to the Legislature. It will continue to be charged with delivering power at cost and with serving the best interests of all the people of this province. The corporate structure, however, will emphasize Hydro's operational independence and strengthen its abil-

ity to be progressive and to conduct its affairs in accordance with the best principles of enlightened commercial enterprise.

At the same time this Act, in conjunction with others being introduced today, will permit the government to develop an overall policy for energy within which Ontario Hydro would operate. No longer is it appropriate for policy for electrical energy to be made without reference to policy on other forms of energy.

I should underline that Hydro's new corporate structure will not impair the fundamental relationship which it has always enjoyed with the municipally owned distribution utilities.

Some weeks ago, Mr. Speaker, I announced that the government would work with those concerned to assess the appropriateness of the boundaries of local electrical commissions in order to provide the best service within a given area. Further, I stated that in areas where regional government has been or is to be established, each local circumstance would be evaluated to determine the appropriate tier of regional government to which a local electrical commission should relate.

I am pleased to be able to announce today that the membership and terms of reference for the executive committee for the restructuring of public utilities have been established and that the committee will begin its work shortly. In brief, this committee will be responsible for developing principles and guidelines within which the restructuring will take place across the province. I anticipate the committee will complete its work by the fall of this year at which time detailed technical studies and restructuring at the local level can get under way.

I should emphasize, Mr. Speaker, the importance of this project and the commitment the government has made for local involvement in the individual studies which will commence once the overall guidelines have been established. I should also say that where similar studies are now in progress it is our hope that these can be integrated in to this province-wide study.

Mr. Speaker, the government has accepted the concept of rate review for electricity rates as recommended by Task Force Hydro in its report on Hydro in Ontario: Financial Policy and Rates. I am tabling that report today and commend it to the attention of hon. members. This report deals with an enormously complex topic; it suggests a new approach to the establishment of electricity rates which would involve public participa-

tion while enabling Hydro to maintain financial stability.

The Energy Board Act will be amended to extend the responsibilities of the Ontario Energy Board to include a review of Ontario Hydro rates. At the same time the size of the board will be enlarged to enable it to deal effectively with its new responsibilities.

Mr. Speaker, we can be justifiably proud of Ontario Hydro's excellent performance as a public utility. Its record is equalled by few utilities in North America and around the world, and envied by many. That we have been well served by Ontario Hydro and the municipal electrical commissions should not be overlooked or taken for granted. Its record is the result of people dedicated to serving the public and they have served it well.

We must not be complacent, however, and we must be prepared to make adjustments. It is with this in mind that the amendments to the Power Commission Act and the Energy Board Act are being introduced today.

The government is dedicated to ensuring adequate supplies of electricity at cost to the people of Ontario. To achieve that goal requires careful planning. Mr. Speaker, I am tabling today an example of the kind of planning required, namely a copy of Ontario Hydro's generation development programme for the period 1977-1982.

While it is the government's intention that such programmes be reviewed in future by the Ontario Energy Board, in conjunction with applications for rate changes, the necessary machinery is not yet in place and will not be for some months. As a consequence, the government has decided not to hold up vital decisions which must be made now if we are to ensure continuity of supply in the future, by waiting for the necessary review machinery.

The government approves in principle this programme, subject to the usual individual project approval procedures, so that Ontario Hydro can proceed with detailed planning. In addition the programme will be referred to the Ontario Energy Board for review and as a basis for evaluating Ontario Hydro rates.

Mr. Speaker, I have tabled, for your consideration, a report on energy prepared by the member for Chatham-Kent, my parliamentary assistant. This report is the product of an intensive study and shows a keen awareness and understanding of the issues facing us today in the field of energy. It is my hope and expectation that this report will be reviewed and debated by members of the Legis-

lature when these bills are brought before the House.

When I asked the member to take on this task, I requested that he recommend an administrative and policy structure which would best serve the people of Ontario relative to the supply, security and price of energy.

As you will recollect, the advisory committee on energy proposed that a Ministry of Energy should be formed. For reasons which the member has enunciated in his report, and has elaborated in conversations with me, he felt that at this time an energy secretariat should be established reporting to the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development (Mr. Lawrence).

I esteem and respect his views. I am, however, persuaded that the concerns that relate to energy and the critical importance of energy to the life of this province would best be served by the establishment of a new ministry.

Mr. Sargent: It can't be any worse than the one we've got.

Hon. Mr. Davis: The member's report proposes action which, while directed to an energy secretariat, can be applied equally to a ministry. It is my view that these proposals form the basis for a new Ontario energy policy.

The provincial government has shown foresight in the matter of energy. Long before the problems of energy and price had intensified, this government had correctly read the trends and had put its technical and professional people to work.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Congratulations.

Hon. Mr. Davis: But in spite of the foresight and preparedness of the government of Ontario, I would be less than frank if I failed to warn hon. members that I am deeply concerned as to the security of supply of energy and at a reasonable price. This concern stems from a policy vacuum in Ottawa and the inappropriateness for these times of what is called our national energy policy.

In my view a national energy policy is an energy policy that best serves the people of Canada—the national interest and not some other nation.

On March 9 of this year, the member for Chatham-Kent made a speech in Sarnia in which he proposed that a three-price system for natural gas should be considered—a price

for the producing province, a higher price for other provinces of Canada and a higher price for the export market.

The federal Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources promptly announced that the government of Canada would not become involved in natural gas pricing. He suggested that price "would be settled by negotiation between the producers and the consumers."

I would ask this question, Mr. Speaker: Whether this statement was really intended to serve the national interest? If it was, it did not long survive the pressures of reality. On May 17, in the House of Commons, the same federal minister announced that a two-price system for oil and oil products, designed to prevent Canadian consumers from bearing the cost of the US energy shortage, was being given close scrutiny by the federal government.

I find myself, Mr. Speaker, increasingly wondering what nationhood and national policy means to the present government of Canada. I think it is reasonable to conclude that one of the prime objectives of a federal union such as that of Canada is to achieve a whole—

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): What is the Premier's French policy? Is he with Diefenbaker or Stanfield?

Mr. Roy: The Premier was so concerned that he put on a seven per cent tax.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Why does the Premier always blame those terrible guys in Ottawa?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I'm not saying they are terrible. I think it is a very important issue. Very important.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): Why don't the members be quiet?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I think it is reasonable to conclude—

Mr. Sargent: The Premier's on a real to-boggan slide and he is blaming Ottawa.

Mr. Speaker: Order

Hon. Mr. Davis: —that one of the prime objectives of a federal union such as that of Canada is to achieve a whole that is greater than the sum of its parts. One of the things that it offers the constituent provinces is access to a large, national, free-trade area.

Indeed this is made explicit by section 121 of the British North America Act which states in part:

All articles of growth, produce or manufacture of any one of the provinces shall . . . be admitted free into each of the other provinces.

Certainly this section of the constitution must have a relevance to differential pricing of natural resources as between the producing and consuming provinces within the federal state. Irrespective of what the legal interpretation may prove to be, the intent, in my view, is crystal clear.

And as for the legal interpretation, I quote with approval the statement in the report of the member for Chatham-Kent that reads as follows:

In a federal state such as Canada, it should not be necessary to explicitly state that the interests of the component parts must be subordinated to the interests of the whole. If there is a difference of opinion as to the national interest, implying a difference of interpretation as to the terms of the constitution of the nation, the seeking of a judgement as to the constitutionality of an action is to support the national interest.

I note with approval also the member for Chatham-Kent's proposal that Ontario should take such steps as are necessary to test the constitutionality of actions relative to the terms of trade in energy that have been taken or are proposed by the government of Alberta and that are not in the national interest.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Well, well.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I hasten to add that this action could be a direct activity by this province or it could be success in pressing the government of Canada to recognize its clear responsibility in the area of energy policy.

Clearly, it is not enough for the Prime Minister of Canada to state, as he is reported to have done a few weeks ago, that the price of natural gas is a problem which Ontario and Alberta must settle between themselves. Is this national leadership? Does this show an understanding or concern for the national interest? I think not.

Mr. Roy: What about the seven per cent tax?

Hon. Mr. Davis: The responsibility of the government of Canada is perfectly clear.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): Is the Premier aspiring to some office?

Mr. Lewis: He is rounding up delegate votes with this speech; that's what he is doing. He is testing people. Loughheed has got a contest on his hands.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Not in Alberta.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): The Premier is bringing the member for Chatham-Kent in and he is moving out.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: The Premier is not becoming energy minister; he is only the Premier.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Alberta and Ontario are members of this federal union. Alberta has gas and petroleum and Ontario historically has been a major buyer. That Alberta can enhance its provincial income by sharply increasing the price to Ontario is as obvious as the fact that the improved economic circumstances in Alberta will be achieved through the direct deterioration of economic circumstances in this province. But this involves more than Alberta and Ontario, because these deteriorations and offsetting improvements cannot fail to have an impact on the national federation.

The desire of Alberta to build an industrial base that will continue to sustain its economy and employ its people after the hydrocarbon resources have been fully exploited is, from our standpoint, completely understandable. That there must be increases in price that relate to increases in costs is, in no sense, a legal or moral contravention of the intent of Confederation. We do not suggest that it is and that is not what we are talking about.

Canada has large available and potential energy sources. The United States has a crisis in terms of presently available energy supplies. The pressure of demand within that country has had two measurable and obvious effects: It has resulted in a strong upward pressure on prices; it has encouraged the international oil companies to range widely in search of petroleum in remote and costly areas, including Canada's Arctic regions. Alberta, understandably, feels it should benefit from this imported crisis or, at a minimum, not receive a lower price than will be paid to the government of Canada for resources in the Territories.

Production costs, however, Mr. Speaker, have not risen in proportion to the proposed price increase. In insisting on building the

anticipated prices of a decade from now into the prices of today, Alberta is driving up the cost of gas and petroleum to all Canadian consumers. The small fraction of the proposed increase goes to the people of Alberta and the big fraction passes as a windfall profit to the international petroleum companies.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Surely, Mr. Speaker, there is an Alice-in-Wonderland quality in all of this!

Mr. Lewis: There certainly is!

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Through the Looking Glass.

Mr. Lewis: Take a look at your resources tax through Alice in Wonderland.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Well, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Martel: Just \$16 million in Ontario last year.

Hon. Mr. Davis: How does this fit with the national—

Mr. Lewis: It verges on Ripley!

Hon. Mr. Davis: How does this fit with the national industrial strategy, assuming we have one? And is it integral to whatever may emerge eventually as our national energy policy in Canada, that the international oil companies should be permitted to write the music that we are obliged to play?

Mr. Martel: The pot calling the kettle black.

Hon. Mr. Davis: As a case in point, as recently as March—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It has more juice than the Premier's usual speeches.

Hon. Mr. Davis: The member likes this better, does he?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes.

Mr. Reid: The same old nonsense, though.

Hon. Mr. Davis: See, the leader likes it better. He agrees with it. As a case in point—

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): This is going to be known as the Walrus and the Carpenter speech. The Premier is the walrus and the member for Chatham-Kent is the carpenter.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I would say this, that I have always regarded carpentry as a very

honest and creative profession, and I would say this for my parliamentary assistant, he is extremely creative as well as being extremely able.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Davis: As a case in point, as recently as March of this year, the chairman of the National Energy Board advised the natural resources committee of the House of Commons in Ottawa that Canadian natural gas was being sold to consumers in the United States at a price that was significantly below the price being paid by American consumers for alternative sources of energy. After selling natural gas at bargain prices to American consumers, the apparent proposal is to recoup from Ontario consumers.

Mr. Speaker, the price system clearly should not be permitted to undermine the solid industrial base of Ontario and Quebec, if only because both represent an industrial presence which enriches all of Canada. At the same time, the understandable aspirations of Alberta should not be frustrated. But to satisfy those aspirations calls for not an inter-provincial solution but a national solution. Ontario, like Alberta, is awaiting national leadership.

Mr. Martel: It has been a long time.

Hon. Mr. Davis: If it is not forthcoming, the governments of Ontario and Alberta, in the public interest, must try to contribute some coherence to industrial and energy planning in Canada. If that means our two provinces must test the constitution in front of the courts we cannot avoid it.

I do not wish that there should be any misunderstanding as to what I am saying.

Mr. Lewis: There's not.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I am announcing very firmly our determination that there should be a reference to the courts and a decision as to the legal intent of the constitution on this matter. We are doing so in the interests of this nation, and we are doing so to fill the lack of leadership at the national level.

We fully acknowledge that—

Mr. Sargent: Better put your name in the ring.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Listen, the member for Downsview will support this, I am sure. So will the member for Sarnia.

Mr. Singer: I have been trying to get a policy from the Premier for a long time. Is

the Provincial Secretary for Justice (Mr. Kerr) going to issue the writ?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I don't know.

We acknowledge that Alberta, and all other provinces in Canada, share the same claim we are asserting as Canadians to the natural resources of Canada. Ontario has rich resources—uranium, nickel, copper, iron ore. We insist that resources in Ontario are Canadian resources, with all that this connotes. Only secondly should they be available to the markets of the world.

Mr. Martel: If the government would only stop giving them away.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): They are not controlled by Canadians.

Hon. Mr. Davis: In terms of prices for these resources, we are well content to support the national interest through supporting the best interests of our sister provinces in Canada in the disposition, at a reasonable price, of the resources that chance to fall within Ontario's borders.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): The Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. Bernier) will remember that.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I remember it well, and I want to say this to the hon. member, this statement required a great deal of very careful thought. I hope he understands the implications of what is being said.

Mr. Stokes: I am just telling the Minister of Natural Resources.

Hon. Mr. Davis: The readiness of this province, Mr. Speaker, to support the broad interests of nationhood are not a sudden inspiration born of the problems of energy supply. We have supported the policy of making equalization payments to the less economically favoured regions of Canada for decades past.

We readily accepted the cost to Ontario users of the national oil policy of 1961, which was designed to ensure there would be the rich Ontario market for the products of the oilfields of Alberta. We supported the building of a pipeline to connect the Alberta gas fields to consumers in central Canada at a time when cheaper gas was available from the United States.

When we brought forward legislation designed to reduce the export of concentrates and minerals in a relatively unprocessed state, we required that the additional pro-

cessing should be done in this country. The mining companies are fully able to satisfy the requirements of our legislation by processing in any province of Canada ore that has been produced in Ontario.

Mr. Singer: Here comes Peter now with his army.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Once again our preoccupation is with the national interest. Canada, as a nation, has a vested interest in secure supplies of energy at a reasonable price. We must achieve both goals and not do it at the expense of the producing regions. We must do it without confrontation or tension.

Mr. Lewis: The minister is producing a lot of tension today.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I have said before, and I now repeat, that we should have a national conference and the representatives of all of the people of Canada should jointly address themselves to these problems. Nothing that has happened since I made that proposal has encouraged me to alter my view.

In recent days reports have been prominent in the newspapers of the inability of American automobile owners to gain needed supplies of gasoline. The United States is deeply concerned as to security of supply of energy. All the projections visualize a steep rise in prices for petroleum and natural gas.

The seriousness of a real crisis in energy—whether this relates to supply or price—is difficult, Mr. Speaker, to exaggerate. Energy is crucial to our industries and to the employment of our people. It is a vital necessity for the physical comfort and well-being and, indeed, the physical survival of the people of this country.

Canada is in the remarkably fortunate position that it has large reserves of fossil fuels. Supplies are concentrated in certain regions.

Obviously the owners of this energy must receive an appropriate return for the sale of this non-renewable resource. Supplies are regional, but the demand, and I believe the interest, is national.

The users of that resource must have access to this energy at a price that is reasonable in terms of all concerned and that is not unduly influenced by the style of life or management of energy resources in other nations of the world. To permit the impact of problems from abroad to determine supply and price in Canada is to permit the management of our own economy and our own lifestyle to be

transferred to other hands beyond the borders of this country.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, come, come. What about the mining sector? What about secondary manufacturing?

Hon. Mr. Davis: No one can reasonably expect the design of an effective national policy to be easy. World prices and projected future prices do influence current prices in Canada for domestic resources. Alberta, as I have observed, must not be placed in a disadvantageous position relative to the return it gains from its indigenous and non-renewable resources. But Canada must not be placed in a position that results in the serious disruption of its industries. Energy is absolutely fundamental to the life of the nation. The problem I emphasize, Mr. Speaker, is national. The policy must be national.

While the first responsibility of this government and this Legislature is to think of the people of Ontario, I am now urging that all of us think of the welfare of Canada. To think regionally or parochially is inappropriate in this context. To think of the short-term expedient is to prejudice the long-term welfare of Canada.

This problem must be soberly addressed by Canadians of goodwill in all parts of this country, by all parties of Canada and at all levels of government. Any expedient, Mr. Speaker, that falls short of such a full national commitment will be inadequate.

Thank you.

EXPANSION OF PARK FACILITIES IN BRUCE AREA

Hon. L. Bernier (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce a decision of the government to increase public park facilities in the Bruce county area along the Lake Huron shore.

For the past several years, increasing public pressure on the facilities of the 550-acre Inverhuron Park has made it clear that additional park space would be required to serve the needs of the public by expanding overnight camping facilities, as well as those required for day use.

As I previously indicated to this House, officials of my ministry have held discussions with representatives of Ontario Hydro with a view to embarking upon a joint programme both to meet these goals and, as well, to provide Hydro with the necessary green belt

area it needs to surround the enlarged nuclear hydro facilities announced today.

An agreement has been reached whereby Ontario Hydro will join with my ministry in acquiring 1,800 acres of land at MacGregor Point, approximately 10 miles north of Inverhuron Park, near the community of Port Elgin.

The new park is expected to be fully operational by 1975. Until then, Inverhuron Park will remain open to the public as an overnight camping area.

After 1975, the swimming and picnic areas and open park space now occupied by campers will remain available to the public free of charge.

My ministry will continue to maintain the facility although the land will be owned by Ontario Hydro.

The new park will contain more than three times the acreage of the existing Inverhuron Park which will permit my ministry to develop a larger and more elaborate park facility than has been available to the public in Bruce county.

At the present time, approximately 500 acres required for the MacGregor Point site are already owned by my ministry. The remaining lands to be acquired will be purchased in the near future.

Those presently occupying cottage lots in the MacGregor Point area who wish to sell their lots to the government may do so immediately. Others, who wish to continue their occupancy, will be permitted to do so under an arrangement to be established between the cottage owners and the government.

AMENDMENTS TO LIQUOR LAWS

Hon. J. T. Clement (Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations): Mr. Speaker, on Nov. 24 last year I announced to the House that my ministry was undertaking a fundamental review of Ontario's liquor legislation.

At that time the members of this House were invited to participate in the review, as well as citizens' groups, beverage alcohol producers, licensees and other interested parties.

A review of the liquor policy is still continuing. However, I would like to announce to the House today my intention to introduce amendments to the Liquor Licence and Liquor Control Acts to deal with some of the more pressing problems that we have encountered to date.

The amendments we are proposing have not been designed to increase consumption of alcoholic beverages but rather to eliminate some of the inequities that exist under the current legislation.

At present the ordinary citizen who is not a member of a private club often does not have the same access to licensed premises as the private club member. To remove this inequity, one of the amendments that will be announced today will permit the licensing of public recreational facilities such as golf, curling and skiing clubs in all areas of the province as well as private clubs—

Mr. Shulman: Does the minister think that won't increase consumption?

Hon. Mr. Clement: —which already have licensing privileges. Other amendments to the Liquor Licence Act will permit the licensing of canteens in universities, convalescent homes, police messes, old age homes and similar institutions throughout Ontario.

Mr. Shulman: The government will need \$100 million for the increase in alcoholism.

Hon. Mr. Clement: The proposed amendment to the Liquor Control Act will permit the Liquor Control Board to issue voluntary identification cards for young adults. Having lowered the drinking age to 18, I think it is also our responsibility to assist in making that age limit enforceable.

Briefs submitted to us have demonstrated that identifying individuals who have attained the age of 18 years has become a serious problem to the operators of licensed premises.

Licensees can lose their livelihood if they fail to identify properly customers who are not of legal drinking age. As a consequence, licensees have sometimes refused to serve those who have a right to service under the existing legislation because identification was either not available or believed to be false.

In response to submissions from both parties involved in these difficulties, we have agreed to set up a system of voluntary identification cards which will be made available at a large number of Ontario liquor stores.

As our review of liquor legislation continues, I hope to be able to introduce further amendments to our liquor legislation and complete our deliberations as soon as possible.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SHORELINE PROPERTY ASSISTANCE ACT

Hon. J. W. Snow (Minister of Government Services): Mr. Speaker, I know many of the hon. members have been inquiring regarding the printed copies of the Act covering shoreline property assistance. These have now been forwarded to the municipalities along with a memorandum from the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. I have made arrangements today, Mr. Speaker, to have the pages place a copy of the Act and regulations on each member's desk.

Mr. Speaker: Oral questions. The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

ONTARIO ENERGY POLICY

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I regret the Premier is not available to answer questions on his lengthy statement.

Mr. Roy: Energy is too important for the Premier.

An hon. member: Ask the member for Chatham-Kent.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Perhaps you could indicate to me, sir, which of the ministers might be best equipped to comment on it? I would presume it would be the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development, but I also have the very strong feeling that only the parliamentary assistant had anything to do with the establishment of policy and the writing of the finer points in the speech.

Perhaps you could help me, Mr. Speaker, in indicating who the question should be directed to?

Mr. Roy: Energy is too important for the Provincial Secretary.

An hon. member: What did he say?

Mr. Speaker: I must assure the hon. member I am not certain. I think he must choose the—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Then we'll just take a shot at the barn door, and—

Mr. Sargent: Pick a number!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —I'll direct the question to the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development.

Mr. Roy: He doesn't want it; he doesn't want anything to do with it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Can he indicate what the timetable will be before the government will decide that, in fact, the national policy vacuum is not being corrected in the view of this government, and will take action to enter into a legal test of the right of the Province of Alberta to set the cost of natural gas energy?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: I presume, Mr. Speaker, that the timetable will depend entirely upon the response of the federal government and the Province of Alberta to the policy statement just made this afternoon.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary: Can the minister indicate what sort of a response would be expected which would cause Ontario to hesitate in entering into the suit that the Premier has threatened in this statement? Would it be necessary for the government of Canada to say, "Yes, we are prepared to set prices for all Canadians for the payment of natural gas taken from our own resources"?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: As I recall the statement, the Premier categorically reasserted his request for a national conference on the subject. I don't know that they are necessarily exclusive, but my understanding of that was that if a national policy could be arrived at, the position of Ontario would not require litigation at this point.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary: That means that if a conference is called, then the Premier will not direct his legal officers to proceed with the suit on behalf of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: I can't say that, Mr. Speaker, because the calling of a conference is not the same as the establishment of a national policy.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Again, supplementary: Are we to assume then that this statement is just some sort of political sabre-rattling, or is the government prepared to go forward with a suit unless specific action is taken by the government of Canada, and if so, what is the specific action?

Mr. Sargent: Right. Right.

Mr. Roy: Why is the Premier not here to answer questions?

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): He'll be back; he'll be back.

Mr. Sargent: Get him back in here!

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Mr. Speaker, I think the statement is pretty clear, and that is the

assertion by this government that if the government of Canada does not provide the leadership and the policy required, then we will litigate.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, by way of supplementary, could the secretary tell us why we are deprived of the presence of the Premier when he has delivered what he, at least, believes is a very serious and important policy statement, and why he favours this House with only 23 minutes of his attendance today, which is in keeping with his terrible attendance record over the last month and one-half? In fact, for this week—

An hon. member: Hip hip for the Legislature!

Mr. Singer: —he was in for 33 minutes on Monday, he wasn't in at all on Tuesday—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order. Order.

Mr. Singer: —and he was in for no time on Wednesday.

Mr. Sargent: You don't want to hear it, eh?

Mr. Singer: Would the secretary tell us why the Premier treats the Legislature with disdain?

Mr. Speaker: I think this is not a proper question to direct to the secretary.

Mr. Singer: Well, who can give that answer.

Mr. Speaker: I think it's not a proper question for this question period.

Mr. Roy: I have a supplementary, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, which I trust won't be taken out of the question period time—

Mr. Speaker: Any points of order during the question period constitute part of the question period.

Mr. Lewis: Ah, here comes the Premier; then we don't have to pursue this point.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, if I might direct the questions to the only man over there who apparently—

Mr. Singer: We'll start over again.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —knows for sure what he was talking about, and perhaps we'll get some clarification.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What action by the government of Canada is necessary that would make the Premier decide that it was not necessary for Ontario to proceed with legal action that would attempt to forestall the Province of Alberta from controlling the price of natural gas coming from its own resources? Would it be enough that a conference be called or is it necessary that the government of Canada take over the fixing of these prices for Canadian utilization?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I don't think it would be a question necessarily of the government of Canada; I would think it would be a national policy that would put the national interest in proper perspective and put it first.

I can't suggest to the government of Canada how it might best develop and administer a national policy as it relates to energy. I think, of course, one mechanism would be through the National Energy Board. If there were a national policy. I think the National Energy Board could quite effectively deal with it.

But I don't think that at this stage Ontario is suggesting to the federal government how it might be done. I think it is suggesting—I hope it was fairly clear in the statement—that some form of national policy is absolutely essential. The structure or the mechanics, in my view, Mr. Speaker, are matters that can be sorted out.

What we need at this moment is a recognition by the federal government that to say that Alberta and Ontario—with a resource as important to us and the rest of Canada as natural gas and oil—will negotiate as between producer and consumer within a federated country like Canada, I say with respect, Mr. Speaker, is not appropriate.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary: How can the Premier, having put forward policies in the two years of his premiership that have allowed the continued exportation of our natural resources for manufacture in the United States, accuse the government of Canada, as he did on page 11 of his statement, of having a national energy policy which is designed not in our national interest, but in the interest of some other nation, which must mean, obviously the United States? Surely that is an irresponsible statement?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, with respect, it is not irresponsible at all. I made it very clear in my statement—

Mr. Bullbrook: It is hypocritical.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It is not hypocritical. I am saying—

Mr. Lewis: It is Alice in Wonderland, that is what it is.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I would say, Mr. Speaker, let's take uranium as an energy source that we have in this province—

Mr. Foulds: The Premier has already given up control to the federal government.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: If it hadn't been for Trudeau it would have been controlled by the United States now.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Davis: Well, with great respect, no. I am saying that if there is a natural resource—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Ask Steve Roman about that.

Hon. Mr. Davis: If there is a natural resource that we have available within this province that can be utilized by one of our sister provinces, our sister province should have priority prior to exportation. I think that is part of a very logical approach to it and it is not inconsistent. If one of our sister provinces can utilize, say iron ore from north-western Ontario, we have no objection to this. Not only do we not have any objection, we would support with enthusiasm iron ore being refined, or whatever one does with iron ore, in one of our sister provinces.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Davis: What we are saying is that where there is a natural resource—and we are using energy as obviously one of the very crucial ones—where there is a need in this country, the national interests and the need within this country must be served before the international interests. We don't believe this is hypocritical at all as it relates to our own policy, not one bit.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The Premier is not the only politician who ever thought of this.

Mr. Lewis: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Lewis: While the Premier is negotiating with Alberta and while he is negotiating with

Ottawa, and while he is launching a lawsuit, what is he going to do about preventing the export of further energy resources from Ontario; what is he going to do about calling in the head offices of the oil companies located here to talk about the price system; what is he going to do to prevent rationing within the next two months; what, in other words, is he going to do about dealing with the energy crisis in Ontario while it is upon us, rather than issuing grandiose pronouncements?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, trying to deal with one question at a time, I think it was made abundantly clear three or four days ago—and I would say, Mr. Speaker, this relates to a national energy policy—we do not have the legal or constitutional capacity to deal with the problem that has been raised by the hon. member and he fully knows it.

Mr. Lewis: The government certainly does. It can do many things about it.

Hon. Mr. Davis: We do not! And I would say, Mr. Speaker, that once again the question of exportation say of gasoline, is something that comes within the federal jurisdiction.

Mr. Lewis: The government can control prices in this province and not make it profitable.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, the question of rationing, availability—

Mr. Lewis: But then it is no longer profitable.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —has to be related to the national jurisdiction.

Mr. Lewis: No, no.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It is true.

Mr. Lewis: It will disappear while the Premier is negotiating. He solves none of the present problems.

Mr. Speaker: Order! The hon. member for Ottawa East; supplementary?

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, I would ask the Premier who the new energy minister is going to be; secondly, will it be the member for Chatham-Kent; thirdly, will he be reporting to the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development or is energy too important for him?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I make this observation, because I know the hon. member is very sincere in the questions that he

asks, always. I would say this, that the member for Chatham-Kent could handle this very difficult responsibility without any question whatsoever.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Davis: He has the capacity to do it. If the hon. member will assess very carefully the structure of government which he completely supports he will understand that no minister reports to another minister.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Davis: The Minister of Energy obviously would operate within the policy field and the policy field committee chaired by the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development. If the member for Ottawa East would try to understand the structure of government, which I admit is complicated—

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): As long as the Premier is over there.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —he will understand that no minister reports to another minister. I hope that answers his question in some detail.

Mr. Roy: How can the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development be in charge when he doesn't know anything about the Premier's statement?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Riverdale with a supplementary.

Mr. Renwick: Mr. Speaker, by way of a supplementary question, do I take the Premier's reference to the uranium resources of the Province of Ontario as an intention on his part to reclaim from the federal government jurisdiction over the uranium resources in this province, which was given up many years ago?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He can hardly bring himself to report to the Premier.

Hon. Mr. Davis: No, Mr. Speaker, obviously that would be contradictory to what I have said here this afternoon. I'm saying, if we had a resource that was within our jurisdiction related to energy or some other natural resource, and if we had a surplus and if there was a need in one of our sister provinces, their need should be served before some other nation.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Downsview was up previously on a supplementary.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Premier could tell us to what extent he feels he is now committed to launching a constitutional question before the courts? Is there any deadline? Have instructions been given either to the legal officers of the Crown or to someone else to commence such proceedings at a specific date, or what is the status?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I cannot give the hon. member for Downsview any specific dates. I can only say that the question of a reference or the testing of constitutionality of the situation is being actively pursued. When I have further information I shall make it available to him just as soon as possible, assuming it is in the public interest to do so.

Mr. Roy: Maybe the Premier could get a legal opinion.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for High Park.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Justice Laskin has been waiting for this kind of case for years.

Mr. Shulman: Will the Premier explain his statement of a few moments ago, in which he said he did not have the power to stop our gas and oil being exported? How does he relate that to the power which he took upon himself some two years ago, or his government took upon itself, when it stopped our raw materials from being shipped to Norway and the United States for refining?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I cannot trot out the constitution nor should I really venture into the area of giving legal opinions.

An hon. member: The Premier is a lawyer, isn't he?

Mr. Lewis: What this statement lacks is any plan for Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I am informed that we do not have the constitutional ability to say to a retailer or a distributor of refined gasoline that he cannot sell in a jurisdiction outside Ontario.

Mr. Shulman: But the government did exactly the same thing with nickel ore.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Grey-Bruce.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, if this is not to be window dressing and to have more to it than that escarpment mess the Premier presented to the House, in view of the fact that

he has said the government is going to take the gutsy approach to go to court on these issues, is the Premier prepared, yes or no, to protect our people here and to put a ceiling on prices of energies like gas and oil until the courts make a decision? Are we going to be protected in the meantime?

Mr. Lewis: There is nothing for Ontario in the meantime,

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I will try not to take too long in answering this question. For us to put a ceiling on gas, oil or what have you as a single provincial jurisdiction, I think it must be obvious even to the hon. member, would be completely impractical.

Mr. Sargent: Why?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Foulds: Shame! The government put a price on beer and it put a price on liquor.

Hon. Mr. Davis: To have a ceiling on gas and oil, when the supply comes from outside our own province, can't be done here unless it is done in other provinces in Canada.

Mr. Roy: How can you raise taxes?

Mr. Lewis: The government is not doing it because of its friends; that's why.

Hon. Mr. Davis: That is not why at all.

Mr. Lewis: Because William Kelly sits in on a meeting with Imperial Oil, that is why the government is not doing it. It can put a unit price system in effect across Ontario.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Hon. Mr. Davis: The hon. member is on one of his flights of fancy.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): They've done it in BC.

Hon. Mr. Davis: He is really missing the point altogether.

Mr. Lewis: Not at all. The Premier has been missing it.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It is, I'm sure, obvious even to him, whether it's energy supply or anything else, that to have a system of price or wage controls—and you can't really consider with respect, one without the other—

Mr. Lewis: The government can put a unit price on gasoline in this province.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Just a minute, you can't consider one without the other.

Mr. Cassidy: The government did it for beer, so why not gas?

Hon. Mr. Davis: It cannot be done in a practical way unless it is done nationally. I would say this for the Prime Minister of Canada, that I believe he accepts this point of view. I also believe it is fair to state, to interpret him—

Mr. Lewis: They are not going to give up in Ontario because we put limits on their prices.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —and to interpret the Minister of Finance, in answer to the hon. member for Grey-Bruce, that they feel that there is not, at this time—and this was what was stated at the federal-provincial conference—need for price and wage controls. This is their national assessment of the problem.

I indicated at the conference, and I will repeat it here, that if the time comes when the federal government believes there is, in fact, a necessity, Ontario went on the record as saying we will not test the constitutional right of the federal government to move in this direction. There is, I gather, some grey area here which some provinces may contest.

I made it clear to the Prime Minister of Canada that if the federal government felt that in the national interest, at some point in time, some programme of this kind must be introduced, Ontario would not raise any constitutional objection.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: I believe there have been quite sufficient supplementaries on this particular topic. The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Lewis: This is very important.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, with the statement of the Premier's being an important one and a lengthy one, I would ask you, sir, to consider further supplementaries so that we can get as much information as we possibly can now that the Premier is here.

Mr. Ruston: He is not here very often.

Mr. Roy: We'd like to hear him.

Mr. Singer: He's setting a new record today.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. I felt that since we have taken up almost half of the entire question period on this topic perhaps there had been a sufficient number of supplementaries. However, I don't want to restrict unduly the hon. members. If the hon. Leader of the Opposition feels, as well as the leader of the New Democratic Party, that there should be a few more supplementaries, I will not prevent them.

The hon. member for Windsor West, I think, is next.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Is the Premier saying that it is his view or that it is his commitment not to interfere in this jurisdictional area with the federal government? And that with respect to the products which are refined from crude oil in this province he will do nothing about their distribution or their price? I specifically refer to only the crude which is refined in refineries in this province.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I thought I made it abundantly clear to the hon. members that as it relates to the exportation of refined oil in the form of gasoline, this is not within our jurisdiction to control. As it relates to the question of price I would think that constitutionally, Mr. Speaker, we would probably have the legal right not only with gasoline but other commodities, other manufactured goods—

Mr. Lewis: Indeed, the government has.

Mr. Foulds: Booze.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —as well as we would on other aspects of our economy, including wages.

I have said in this House, Mr. Speaker, that I do not believe that at this time we have reached a point where there needs to be imposition of price and wage controls. I conveyed this point of view to the federal government. We don't often share a point of view but I think it is fair to state that this was its point of view as well.

Mr. Bullbrook: I have a supplementary which I hope is in order and has something to do with the statement the Premier made. By way of supplementary, having regard to the tenor of this statement, may we presume that the Premier conveyed in his meeting with Premier Lougheed, his feeling that the two-price system was against the national interest? Secondly, could the Premier tell us whether or not he invited the Province of Alberta to consider joining with the Province

of Ontario in a friendly application to the Supreme Court of Canada in connection with the constitutionality of the two-price system rather than this type of direct, almost fractionating approach that the Premier takes?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I think if the hon. member reads my statement carefully, I say that if the federal government does not do certain things, I expect that Alberta and Ontario will endeavour to resolve it, including the question of the constitutionality. I cannot speak for the Province of Alberta. I would hope that it could be done in an understanding spirit if there is to be a case. I can't guarantee the member for Sarnia that the Premier of Alberta, naturally interested in his own responsibilities in that province, will necessarily accept with enthusiasm what has been said. I can't guarantee that.

Mr. Bullbrook: By way of supplementary: Most respectfully, are we to presume from the response to my supplementary that the Premier, in meeting with the Premier of Alberta, has not even yet discussed the question of a joint application in connection with the constitutionality? In light of the vigour of this statement, did he convey to the Premier of Alberta that it was the position of the government of Ontario that the two-price policy was against the national interest? To those two questions I would like a response.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I will send a copy of the speech I made in Calgary, which was well reported there and which was given to the Premier of Alberta before I made it. It refers to some of these matters.

On the question of the determination—which is one that we have made really quite recently as to our determination that we will, if necessary, attempt in the national interest to test the constitutionality of this—the Premier of Alberta and I discussed many aspects of this. There was never a decision on our part at that time to go this route if necessary.

Mr. Bullbrook: But the Premier made a decision to go it alone, though.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It may be necessary to go it alone; I cannot presume to speak for the Premier of Alberta. He has made some very strong statements representing his own interest, and I can't quarrel with that. I am stating our position.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Wentworth.

Mr. Roy: The Premier is blaming the federal government.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Premier what he intends to do now, recognizing the tremendous problems that have arisen in the United States in regard to the availability of gasoline—

Mr. Lewis: Right, right.

Mr. Deans: —and the problems that are obviously on the doorstep of the Province of Ontario with regard to price escalation and availability of the product? What is going to be done here and now before this session ends in July—

Mr. Lewis: Right.

Mr. Deans: —in order to safeguard the people of the Province of Ontario against the very thing which is happening in the US right now?

Mr. Lewis: Right. Never mind the tangled legal web.

Hon. Mr. Davis: We have brought to the attention of the appropriate minister in Ottawa our very real concern with respect to the exportation of gasoline to the United States.

Mr. Foulds: The Premier has almost too much—

Hon. Mr. Davis: I say, Mr. Speaker, that this has to be a problem for the federal government.

Mr. Lewis: No, it does not.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I would be hopeful that they would recognize it and take steps to see that the situation is resolved.

Mr. Cassidy: The Premier really is incredible. Sometimes he doesn't lift a finger—

Hon. Mr. Davis: We will continue to press them to do so.

Mr. Lewis: The Premier is a total copout for Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Davis: But to say—with great respect, I know the leader of the New Democratic Party—

Mr. Cassidy: That is right—did the Premier call up his friends at Imperial Oil?

Hon. Mr. Davis: —doesn't agree with proceeding in constitutional or legal ways.

Mr. Lewis: By all means, but do something here in the meantime.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I am saying that the Ontario government cannot, in terms of jurisdiction, prevent export.

Mr. Cassidy: The government has legal powers of persuasion.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for York-Forest Hill.

Mr. Lewis: The government has powers; it has supply powers, it has taxation powers. It could do something here and now.

Mr. Speaker: Order! The hon. member for York-Forest Hill.

Mr. P. G. Givens (York-Forest Hill): Is there any reason the Premier's statement appeared to be devoid of any statement of policy on the matter of new exploration and on the matter of exploitation of alternative sources of energy, other than fossil fuel?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I think if the hon. member will read one of the documents, the task force report, and the document with the projections from Ontario Hydro, he will sense in that a pretty substantial commitment in direction on the part of Ontario Hydro with respect to the use of nuclear energy. I think he will find that a good portion of the suggested programme that we have approved in principle for planning relates to the further development of nuclear energy.

I can't say to the hon. member that there are many alternative forms of energy. There is fossil fuel; there is uranium and, of course, water itself. When one gets beyond that there aren't that many other forms of energy that have yet been discovered. Ontario Hydro is directing a good part of its future generating commitment to the use of nuclear fuels.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Leader of the Opposition a further supplementary?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Premier which is not a supplementary in the sense that it has to do with the court case but it does have reference to a comment that he made in his statement, if you will permit it, sir.

Since he is referring to the establishment of another committee to examine into the local administration of Hydro affairs, how does he feel that this committee is going to give a recommendation which is, in any sense, different from those which have come

from at least two groups and task forces already, and perhaps even three specific recommendations that the government has had in this connection? I refer to Task Force Hydro; to the select committee on the Municipal Act and related Acts; and, I believe, there was a further reference in the report of the Energy Commission.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, the recommendations—and I am going partially by memory—of the original report recommended rather extensive regionalization of the local utilities. I have, after careful consideration, determined that that recommendation should be reassessed, and reassessed by people who have had some greater involvement, perhaps, in the administration of local utilities.

Quite frankly—and I am speaking personally now; I don't want to prejudge the work of the committee—I am reluctant or at least I am not persuaded, if I can put it this way, that we should reduce the number of utilities overnight in Ontario—the number of operating utilities—to the extent that was suggested in the initial report.

There is also some concern expressed as to the level of government, if there is a region, to which the utilities should report. Mr. Speaker, I am once again expressing a personal point of view when I say, with respect, I don't think it has to be the same in every regional government. Task Force Hydro and others assessing it, as I recall it, made their recommendations based on a general observation, whereas I am suggesting to this committee that they go to the regional municipality of Niagara, sit down with the responsible people there and make a determination as to whether it should report to the first or second tier. Similarly, they should go to the great county of Peel and do the same, to Halton, and so on.

In other words, each regional government will be assessed by this committee individually and the policies or the administering procedures could vary one from another. I think, Mr. Speaker, this is very much in keeping with some of the observations made by the Leader of the Opposition as to local involvement and the desire to involve the local people. We think that this is the proper way to do it and that is the rationale for the committee.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary: Would not the Premier agree that, in fact, there is a division of opinion within his ministry; that his chief adviser on energy wants the local electrical commissions reduced tremendously

in number, and that the Premier, very properly, would like to reject that advice in the same way as he rejected the advice that a new ministry was not necessary? Why does he not just have the courage of his convictions and say we are going to maintain the Ontario Municipal Electric Association as a viable, usable community administrative branch?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, we fully intend to do just that. I think it is also fair to state, and this is a view shared by some members of the OMEA, that there are situations in the province where there could be greater efficiencies by the combination of some numbers of existing municipal electrical systems. I think it is also fair to state, to repeat once again, Mr. Speaker, as it relates to the regional governments, that an individual assessment of each regional government and the reporting relationship or the administrative structure is very valid indeed. I am quite prepared to accept the advice of my parliamentary assistant or anyone else.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Or reject it.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Then, in the ultimate, the responsibility becomes that of the government and me. I am saying in this instance I think there is merit in having this committee make this assessment. It is as simple as that.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, this is the fourth report.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Lewis: I have a supplementary, also dealing with this statement as it relates to Hydro. The Premier can wipe one last bead of sweat from his brow.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Two.

Mr. Lewis: Does the Premier not think that there is a serious danger inherent in that part of the statement, which says that the bill the government will introduce will emphasize Hydro's operational independence in accordance with the best principles of enlightened commercial enterprise, in light of the hearings of the committee on Hydro and what they have shown about what Hydro does with its operational independence?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I would say that as it relates to the prime function of Ontario Hydro, which is the production of electrical energy, I am prepared to stand up in this House and say that over the years

there have been few utilities in North America that have done a more creditable job with respect to the production of hydro power, thermal power or nuclear power than Ontario Hydro has, and at a cost that is realistic.

Mr. Lewis: A little flourish for the finale.

Mr. Stokes: Supplementary: In view of the Premier's statement that Hydro should become independent and free to operate in a free enterprise system, and with his assurance that it will report to and be responsible to the Legislature, what kind of mechanism is the government going to set up in order to accomplish that?

Mr. Lewis: The member for Chatham-Kent!

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, there are two or three mechanisms. I am glad the hon. member asked me this question, because I think it is really quite important and has perhaps been missed in some of the more emotional parts of the statement. There is the determination by the government that Hydro will, in fact, have its rates subjected to review by a rate review board. This is a very significant departure in the Province of Ontario and I'm glad somebody across the House recognizes it. The rate review board, Mr. Speaker, is not a reporting relationship, of course, but it is a review body—

Mr. Foulds: Why not have a review board for gasoline prices?

Hon. Mr. Davis: —that will determine or assist in the determination by Hydro of its rates. The reporting relationship will be, as I see it at this moment—and this could be tomorrow, but probably not—that the Hydro corporation will report through the Ministry of Energy to the members of the Legislature. I think this is a very normal procedure.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Leader of the Opposition have further questions?

Mr. Roy: Supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: No, there have been enough supplementaries. Does the hon. Leader of the Opposition have further questions?

The hon. member for Scarborough West.

ANTI-POVERTY COALITION COMMITTEE BRIEF

Mr. Lewis: Question of the Minister of Community and Social Services: How did he

respond to the brief from the anti-poverty coalition today in general terms, and specifically to that question within the brief for a guaranteed annual income of \$6,800 per family in this province?

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Mr. Speaker, we had a very good meeting today with the committee of the anti-poverty coalition.

Mr. Bounsall: The minister is pretty satisfied.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I wish to commend them for their brief; they submitted a very informative, a very worthwhile brief. Many of their objectives in their brief—

Mr. Stokes: Very valid brief.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —are similar to our own in respect to the alleviation of poverty. I tabled in this Legislature two months ago the six principles, and many of those are similar.

Mr. Martel: When is the government going to start that?

Mr. Lewis: When is it going to implement the requests?

An hon. member: Why don't the members shut up over there?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Also we are in agreement that there should be a major review of the revamping of our social security system in this province as well as throughout Canada. The conference was held in April in Ottawa where this very question was discussed. As a result, there is a working committee, an ongoing committee, and we will meet again in September to discuss this very matter.

On the subject of an annual guaranteed income, I think the member will appreciate, that this is a very grey area; we are working with the federal government on this. We've had many meetings, and we are presently—

Mr. Lewis: Thank God for the federal government, it bails this government out of almost everything these days.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh, they are not bailing us out.

At the present time we are working with them on the model; and we are also working with our sister provinces who have a guaranteed annual income experiment in Manitoba. So we are working together for the benefit of all.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. member for Scarborough West have further questions?

The hon. member for St. George.

METRO NURSING STUDENTS

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Colleges and Universities. Would the minister advise me today in this House exactly what provision is to be made for the 1,500 nursing students in this city and the faculty with reference to the community colleges; why have they been discriminated against, since every other nursing student and faculty across this province were advised as of Jan. 12 what their position was to be?

An hon. member: Smile once in a while.

Hon. J. McNie (Minister of Colleges and Universities): Mr. Speaker, far from being discriminated against, we recognized that Toronto's large number of nursing schools deserved a very close scrutiny. We retained management consultants, who just in the past 10 days submitted a report which is being considered by an ad hoc committee representative of the various interest groups, including the nurses and the hospitals and others. We're entertaining that report right at this moment. The deadlines are not as demanding in the city of Toronto as they are in some of the other jurisdictions. We recognize it is going to take longer to make whatever adjustments are necessary.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary: Does the minister not realize that those involved have a great deal of worry and concern and that they are not being advised? And could I ask, as a part of this supplementary, why has St. Lawrence College, with its three campuses, made these teachers from other parts of the province instructors, rather than masters? Why are they being discriminated against?

Hon. Mr. McNie: Answering the first part of the member's question, there is no reason there should be this great uncertainty.

Mrs. Campbell: If the minister doesn't know, how do they know?

Hon. Mr. McNie: The schools have been advised that they will be carrying on substantially as in the past for the next year, insofar as their curriculum and the programmes are concerned.

With regard to the member's second question, I will have to get her an answer on that one. I am not familiar with it.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Speaker, one supplementary: How are they going to be funded? What colleges are they going to be applying through and why shouldn't they know it now, to make preparation for that particular course?

Mr. Sargent: Let's have the answer! Come on! Doesn't the minister know?

Mrs. Campbell: No, he doesn't know.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre.

CONTINUATION OF INNOVATIVE SOCIAL SERVICES

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Community and Social Services. Is the government willing to make a commitment to innovative social services, that is those that were launched under the federal LIP grants? If so, will there be decisions and funding in order to continue those innovative social services before the federal money runs out?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Speaker, as the hon. member knows, the criteria for LIP were mainly to provide employment during the winter months and to meet social needs. We had a meeting in my office about a week ago with representatives of Metro Toronto on this very question and we have agreed to meet with them again.

I would like to tell the hon. member that LIP was initiated and funded by the federal government and I feel that the federal government has the responsibility in this area. We have many very worthwhile programmes within our own ministry to which we feel we have commitments and they deserve a higher priority.

Mr. Cassidy: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Does the minister not acknowledge that there have been gaps in Ontario's social services which have been identified and filled by projects that were launched under LIP? If so, will he not continue some of them by providing this commitment?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Certainly, I think that we all agree there are gaps in our social security system. Again, if I may refer to the federal conference and to this working paper on the social security system in Canada,

that's why we are working together with the federal government in trying to revamp the whole system and to make it a better one.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Huron-Bruce.

Mr. Martel: A supplementary question, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sudbury East with a supplementary.

Mr. Martel: Why is there a continued refusal by this government to utilize the funds through CAP to sponsor some of these programmes when the government would be reimbursed by Ottawa to the tune of 50 per cent of any of the expenditures it might undertake?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Speaker, CAP is often referred to; the Canada Assistance Plan. There is no magic in the Canada Assistance Plan. It is on a 50-50 sharing basis. The federal government puts up 50 per cent and the provinces put up the balance. At the same time I would like to repeat that we only have so much money and therefore we have to allocate those funds on a priority basis.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue): We are not going to give it to Rochdale.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Huron-Bruce is next.

EXPANSION OF PARK FACILITIES IN BRUCE AREA

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Natural Resources. The minister in his statement implied, did he not, that the reason for Ontario Hydro taking over Inverhuron Park was because of the need for additional land? Would the minister not agree that it was on account of pressures being brought to bear because of the negotiations with Ontario Hydro and the safety committee of Atomic Energy of Canada?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Speaker, I would relate to my statement of earlier today. I connected it to a report which was tabled by the Premier and I am sure that after members have a chance to digest it in detail, they will see in there that the recommendations of Ontario Hydro's plans are to expand that particular plant in that area.

Members will recall that we did make a public statement, I think it was last fall, concerning the requirements of the Atomic Energy safety committee, at which time they requested that we construct certain safety shelters and provide an access road to the south, which we have done. As far as we are concerned, there are no dangers from the plant at the present time. All the precautions have been taken. But the primary purpose is for the planned expansion for that particular plant.

Mr. Gaunt: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Did the minister consider the possibility of acquiring additional land adjoining Inverhuron Provincial Park rather than moving away from that site and purchasing additional land beyond that point?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, Mr. Speaker, we did this. We looked in that general area and the most suitable area for the development of a park that would be triple in size was in the MacGregor Point area.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Port Arthur.

OISE PROJECTS

Mr. Foulds: I have a question of the Minister of Education, Mr. Speaker. I wonder if he has found an answer, yet, to a question I asked a couple of weeks ago about booklets suggesting in-basket simulation put out by OISE? I raise the question at this time because I would like to know how many school board trustees and how many area superintendents are now conducting in-basket simulation exercises?

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I recall the question well. I started to familiarize myself with this new in-thing called in-basket simulation, but because of the other pressing problems in education at the present time I haven't completed my course in this particular area, so I'm not really ready to answer the hon. member on it.

Mr. Bounsall: The minister found it so enjoyable he is afraid to report.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I understand that in certain educational circles it's a very in-thing to conduct in-basket simulation for the development of leadership qualities, and so forth. It is going on and I'd hate to be the one to stop such an innovative process.

Mr. Foulds: A supplementary of a more serious nature, Mr. Speaker: Does the minister approve of the public expenditure on these, I think, frivolous booklets?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Of course, Mr. Speaker, that is a judgement as to whether they're frivolous or not.

Mr. Cassidy: That is what the minister is paid to make.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I'm not sure that the people who developed the booklet and the people who think there is something in this whole system to develop leadership qualities, and so forth, would call it frivolous. Some others may call it frivolous. I'm not prepared to say whether it is or isn't.

Mr. Foulds: What do they cost?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Grey-Bruce is next.

USE OF GOVERNMENT AIRCRAFT

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Premier. Is he around the corner there?

Mr. Speaker: The Premier is not in his seat. The hon. member for York Centre.

Mr. Sargent: I have a question of the Minister of Natural Resources, then.

An hon. member: Here is the Premier.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: We now have 60 seconds remaining.

Mr. Sargent: I'm glad I didn't go to your dinner, then.

An hon. member: The slowest walk in the west.

Mr. Sargent: I'm interested in the Premier's desire to use a private jet at \$600 an hour.

Mr. Speaker: Question?

Mr. Sargent: Will he tell me why, when he owes \$30,000 at jet rates for four trips to Miami, he put into the Treasury only about \$8,000? What is his rationale in thinking that he should get an 80 per cent knockoff on the deal? Why doesn't he pay full price?

An hon. member: Good shot.

Mr. Sargent: I'd like to know the answer.

Mr. Speaker: Order. You have about 30 seconds left to ask the question, then.

Mr. Sargent: Who is this man that he doesn't have to answer a question?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: The time for questions has expired.

PARKWAY BELT

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): **Mr. Speaker,** I think yesterday or the day before, a number of technical and detailed questions were asked by the leader of the NDP. I have answers to these now, which are four pages in length. I thought I would table these replies, sir, unless you prefer to handle it differently. (See appendix page 2821.)

May I, at the same time, inform the House that when the three bills—that is, the Planning and Development Act, the Niagara Escarpment Act and the Parkway Belt Act—receive second reading I would suggest to the House that they go to the standing committee on natural resources so that certain of the technical and detailed matters can be discussed with members of the staff by those members of the Legislature who wish to pursue that in detail.

Mr. Sargent: Who is going to tell the Treasurer, then?

Mr. Lewis: They're neither technical nor detailed.

Mr. Speaker: Petitions.

Mr. Lewis: They are essential to the bills.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting reports.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD ACT

Hon. Mr. Davis moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Ontario Energy Board Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY ACT

Hon. Mr. Davis moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to establish the Ministry of Energy.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

POWER COMMISSION ACT

Hon. Mr. Davis moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Power Commission Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

POWER CONTROL ACT

Hon. Mr. Davis moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to repeal the Power Control Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

POWER COMMISSION INSURANCE ACT

Hon. Mr. Davis moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Power Commission Insurance Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Peel.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. White: **Mr. Speaker,** this bill, which is the first of a number of similar bills which I will introduce in the next few days, provides for the establishment of the regional municipality of Peel.

The terms of the bill follow substantially our original proposals for a two-tier regional municipality with three local municipalities, the city of Mississauga, the town of Brampton and the township of Albion.

Provision is made in the bill for a process to alter these names to meet local preferences.

There have been some minor changes from the original boundaries to meet local needs and accommodate the right of way of a parkway belt west, which was delineated on Monday.

It is possible some further amendments will be considered as the bill proceeds through the legislative process. We are confident the new regional municipality will meet the needs of its residents and provide them with effective local government to deal with the problems which rapid growth and increased development will bring in the coming years.

This bill will be taken through the legislative process by my parliamentary assistant, the member for York East (Mr. Meen).

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY TAX REDUCTION ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Residential Property Tax Reduction Act, 1972.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, the amendment to the Residential Property Tax Reduction Act repeals the Act as of Jan. 1, 1974, as the programme which provides property tax assistance to old-age pensioners receiving a federal guaranteed income supplement has been replaced by a system of tax credits. Any pensioners who have not made a claim related to 1972, under the existing Act, will be allowed to obtain payments during 1973.

REGIONAL MUNICIPAL GRANTS ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Regional Municipal Grants Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, the Regional Municipal Grants Act is being amended to reflect the increased unconditional per capita payment to a regional municipality that has a regional police force, announced in the 1973 budget. The per capita payment has been increased to \$5 from \$3.25.

The amendment also provides for an increase from \$1.75 to \$3 per capita to an area municipality providing policing in a regional government where there is no regional police force, such as the regional municipality of Ottawa-Carleton. The special assistance provided to restructured areas under the Act to minimize changes in the incidence of taxation and to promote the development of services on a regional basis, has been extended to new regional governments and to any other restructuring of local government that may take place.

MUNICIPAL UNCONDITIONAL GRANTS ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Municipal Unconditional Grants Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. Cassidy: Mark the day; moved June 7.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, the Municipal Unconditional Grants Act is being amended to reflect the increased per capita payments to municipalities providing a police force, announced in the 1973 budget. This Act will provide a payment of \$3 per capita rather than the former payment of \$1.75 per capita.

The Act is also being amended to provide assistance to municipalities over a five-year period when a major source of revenue ceases to be available and an immediate undue burden would thus be caused for the taxpayers. For example, this amendment will provide assistance to those municipalities that prior to 1973 could tax tenant-occupied properties on Indian lands. This assistance would allow the municipality to phase down the provision of services without an immediate loss of revenue.

ONTARIO EDUCATION CAPITAL AID CORP. ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Ontario Education Capital Aid Corp. Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES CAPITAL AID CORP. ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corp. Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, a brief comment on these two last bills, the Ontario Education Capital Aid Corp. Amendment Act, 1973, and the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corp. Amendment Act, 1973.

Previously debentures issued by municipalities for public library purposes were purchased by the Ontario Education Capital Aid Corp. Since the Minister of Colleges and Universities will be determining the amount of capital expenditure of a municipality for public library purposes, the debentures to be issued for such purposes will now be purchased by the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corp. Accordingly, the amendments contained in the bills transfer the authority to purchase municipal debentures issued for (school-sic) library purposes from the Ontario Education Capital Aid Corp. to the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corp.

The remaining amendments are consequential upon the reorganization of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities.

Mr. Speaker: Before I call for further introduction of bills at this particular time, a matter has been drawn to my attention which I think is of interest and importance to the members of the Legislature. In order that it is not overlooked, I should like to inform the hon. members that the hon. member for Ottawa West (Mr. Morrow) was elected to the Legislature a quarter of a century ago today.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, may I just take a moment to correct one word? I said in my explanation "to purchase municipal debentures issued for school purposes," and that should read "for library purposes" if Hansard would correct it.

ONTARIO TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT CORP. ACT

Hon. Mr. Carton moves first reading of bill intituled An Act to establish the Ontario Transportation Development Corp.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. G. R. Carton (Minister of Transportation and Communications): Mr. Speaker, as I indicated to the Legislature on May 11, it is the intention of the government to provide the necessary research and development capability to fulfil its policy and programmes with respect to urban transit. The aim of this bill is to create a corporation that will establish a continuing research and development capacity in Canada of the highest technological order and ensure the domestic production of these facilities for Canadian municipalities.

The role of the company will be to co-ordinate and promote the development of new advanced technology of all types relating to the public transit field, and to provide for the successful integration of these innovative developments with the design and production of much-needed conventional transit facilities.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. Carton moves first reading of bill intituled An Act to amend the Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, subject to one section which deals with a change in policy with respect to the subsidies to counties for road purposes, the rest are, in the main, housekeeping sections.

LIQUOR LICENCE ACT

Hon. Mr. Clement moves first reading of the bill intituled, An Act to amend the Liquor Licence Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

Hon. Mr. Clement moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Liquor Control Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Clement: Mr. Speaker, you will recall I made a ministerial statement touching on both these bills at the opening of the House.

OPHTHALMIC DISPENSERS ACT

Mr. Roy moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Ophthalmic Dispensers Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, pursuant to a statement made on May 18, this bill provides for the election of the board, of whom five are to be opticians and two are to be members of the public. Presently there is, under the Act, a board of ophthalmic dispensers.

The bill also limits the number of members from one company who may be on the board at any one time.

At the present time, Mr. Speaker, the board of ophthalmic dispensers is composed of members who are either directly or indirectly controlled by Imperial Optical. Since the board is responsible for the training and licensing of opticians this is a potentially dangerous situation and it is not in the best interests of the opticians and the members of the public.

May I say in closing, Mr. Speaker, to the House leader, that we would like to see this bill passed before the House recesses.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

THIRD READING

The following bill was given third reading upon motion:

Bill 113, An Act to amend the Ministry of Education Act.

Clerk of the House: The third order, House in committee of the whole; Mr. R. D. Rowe in the chair,

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

House in committee on Bill 126, An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Mr. Chairman: We had five proposed amendments which were stacked and we were about to start discussion on section 2.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Mr. Chairman, I gather from the way the session ended yesterday that we are sort of through section 2(a). I have just a few remarks—

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): No, we're not.

Mr. Bounsall: We're not through? If there's someone who has further remarks on section 2(a) I will give way to them.

Well, if we're still on section 2(a), I have some remarks there as well.

Mr. Chairman: We really just placed the motion which had to do with item 2(a)(i) and (ii), I guess it was.

Mr. Bounsall: Just with 2(a)(i)? So we're still on that—we still can talk about that section?

Mr. Martel: Yes!

Mr. Bounsall: The hon. member for Sudbury East was talking about the last paragraph in that. It's under this section—temporary total disability—that I have a few comments.

First, of a particular nature, there is another group of persons, not a large group, but still a group quite separate and quite recognizable, who have not received any help for their total disability.

On due consideration, Mr. Chairman, of the case which I have before me, I find this is a case of not temporary total disability or permanent total disability, it's rather a case of total partial disability. So, I would take this section to speak about this total partial disability case, which is not covered under the increase for temporary total disability.

Those people affected and who have not been aided at all under partial total disability by this Act are a small group, but who in any account need to be helped drastically. They are all those who've qualified as minors. That is, in the early days of the Act when they

were 21 and under they suffered a disability which, with respect to that disability was 100 per cent, and they were partially disabled to 100 per cent of a particular disability; but they have received no aid and succour under this increase.

I'm referring particularly to those people in the province who are totally blind as a result of an industrial accident. In many cases these were industrial accidents suffered when they were minors and their original pensions were established on the basis of 66⅔ per cent of what they were earning.

In 1956 or 1957 there was a change in this when it was recognized that this group of persons, being minors at that time, were usually employed only in summer jobs. There was a whole host of them at age 17 who were blinded.

I can refer specifically to a Mr. Doug McCallum, an administrator for the CNIB in Windsor, and to Mr. Homer LeBlanc, the president of the Blind and Sighted Merchants in Ontario, both having suffered this affliction at age 17 as a result of industrial injuries.

In 1956 or 1957 it was recognized in connection with the low salary jobs they had held at the age of 17, both involving accidents resulting in blindness, that the low wages and salaries received were not equitable. In 1956 or 1957 the minor clause established a weekly earning rate that was more in line with what they might be able to earn in the marketplace if they hadn't had part-time student jobs and so on at the age these people had now attained. They were certainly in every case higher, and a set amount. Back around 1963, Mr. Speaker, this amount was increased. It was the last increase this group of minors covered by this minor clause have had and it now sits at \$195 a month.

There have been two other increases in pensions with respect to Workmen's Compensation Board recipients since 1963, other than this Act which we see before us. None of those other adjustments have applied to this minor category—pensioners who were injured when they were minors. The salaries they are making are not nearly equivalent to other workers who had established a salary level in the marketplace. That has not been adjusted, as far as I can determine, since 1963.

This surely can't be a very large group in this province. Surely it would not be breaking the bank of industry and corporations in this province to see that this group, at this time, when this amendment is being brought in, were looked after and taken care of. This is another grave sin of omission that this Act

imposes upon the injured workman in this Province of Ontario.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. minister.

Hon. F. Guindon (Minister of Labour): Yes Mr. Chairman. Perhaps before replying to the hon. member for Windsor West I have answers here to two questions that were asked of me yesterday afternoon by the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Germa), in connection with the children's benefits, I believe, between 16 and 19. Of the 4,370 dependent children receiving pension benefits under section 36 of the Act, there are 1,275 who are more than 16 years of age. Experience has shown that most dependent children continue at school at least to the completion of grade 12.

Having regard for this, under the provision of section 36(4) of the Act, it has been the practice of the board to capitalize children's pensions to age 19½, the average age at which children discontinue their education. I think that was the question of the hon. member and I wasn't too sure about it. I didn't know what was being done.

There was another question too. It came from the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young) in connection with clubs. He was referring particularly to golf clubs. Under clubs, as of today as a matter of fact, we have 562 clubs under the Workmen's Compensation Board Act by application, of which 238 were golf clubs. They had to make application for that.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): How many of these are under the Act?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: There are 238 golf clubs covered.

Mr. Young: Are under the Act?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes.

Mr. Young: They are in now?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Right!

With reference to the problem as posed by the member for Windsor West. He has stated two specific cases. I know of one, Mr. LeBlanc, I believe. I have already met with him on a couple of occasions. I think since then, because of other arrangements through CNIB I believe, his salary has been increased. He seems to be, perhaps, more satisfied. I haven't heard from him for some time. But I know at the time the Minister of Community and Social Services (Mr. Brunelle) and I gave him an appointment to see what could be done.

On the question of minimum: Of course, it says in the Act that anyone who is under the minimum of \$250, irrespective, will be getting up to \$250. Insofar as any changes at the present time are concerned the Act doesn't state it and we haven't got the funds provided for it.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 2 stand?

Mr. Bounsall: Can I question the minister on several of his statements? Did I understand you to say that it is now the practice of the board to consider that a logical age to which to extend the benefits for children of workmen who were killed is now 19½ years? You automatically consider 19½ years to be reasonable age to which the extension of benefits will apply?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: For those dependent children receiving pension benefits at this time under section 36—and we have 1,275 of them—board practice is to capitalize for payments up to 19½ years of age, which correlates with finishing their high school at grade 12.

Mr. Bounsall: Further to this, I would just remind the minister that the matter over which he had seen Mr. Homer LeBlanc before—and I was with him for at least one meeting—was a labour problem with respect to how CNIB people were being handled in their endeavours to work in the province and not on their Workmen's Compensation Board pensions.

There was a question I also asked you yesterday about the leaving age of 16 that appears in this bill and in the Act. You quoted then, as you have continued to clarify here today, the fact that it is extended beyond age 16 when children are in attendance at school, and that the average age of those over 16 who are being supported works out to 19½, as I understand it.

The other question that I had yesterday, because I was concerned that this be automatic and that the board does not need to have discretionary powers at all was were there any cases for support beyond age 16 which were not granted when those children were in full-time attendance at either a post-secondary institution of learning or were completing their secondary school education? I would be pleased to hear the minister's answer to that.

On another point, I certainly grasp that in this section 2, under part 2, we are talking about a temporary total disability; and under part (b) permanent total disability. We have

figures in this Act, with which I don't agree as you know, by which someone such as a blind person who would be, I think, classified as permanently partially disabled, appears not to have been mentioned at all.

Are you saying that everybody on permanent partial disability—yes, by small subsection (ii) I see that you are. You are saying that, in terms of blind people, in point of fact they will have a proportional amount of increase in accordance with their impairment, based on the \$250 a month relative to to the \$175 that is current?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Chairman, with reference to the first part of the question, of course, I have nothing to do with the day-to-day operation of the board. I would presume that some applications for dependent children must have been turned down, unless they continue their schooling, because we had 1,275 who have qualified. I am only presuming; I imagine the board must have turned some of them down if they weren't going to school, if they didn't have any intention of furthering their education. But I will get the figures for you on this.

The other question was referring to permanent partial disability. They do receive partial benefits in accordance with the remaining degree of impairment; based on the degree of their impairment.

Mr. Chairman: Any further discussion on this section? The hon. member for Sudbury East.

Mr. Martel: The minister, on that section we were discussing yesterday, indicated there could be a different interpretation on that section of the bill. The sentence says: "For temporary partial disability in proportion to the amount in accordance with the impairment of earning capacity."

If the man is not able to return to work—there is no work available, this deals with the "suitable employment" nonsense—then as I interpret this he is then able to claim 100 per cent.

Maybe I am being a bit naive. I am almost positive that is what the minister is going to answer. But if one interprets that literally, then in fact you have got the worker getting 100 per cent, because he has been unable to earn any type of salary.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: This question was discussed yesterday of course; I mean coming from the same thing.

The board will give him an amount proportionate to his impairment of earning

capacity. As has been mentioned to me in so many letters they can't get light jobs, which is all they can do. The injured workman cannot go back to his former job and would do a light job, but these do not exist in the area. I realize it's quite a problem in Sudbury probably, but no more so than in the city of Cornwall and in some other parts of Ontario.

You say that the Compensation Board should pay full compensation. There again, everything that you ask for we have to provide the funds for, and it's not as simple as you think. You only see the one side—the side which gives the benefits. But the minister is responsible for two sides. He has to make sure that the funds are there, and that they can be collected. The fund has to be actuarially sound, as you know. That's the other problem the Minister of Labour has.

Mr. Martel: The Minister of Labour would have to agree, however, that the province then picks up the tab. Through general welfare legislation and the family benefits' legislation, the province then becomes responsible for picking up the tab. And why should it be the province?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: We heard the answer from the Minister of Community and Social Services today. If—and I don't know when, he didn't say—but if the government agrees on a guaranteed annual income, perhaps this could fit into that programme. You never know.

Mr. Martel: The minister might consider introducing, then, legislation similar to what was introduced in New Zealand of late. He indicates, in the Board report which I was looking through last night, that the New Zealand people looked to the Ontario programme to some degree. My understanding is that they went much further than anything Ontario has. In fact they pay 80 per cent of loss for sickness and accident, regardless of whether you are on the job, off the job, injured in transit to work—for any reason at all they pay 80 per cent.

Mr. Minister, you say I only see one side. But I also see the other side—that you put the onus on the province to pick up the money, through taxing the residents. But isn't that part of the price of doing business for these companies? Why should it be the province's responsibility to pay disabled fathers' allowances, pensions and so on for a workman injured on a job?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Like the energy tax?

Mr. Martel: Well, you might charge it to any type of of tax you want. But the province is the one that's picking up the tab at the present time. My objections to that are (a) the guy doesn't belong on the welfare role; and (b) why should the province be picking up the tab for a man who is injured while involved in an industrial accident and working for a firm? Why should it be the province? Let's look at it from that point of view. Why should the general taxpayer be the one forced to pay extra taxes in order to be able to support the programme that now reaches \$500 million for his colleague the Minister of Social and Community Services? Don't you think there is something wrong there?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: The whole principle of compensation, as you well know, is based on the degree of impairment. You've referred to New Zealand legislation. I cannot question that—I haven't read it. But I know they copied the Compensation Act of Ontario to a large extent, because I understand some of our people are in close contact with them.

Mr. Martel: Like they wiped out all of them.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: But until I see it I can't argue. The basis of compensation is, of course, on the degree of impairment, at least in any legislation I've seen so far.

Mr. Martel: Then, Mr. Minister, to avoid the problems that the workers have, could not an agreement of some description be reached between you, as the minister responsible for compensation, and your colleague, the minister responsible for Community and Social Services? Could there not be something worked out whereby if the man cannot obtain work he continues to get his money from the Compensation Board and you bill it back to Community and Social Services?

Because why should the man be degraded in having to apply for welfare? That's what you are doing to them. Many do not want to be part of the welfare scheme.

Why can't you have it in reverse? What he has got to do now is go down to the welfare office, sign a wage assignment and he then draws a welfare allowance. This is completely degrading to him. Could not the mechanism at least be set up, just in reverse, so that he gets his cheque directly from compensation, without making him go through that most humiliating experience of applying to welfare?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: I know that a conference is going on between the federal and provincial governments, and I would be glad to take it up with my colleague here. I can't say whether this is being contemplated at the present time. But I would be glad to make the suggestion to see if it can be worked out, and if not why not.

Mr. Chairman: Any comments? Yes. On the same section?

Mr. Bounsall: Are we still on subsection (a)?

Mr. Chairman: Maybe we are finished with it. Are we?

Mr. Bounsall: I have no further comments on (a), they are on (b).

Mr. Chairman: Which section next, then? All right. The member for Windsor West; on section 3, is it?

Mr. Bounsall: Section 2(b).

Mr. Chairman: Section 2(b), all right.

Mr. Bounsall: Here, again, Mr. Chairman, I could put in an amendment. It would be in line with all the other amendments that we have already put, and which I explained thoroughly yesterday. Our figure for permanent total disability would be \$425 a month rather than the \$250, as I put it yesterday. I don't believe this was included in the amendments.

An hon. member: Did you get them?

Mr. Bounsall: No, this change from \$250 to \$425 did not find its way into them. Mr. Chairman, I do not think that I will make that formal amendment for this particular sub-clause only. However, I would very briefly repeat why we think it should be \$425 here, as we have stated elsewhere by formal amendment.

That amount is arrived at by taking a decent minimum wage of \$2.50 an hour, times 40 hours a week, times 100 per cent of it and not 75 per cent of it, to reach this \$425 figure. Of course it would have an escalator phrase attached to it by which it would be adjusted semi-annually, based upon per cent increase in salaries and wages in the Province of Ontario.

In terms of permanent partial disability, it is subsection (ii) that completely covers the case of the blind people that I was mentioning. Under this section, it presumes to say that they would get an appropriate increase. I am wondering, therefore—and would the

minister please reply—does this proportional increase cover those that are covered under the minors' clause? If it doesn't, it should for those who receive a set, fixed amount, predetermined in some way.

I don't know how it was predetermined, but there was recognition that the salaries they were making as a minor did not reflect their true position. It was arbitrarily established, back in 1956 or 1957, and arbitrarily changed in 1963. Will this proportional amount referred to for permanent partial disability affect the minors and those under the minors' clause in the Act, which would cover the names of the two specific people that I mentioned here earlier?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I am informed by the manager of the board that it does affect them.

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments, questions or amendments on any later section of this bill, then?

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Yes.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Which section?

Mr. Bounsall: 4(1).

Mr. Chairman: And the member for Rainy River?

Mr. Reid: No, go ahead. I want to speak on it.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, I have an amendment to section 4(1). The wording of the amendment sounds a little awkward, but I had to restrict myself to the way in which this section was written. In point of fact, I had a completely different one, Mr. Chairman, that didn't do really what I wanted to do, but I would get up and make it and then talk about what I would like to do. By looking at it very carefully, I was able to do what I would have liked to do with this section.

Mr. D. R. Timbrell (Don Mills): What was that you said about awkward wording?

Mr. Bounsall moves that section 4(1) be amended by replacing the words—" \$9,000 " in the amendment of 1971, and inserting in lieu thereof " \$10,000 ",—with the words—" but not so as in any case to exceed the rate of \$9,000 per annum ", and inserting in lieu thereof, " with no maximum or upper ceiling imposed. "

Mr. Bounsall: Mr. Chairman, having to phrase it in terms of how the amendment Act

read, makes it awkward and does not make much sense as you have it in your hands, but it causes the original Act to then read:

Average earnings shall be computed in such a manner as is best calculated to give the rate per week or month at which the workman was remunerated [And here is where the amendment now starts.] with no maximum or upper ceiling imposed.

So the effect of this amendment, Mr. Chairman, is to not have any \$9,000 as an upper ceiling on which the pension benefits are then calculated—of which it would be 75 per cent under the present Act—or have that changed only to \$10,000, but to have no ceiling whatsoever at all on the average salary on which pension benefits can then be calculated.

What this means, this having a ceiling, increased from \$9,000 to \$10,000 in this case but nonetheless a ceiling, is that it penalizes workers who are in well-paid, and in some cases high-risk jobs, but in other cases, highly-skilled jobs in high-skill industries.

I cannot see why we have an Act in the Province of Ontario that wants to discriminate against workmen employed in high-risk jobs, when the whole half thrust of the operation of this Act and this board is to see that risk jobs are eliminated; or to discriminate against those workers in our society who have obtained some skills, some thoroughly high skills. Why should we discriminate against them by establishing a maximum on which their pensions can be calculated?

Here you have a man or woman who obtains a particular skill, a particular training, a particular expertise for their work place; but we make sure that if that person is injured we are really going to penalize him. We are going to say: "Your maximum benefit can be 75 per cent of what you earn." And we are not going to say only that, we are going to say it can be based only on a maximum, if this amendment stands of \$10,000.

I would like to know, in this case, just how many workmen in the Province of Ontario have a salary over \$10,000 on which their pension earnings could be based? Just how many people are we talking about? Here again I think you will find, as with so many cases and situations in this Act that we talked about, we are not talking about that many people and we are not talking about that many dollars. I would suggest to you that here again we have been discriminatory in the worst possible sense to keep any sort of

ceiling on this particular average earnings that will be allowed for a calculation of pension.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Chairman, obviously no responsible Minister of Labour could accept this amendment, because for one thing my hon. friend doesn't know how much money is involved. I can tell him we are talking about millions of dollars; and not only because of the number who are now exceeding the \$10,000 salary a year, and there are many of them. Well you take in the trade union movement. You should know that electricians, getting \$10.25 an hour, if they have a fairly good year, they'd be over \$10,000, many of them.

It is not because we wouldn't want to or we wouldn't like to; it's still the highest maximum of any province in Canada. The reason is always the same thing, it's a question of funding, it's a question of finding the money.

Now another point that I should perhaps make at this time is that in the future white collar workers, for instance people working in banks or in offices, will some day be covered by compensation. There is still a number of classes of people who are not covered, and they will be. It could be some day that you may have, well senior officials you know of companies, with fairly high salaries. It all has quite a bearing on the funding. That's why I cannot accept this amendment at this time.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Rainy River. Did you have a comment on this?

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): I'd like to speak on this section.

Mr. Chairman: On this particular one?

Mr. Ferrier: Just to reiterate some of the things that my colleague said, there is an increasing number of workers who are, in fact, making over \$10,000 a year. I feel that in arbitrarily setting it at just \$10,000, that you are making it very difficult for them, once they are injured, to meet their commitments.

The minister keeps saying: "How much is it going to cost?" Surely this is a legitimate expense of operating a business or industry in this province? I think the argument you are making is allowing a number of industries to evade their responsibility to the workmen who are hurt on their premises and at their jobs.

I would think that a source would be some of the retained earnings that some of these industries in this province have been putting away, and they have been substantial. If you look at the corporate profits of almost every industry in this province, in the last few months it's been a pretty healthy hike from what it was in the previous quarter or the previous year.

I don't think that argument is quite good enough. I think that we should be looking after those who have happened to get their wages up a little higher—there are people in a number of industries, the railway industry, for instance. I think we should be moving higher than that \$10,000, and even if you wouldn't accept the amendment that my colleague suggests, I don't think that \$10,000 is nearly enough. I think it should be considerably higher.

Mr. Reid: Maybe just a word of what has been said makes a fair amount of sense, surely, to the minister. We are trying to compensate someone for loss of earnings and wages. Surely it should be in line with what they had been earning and that standard of living that they have achieved because of their education, skills or talent or whatever.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question then?

Those in favour of Mr. Bounsall's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Shall we stack this along with the others, then? All right.

Any further comments, questions or amendments in any later section of the bill?

Mr. Bounsall: Section 4(2), Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: How about the member for Rainy River?

Mr. Reid: I am waiting for section 5.

Mr. Chairman: All right, the member for Windsor West.

Mr. Bounsall: Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to section 4(2).

Mr. Bounsall moves that section 4(2) be amended by striking out "only" in the first line, and inserting "all present, past and future" before "accidents" in the second line.

Mr. Chairman: Any comments?

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, Mr. Chairman. What this amendment obviously does is say that

for all those people in the past who had salaries over \$9,000, we will now recompute their pension on a basis of what's obviously going to pass in this bill, much to our—

Mr. J. Duksza (Parkdale): Dismay.

Mr. Bounsall: Dismay! Thank you.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Hamilton East): Chagrin.

Mr. Bounsall: Chagrin! Any other adjectives anyone would like me to add?

Mr. Reid: Disappointment!

Mr. Bounsall: Disappointment!

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): Frustration!

Mr. Bounsall: Frustration!

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Bedevilment!

Mr. Bounsall: Bedevilment!

Mr. Gisborn: Government madness!

Mr. Bounsall: At any rate, those persons should be able to get a payment based upon the \$10,000 that is obviously going to pass. They should not have to be limited now to \$9,000.

If the ministry is simply going to have this section apply to those who after July 1 make \$10,000, rather than all of those that made up to \$10,000 previously, then we don't have much of a change. This change here is only miniscule.

We have asked the minister by amendment to consider taking off the ceiling entirely. He has not taken off the ceiling, he has advanced it by a simple \$1,000. In addition, he refuses to help and extend that increase of \$1,000 to all those who have been injured in the past and are under these ceilings. He will not extend it to all those injured workmen who were in high risk jobs, had high skill jobs, or who, in their place of employment were working a great degree of overtime—overtime in many cases forced upon them because of the overtime permits signed with great regularity by this ministry. This is the effect and force of this amendment. Again, the minister's reply no doubt will be: "We just can't afford it." We will have some remarks generally at the end as to what this ministry should be able to afford; what this government should be doing in the way of a decent workmen's compensation plan for the workers of this province.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any further comments. Those in favour of Mr. Bounsall's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Mr. Gisborn: How can you say that?

Mr. Chairman: I don't see five. It is not stacked then. I declare the motion lost.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Reid: I have a few comments—

An hon. member: There were four standing up.

Mr. Chairman: I only saw four.

Mr. Bounsall: There were five of us at the beginning and at various times.

Mr. Reid: There were only four up.

Mr. Chairman: There were only four up.

Mr. Reid: It is all the same anyway. I have a feeling we are not going to win that one either.

Mr. Chairman: On section 5.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Chairman, I just want to say a few words on section 5. Before I speak specifically about what I want to say, I want to congratulate the minister on his impassioned defence of this bill yesterday. It is the first time in some time that we have got any kind of rise out of the minister who is usually very calm, cool and collected. One would almost think he has been studying the mannerisms of the Premier (Mr. Davis)—to speak in a monotone, not blink an eye, not get excited and not get passionate.

I want to say to the minister that I think that part of his response was influenced by the fact that he thought his personal integrity was being impugned. I can assure him that certainly we in this party were not impugning his integrity. I want to congratulate him in any case on a rather spirited defence in his rebuttal, even though I don't agree with the substance of what he said.

However, there was one point—and the failing of all of us, Mr. Chairman, is that sometimes we go too far. Had the minister quit, he would have had all of my sympathy. But he stood in his place, almost begging for some kind of congratulatory remarks from us on this side, in regard to the fight that he put up to have the Workmen's Compensation Act or these amend-

ments not included under the Statutory Powers Procedure Act of 1971. The minister thought that he had done a great and excellent job in getting this particular provision put in this bill. Surely, the members opposite should realize what a great fight he had to get this provision, section 5 of the bill, put in.

We wonder on this side, against whom did he fight?

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): His cabinet colleagues.

Mr. Reid: Surely the minister would agree that it would have been a travesty of the bill, a complete negation of what has gone on since the Workmen's Compensation Board came into effect, to have this provision relating to the Statutory Powers Procedure Act incorporated into the bill.

Mr. Stokes: The board wouldn't fight.

Mr. Reid: It would abnegate all reason for the Workmen's Compensation Board proceeding as it does. Would the minister not agree with that? We are trying to get away from the courts, away from that particular kind of adversary system.

One has to ask oneself, Mr. Chairman, whom did the minister fight against to have this included in the bill? There are only two possibilities that I can think of. Maybe three.

Let's start with one rung. That is his advisers, his civil servant staff. Did they not want this is the bill? That seems unlikely because they would be more aware of what's involved than anyone else.

Would it be the manufacturers, the industrialists, the owners of the corporations, the managers of the mines and the factories? Would it have been they who would have liked to have seen these statutes come under the Statutory Powers Procedure Act? Would it have been they? Perhaps; perhaps it was.

The third alternative, of course, is his own cabinet colleagues.

Why would the cabinet ministers fight the minister, or why would the minister have to fight to maintain something that we've had pretty well since 1915? A system that has worked, not always perfectly but reasonably well when we take into consideration the human factor, a system that hasn't been all that bad. Why would the minister all of a sudden even think, or the cabinet allow, the whole system to be changed drastically by requiring it to come under the Statutory Powers Procedure Act?

The question that arises then is, what is the attitude of the minister's colleagues? I assume, first of all, that the minister did bring this before cabinet. I suppose that's how they rank you over there in that cabinet, Mr. Chairman. If you're in the top three or five or whatever it is, the hit parade there, you don't have to bring your bills before cabinet for general discussion before they are introduced.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): Like John White.

Mr. Reid: Such as John White or Darcy McKeough.

Mr. Roy: Certainly not Bert Lawrence.

Mr. Reid: On the other hand, the second tier, or lower level ministers, have to have everything vetted by the Premier, Mr. Kelly and other people who work out of the Premier's office.

Mr. Martel: Bill Kelly. Particularly Bill Kelly.

Mr. Stokes: I doubt that; I doubt that.

Mr. Reid: In any case, I would like to hear a fuller explanation from the minister as to who he did have to fight against to get this provision, that I would have thought would have been an automatic inclusion in the bill. It never occurred to me, Mr. Chairman, when I read the bill that it wouldn't be there. It would be just automatic. There would be no question that this would have to be in the bill, otherwise you would have to revamp the entire workmen's compensation system.

To hear the minister and others tell it, it's the greatest system in the world, and I'm not prepared to debate that it is not. But surely if it is relatively good then we shouldn't have had any problem with maintaining the way it is and improving the system as best we can, not by changing it radically, by excluding this provision and making the statute come under the influence of the Statutory Powers Procedures Act?

So I would ask the minister if he would be kind enough to inform us over here who he did fight with to get this included, and what was the basis of the argument on the other side that it should, in fact, be excluded from this bill?

Mr. Roy: You did a bit of shadow boxing, Fern. It was just a bit of shadow boxing.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: No, I'll be very honest with my hon. friend, perhaps I did overstate

my case. No, I think I mentioned it, if he had listened carefully—

Mr. Reid: I always do.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: When I referred to newspapers, for instance. You have read a number of editorials, I'm sure, blaming the Minister of Labour for trying to exempt—

Mr. Stokes: They won't blame you for over-generosity!

Hon. Mr. Guindon: No, but we're doing the best job that's ever been done in any jurisdiction of Canada. That's not bad, that's not bad!

Mr. Roy: Which paper was that?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Even so, some were condemning or blaming the minister for exempting the Workmen's Compensation Board from the Statutory Powers Procedure Act. As you know, the time was up in April, and I think that's what I had in mind and I referred to it in my speech.

Oh there could be other advisers as well, and I certainly am not referring to my close advisers, but other people who could not see it. That's all there is to it. You don't have to worry about my rapport with my colleagues.

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture and Food): That's for sure.

Mr. Reid: I'm sorry, I did hear the minister refer to the newspapers, although I thought it was in connection with something else. But would the minister not agree that if we didn't have section 5 in here it would completely radicalize or change completely the Workmen's Compensation Act? The system just wouldn't work.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Well, some other opinions that I have heard were that they felt it wasn't necessary to exempt it. But I wanted to make sure, that's why I put it in.

Mr. Reid: Congratulations, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Thank you.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, I am trying to become informed as to exactly what this section's intent and purpose is.

I was of the understanding that section 72 protected the board from review by the courts. Is the insertion of your new section to further strengthen that right? Has there been some reason, some cases of precedent that have scared the minister? I'm in favour of the intent and principle com-

pletely, but I thought we had that protection previous to this being placed in here.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes, I think, Mr. Chairman, the hon. member touched a real point. That is the big question. I did obtain legal opinions from various areas, not being a lawyer myself; from outside firms and everything. Mind you, as usual, I couldn't get a consensus, so as I wanted to make sure I put it in here.

Mr. Stokes: That is an advantage.

Mr. Bounsall: On this section, Mr. Chairman.

I did a little reading after the minister's first reply in which he sounded so tender and fragile over the lack of accolades that flowed to him for putting this section in. As I read through this bill, when I first got it I read each section and if it didn't make sense to me I looked to see if there was a note. I must say that this is my normal way of reading bills.

I found I had no need for the notes in this bill until I got to section 5. I didn't know what the hell it meant so I looked over to the left and that's very helpful — it's only section that isn't explained in the bill; it says it's self-explanatory! It really did cause me to give a sort of a wry smile when I saw that. So, I must admit, I had to do some further checking.

I did some checking with, of course, the one person in our caucus who is most qualified for me to check with, the hon. member for Lakeshore. Of course, he was able to pull out all the thoughts that he had ever had upon the Statutory Powers Procedure Act in 1971 and it was a very enlightening experience to have gone through.

An hon. member: You found you had a hearing problem!

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Reid: Did he have any thoughts about this bill?

Mr. Roy: It's a very small bill.

Mr. Bounsall: He didn't talk about this bill. He told me all about the Statutory Powers Procedure Act and all the reasons why we needed to have it and the nightmares and the dreams that McRuer had in his royal commission inquiry into civil rights that caused the various things to be written there that caused this Act to proceed.

I'm certainly glad that the minister didn't put a written explanation in this, and that

I had to go to my colleague from Lakeshore to receive the kind of explanation which only he can give.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): That would be very helpful.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): You still didn't know what it meant.

Mr. Bounsall: But speaking to the point, I gather from the member for Lakeshore and with the various other thoughts that I've had since then, that the Statutory Powers Procedure Act is an Act governing procedures—procedures which themselves govern the exercise of statutory power that's granted to tribunals like the Workmen's Compensation Board by legislation, wherein the rights, and the duties and the privileges of persons are to be decided at, or as a result of, or following a hearing.

It was quite clear to me that the reason that you'd like to remove this from the Workmen's Compensation Board jurisdiction and further strengthen it—and, in fact why you do have section 72 in the Workmen's Compensation Act already—is due to the demonstrated fact that before we had the board—and I suppose even for awhile after we had the board—cases went to the courts and the courts had no expertise and no feeling at all for factors involved in an injured workman's disability and that the Workmen's Compensation Board tribunal does have the expertise, the competence, the background, the feeling and the sensitivity to make decisions involving industrial accidents, the extent of disability, and so on.

When you talk to them down there you get this impression about their feeling and sensitivity for injured workmen in this province. The only thing that hampers them in giving the workmen a better break is the legislation in this province.

Now that part of it is very fine. This whole Statutory Powers Procedure Act arose out of the McRuer recommendations from the royal commission inquiry into civil rights.

Mr. Roy: We know all about that.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: No we don't.

Mr. Bounsall: What bothers me a little bit, and I would like to hear the minister's reply to this, what about the safeguards that Act builds in? What about all the things in that Act which safeguard the rights of the individual? What about those safeguards contained therein regarding the disposition of proceedings without a hearing, that the hearings be public, the

right to have a counsel, the right for witnesses to have counsel, the right of counsel to examine witnesses, the right of issuance of summonses to attend hearings, the right about what is admissible and inadmissible as evidence, and the right to have a complete record and transcript of all procedures and hearings, including notices and final decisions?

That is all contained in the Statutory Powers Procedure Act. I can well see that you don't want these cases before the court, because of the feeling and sensitivity of the tribunal members, when they are there.

But what about all these other guarantees which the Statutory Powers Procedure Act gives to individuals in this province that appear, simple-mindedly to me to all go out the window?

Are they all contained in the Workmen's Compensation Act. Where are all these rights and safeguards that should pertain to any individual appearing before the board in connection with his disability?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member put it quite well. The expertise and the competence of the board he knows and we all know, but this is a decision that we had to make. That was one of the reasons for exempting the Workmen's Compensation Act from the Statutory Powers Procedure Act.

There is another reason. The fact that you would have had a great number of appeals to the court, I would presume. And knowing further that the workmen themselves can least afford to hire lawyers and to appear in court, for one thing; and secondly, knowing also that some of these cases might take two years before you get an award.

Mr. Lawlor: You don't want the appeal provision; but there are other things which might be kept.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Well, sorry! It would have taken two years. What we are doing here is we are protecting the worker against, perhaps large corporations or employers who wouldn't mind dragging the cases, for two years, through the courts.

As far as the civil rights are concerned, well that's a decision we had to make. We either come under the Statutory Powers Procedure Act or we don't; and by experience I don't think that we can.

With their four levels of appeals, I think the board has shown that rights of individuals have been protected over the years. That was the main reason, I think, we opted for including this section.

You know, we have half a million claims every year. Imagine just five per cent of the claims going to court and you already have 2,500.

I know of other jurisdictions, in the United States, for example, which have asked us to go over there and explain to them the operation of our Workmen's Compensation Act. In fact they want to follow what has been done in Ontario, because they have a backlog of cases in the courts and they don't know how long it will take to deal with them.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 5 then stand as part of the bill? The member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: I have not got the legislation in front of me, but we never anticipated, nor did we want, the appeal provision of the Statutory Powers Procedure Act to be invoked. But surely it's not a case of all or nothing at all? It's quite possible to say that section thus, thus and thus of the Statutory Powers Procedure Act with respect to cross-examining, with respect to hearings, with respect to the fundamental civil liberties be incorporated in here; and that other sections, such as appeal sections and maybe some others too, be excluded, because you do want to keep those hearings much unlike a courtroom; you don't want too much of an adversary atmosphere, but you want a great deal of informality, of elbow room to move around.

Still, even in this area—I am not just speaking as a lawyer, I don't think, I hope not—McRuer went to an infinite amount of trouble with respect to boards and commissions of all kinds throughout the province, saying that there are certain nubs in matters such as the right of the hearing and to be informed, and to have it set down in a way that was clear.

I know it's all done within the ambit of the rules of the books, but they haven't got that binding effect and that forcefulness that would be there if your statute said section so-and-so and so from the Statutory Powers Procedure Act will be incorporated into our legislation. That is really what we were suggesting, and I wonder really if you still might just take that under consideration, as giving at least nodding acquaintance to the monumental work, five great volumes, which still affect your board like any other agency, as I understand it.

As a matter of fact, isn't it in the cards, or is this the move now—I understood there were about 36 to 41 different statutes that

still have to be brought under the McRuer umbrella; that they were complicated and required special attention, the Municipal Board being one of them, the Liquor Licence and the other boards being in it, and I thought your board was in that last volume too, where numerous recommendations were made, designed precisely to safeguard basic liberties in this regard.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes; well I am sure the hon. member would know that in McRuer's report he had exempted the Workmen's Compensation Board for one year; the time was up in April. The Coroners Act too; however, the Coroners Act has been exempted forever, I think.

Mr. Lawlor: We have a new Coroners Act; it's very good.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: As for the Ontario Labour Relations Act, it was not suggested in McRuer that it should be exempted, and this will require government decision sometime. But the Workmen's Compensation Board, McRuer said, "For one year we'll exempt it from the Statutory Powers Procedure Act," with the intention more or less to bring it up after a year of experience.

But the main point that you were making, the protection of civil rights, I am very keen about this as well and I'll be glad to take a personal look at it.

Mr. Chairman. Shall section 5 then stand as part of the bill?

Carried.

Any comments, questions or amendments on any later section of the bill? Which section?

Mr. Martel: Section 6, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Section 6.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, the whole payment of silicosis claims has bothered me, particularly with respect to pensions. If I understand it correctly, at present a man who has silicosis, might leave that area of work of exposure to silicate dust, and could for another eight or 10 years carry on full employment, and ultimately be forced out of work by the silicosis. His pension then is established not at the time he leaves work, but at the time that he left the area of exposure to silicate dust, which means in effect, in the case I am talking about, the man's pension was established 13 years after he left the area of exposure. In fact, his pension was based on his wages in 1955 or 1956,

and the rate of disability was established at 50 per cent in 1969.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): 85 cents an hour or something like that.

Mr. Martel: In fact, his pension was very small. He had continued to earn a good industrial wage until 1969 when he was ultimately forced out of work — there were complications, such as TB—but the rate was established at the time he left the area of exposure to silicate dust. That is why I introduced Bill 120, which now stands on the order paper.

I think it is ridiculous that it would happen in that fashion. I don't see any justification for that sort of manner for establishing the rate of pension to which the man would be entitled.

Either you give him the rate, Mr. Chairman, of his pension based on what he was earning at the time he left work, which would have been 1969, or you give him the rate of disability he had from the time he left the area of exposure; which in this case would have taken him back to 1955.

But you can't have it both ways. You can't let the man continue to work for 13 more years, establish his pension back in 1955 or 1956, give him a rating based on the 1955 salary, and then not give him retroactive compensation for a disability back in 1955. That is one area—related to an industrial disease brought about by exposure to silica dust.

The other one that bothers me—it should have been in this bill and it is not—is the cancer cases from the sintering plant at Inco. Now, if a man gets an injury and he suffers a percentage disability, he gets a pension, even if he goes to back to work. It is my understanding that a man could have a lung removed for cancer, having worked in the sintering plant, he can go back to work but he doesn't get a pension.

Maybe I am wrong about that, but it seems to me I am not. It seems unfair that you would pay for a back injury, you would pay for a leg injury, and a man can lose a lung, so back to work, but he doesn't get a pension for the loss of that lung. There is no consistency in both these areas, Mr. Minister, and I would appreciate some consideration.

I realize it might be extremely difficult to bring in an amendment today, because of the complexity of both of these situations, but if I am right I would urge that the minister consider bringing in amendment such as my

amendment, a very simple amendment in Bill 120, which would cover this case of the silica dust and the silicosis, and the introduction of another amendment for those who have suffered the loss of a lung from cancer and have returned to work. I would elicit the minister's response.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Chairman, of course, in the case of silicosis, it is not as clear cut as my hon. friend would make us believe. What this section really does is that before we made these agreements with other provinces and other authorities, a worker, leaving Ontario, for instance, going into Manitoba, and finding out after a couple of years that he was a victim of silicosis, which can be detected fairly easily today; if he had to be hospitalized, the province of Manitoba probably would not want to pay for him. Now we have agreements with every province in Canada where we will share the cost, depending on the number of years, as determined by medical evidence, of course. That, I think, is a great improvement.

Now in the case of cancer, well that is quite different. Because we have so many different causes of cancer it is hard to determine, and I am sure the hon. member, and certainly myself, would be in no position to say that cancer was caused because of this type of work or because of cigarettes or because of having broiled steaks or liquor. I wouldn't know the difference, so it has to be left with the doctors, the medical experts.

Mr. Martel: I think I want to correct both points, Mr. Minister. The Compensation Board has accepted payment for cancer as a result of work in the sintering plant at the International Nickel Co. operation.

There are, I believe, about 37 cases. Not all have been accepted, but in the last six or eight months the vast majority of them have now been accepted by the board as an industrial disease related to the sinter from the sintering plant which has subsequently been closed.

In fact, the Department of Health today is conducting four tests—two sputum tests and two lung tests. The first series started last week, I believe in Sudbury, on all employees of the sintering plant in Copper Cliff. They know it is causing it and the board has accepted this, Mr. Minister.

I'm not talking about cancer in the terms you want to talk about it. I'm saying that we are talking about cancer caused in the sintering plant and for which compensation is now being paid. I'm saying that some of

the men, as I understand it, have returned to work—modified work—but that unlike other accidents, even though they've lost a lung they don't get a partial disability pension.

But if you've got a broken back, a broken leg, silicosis even, you get a partial disability pension. Why this exclusion? That's the first point.

I want to go back to the silicosis. I'm not talking about out-of-province, Mr. Minister. We know that many of the people who have silicosis today got it while working in the gold mines in the Timmins area and so on.

Mr. Ferrier: Timmins and Kirkland Lake.

Mr. Martel: The Timmins and Kirkland Lake area. They might have left their former place of work to come to Sudbury, and many of them started to work at either Falconbridge, Inco or some other occupation. Let's say that in their latter years at Timmins, or when they came to one of the mining operations in Sudbury to work for two or three years, they were exposed to dust, but not silicate dust. But it aggravated the lungs. When they started to test these men to determine what was wrong, it was considered they had silicosis. That might be the year 1960, let's say, Mr. Minister.

They took them out of the area of exposure to dust—in the Timmins area it would be silicate dust—and for 10 years he continues to work. At the end of 10 years the silicate dust has taken its toll; it's proven the man has silicosis. He can no longer work. He might be classified as 50 per cent disabled.

As I understand it, his pension is based not on his wages at the time he left work, which was 1970, but in fact his pension is assessed on his wages in 1960, when he was taken out of the area where there was silicate dust involved. Now that's completely unjust. Because he suffered that problem for 10 years; he continued to work. I've talked to them. Although they have great difficulty breathing and so on, they continue to work. A man has suffered maybe only 30 per cent, but it increased until it reached the point he couldn't work. The man has got no disability allowance during those years.

Now what I'm saying is you have to do it one of two ways, Mr. Minister. The man either starts to draw a partial disability allowance from 1960, which could be difficult to prove or assess the degree of disability. Or at the very least we establish his pension on the day he leaves work, based on that salary he is earning when he leaves work.

I hope I'm getting through to the minister the point I'm trying to make. It is just unjust to go back 10, 12 years to establish his pension on it. The man has been earning maybe then \$2 an hour. He's worked up until 70 or 71, maybe at \$3.50, \$4 an hour—and you don't establish his pension on the \$4 an hour, you go back to the \$2. That's unjust and I'm asking the minister to consider a change.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes, the member got through all right; I know what he means. Although the worker has been working from 60 to 70 at full salary, I imagine, the pension is based on the time it was discovered that he was suffering from silicosis. It could be 10 years behind, I would be glad to look at it. It really had never come to my attention before today.

Mr. Martel: Would the minister look at it?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes.

Mr. Ferrier: Further to this point — the unfairness of it is further complicated by the fact that if a man is detected as having silicosis and he decides that he is going to go into some other industry, he can draw his pension right away and he may be able to work in some other industry for years.

I had a man who was detected as having silicosis. He drew his full compensation pension and he worked as a bartender for years. Another man who, it was detected, had it, got out of the mines and went to work for Ontario Hydro.

These fellows are all right; they are drawing their pension right along but as long as a fellow stays in the same industry, he is the fellow who is penalized. He has to wait until he retires and then, as my colleague said, his pension is calculated at what he was earning away back when it was first detected.

I say to people, if they come into this kind of situation: "If you can get out of the industry you are in now and get into something else, you can get your pension; but if you stick in there you can't get it". It seems to me to be too great a concession to the mining companies. If the fellow has a disability from silicosis he should be compensated for the degree he has it during all those years he continued to work in the mining industry or, as my colleague says, at the rate of pay he is at when he leaves that industry. There is too much in favour of the industry right now and it militates against the workman.

I would like to ask another question in connection with the silicosis basis; what consideration is being given to broaden the concept of industrial lung conditions in the mining industry, and take in some other kind of complaint? You don't have to live in a mining area very long to know that many more people are impaired from lung conditions, on a percentage basis, far greater than you find in any other community.

It is my firm opinion that many of these things are caused or aggravated a great deal by exposure to silica dust and other kinds of dust to which they are subjected while working underground in this environment and the dampness and all the rest of it. I would hope that you would broaden this to include other categories of lung conditions rather than just limit it to silicosis which makes it on a very narrow basis.

As I said before, many of the miners have silicosis but once they get their x-rays it is judged that they do not have it sufficiently to be disabling in accordance with the Act. On a number of occasions I have noticed when they have died and pathological examinations have been held, sure enough these men had silicosis but they say it is moderate; it is only confined to certain areas. They say it is not of a significant enough nature to have caused disability while alive or is not the cause of death.

Right now for the gold miner, the person who is subjected to silica dust and has contracted some silicosis, it is not being considered as a very disabling condition. In fact, if you see the men and you see the problems that they have with other lung conditions, such as emphysema and bronchitis, in certain cases, and sometimes cancer develops — perhaps you can't relate cancer to this exposure I don't know — but there is TB and other things. I think that this whole area has got to be broadened. I know the Minister of Mines had a study that has finally had been completed, after about six years, by Dr. Patterson. Now, I hope that some action will be taken to more justly treat the gold miners who have contacted some degree of silicosis, or who have serious lung impairment from their employment. I say it's from their employment, and they believe that.

You'll never convince them and you'll never convince the miners up in my community and, I suspect the same in Kirkland Lake, that their chest conditions are not the direct result of their mining exposure. And I would like to see a little more just approach being taken toward the miners

and a broadening of the whole scope of lung conditions allowed for gold miners in this province.

Mr. Chairman: Does the minister wish to reply? I will allow it. But I would remind the members, of course, that this discussion has nothing to do with section 6. Section 6 has to do with extending the—

Mr. Martel: Silicosis.

Mr. Chairman: Oh no, it hasn't. It's extending the scope of making interprovincial agreements, not the whole philosophy of silicosis rewards.

Mr. Gisborn: Okay, Mr. Chairman, I will try now and get to that. I would ask the minister to explain to us just exactly what the benefits are in this change. Offhand, it seems to me that they're not an improvement for the workmen. A first look at the change would suggest their benefits would be reduced. Would the minister explain, exactly, if the change is really intended to be an improvement on the liability of Ontario, or if it is the intention to reduce the responsibility of the Province of Ontario, per se the Workmen's Compensation Board, in regard to this disease?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: I think I can assure my hon. friend that Ontario certainly doesn't want to shirk its responsibility in this field. No, I think it is to help the workmen, and there is no question about that. There have been a number of cases where the different authorities or governments did not agree. One question, for instance, involved the matter of residence or the requirements dealing with exposure. How long have you lived in Ontario and who is most responsible? And I think in this field we are going as far as we can. We want to make sure that our workmen get their fair share. I'm sure that's the purpose of this legislation here.

Now, just briefly, to the hon. member for Cochrane South. I'll be glad, as I promised his colleague the hon. member for Sudbury East, to look into the matter of silicosis, and particularly the matter of people staying in the industry. And as you have put it so well, if they go out of the industry they are much better off. That's one area I would like to look into.

Industrial lung conditions in the mining industry is another area I would particularly like to be more familiar with as time goes on.

Mr. Haggerty: It should have been included in the bill.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: But I can imagine, and I am only speaking as a layman, the difficulty at times for even the medical profession to state for sure what has been the cause. Especially in cases where you have a workmen who, perhaps, are heavy smokers or drinkers. It would be difficult, I imagine.

Mr. Martel: These cancer cases are recognized now by the board and the board is paying compensation to them, now.

Mr. Haggerty: In certain cases.

Mr. Martel: In the sintering plant they are paying compensation now for cancer and the only point I make—

Mr. Chairman: Order please!

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes, but I am talking on the point that the hon. member for Cochrane South was making.

Mr. Martel: Pardon me.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Of course, we meet cases like this in the mining industry. I have here—I must admit that I can't read too well, or the writing is not too good—it says here that the disease, or the sickness, has to be peculiar to or characteristic of an industry. That's the definition. It has to be connected with the industry.

Mr. Martel: It is.

Mr. Ferrier: I think it is.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 6—

Mr. Martel: Can I just get a clarification?

Mr. Chairman: If it's on the section, rather than on the broad field of silicosis treatment because that's really not what this section has to deal with.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, I'd simply like—

Mr. Chairman: Is your comment on this?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, I just want a point of clarification on this matter of section 6. How far back does this apply to persons who have silicosis? Would this go back 10 years? Could these persons come in and apply for a claim now?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: There is no limitation in this bill, that I can see.

Mr. Haggerty: There's no limitation. That's the understanding. What about a person who had silicosis—say 10 years ago—and has had an application to the Workmen's Compensa-

tion Board and has been denied because they've worked in the Province of Quebec? As soon as agreement is finalized between the provinces then will this take effect? Is this the understanding?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Well no. I don't think you can make it effective 10 years ago. I think as of when the bill comes into force.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but I have a couple of claims that have been pending the decision of this government to bring in legislation to the effect that you do have a reciprocal agreement between two provinces. Now, I have a file—two files in fact—sitting down in my cabinet right now that are waiting for this to come in. Now, can I initiate a claim on their behalf and be hopeful that it will be successful this time?

An hon. member: Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Before I can answer your question I'll inquire and let you know tomorrow. I can't tell you for sure right now.

Mr. Haggerty: By that time it will be too late. The bill will be passed.

Mr. L. Maeck (Parry Sound): It is going to pass anyway.

Mr. Martel: Unless we can stall it.

Mr. Gisborn: I still don't understand the change that is being made, and the improvement. The present Act, if I'm right, provides for the board to make a reciprocal agreement with other provinces or territories of Canada if they have an applicant claiming to have been exposed to silica dust and has contacted silicosis, whether or not he had any exposure at all in Ontario. Is that the interpretation of the present section?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, it's the sharing of costs. I imagine that's when two jurisdictions are responsible, to a certain extent, and it's to find out exactly what proportion of the cost will be charged to Ontario as compared to the other jurisdiction.

Mr. Gisborn: But I thought that the present Act provides for that. Your amendment only adds something for the workmen who have had exposure employment in Ontario and who may not qualify for benefits in any other province, or territory of Canada because of residence or exposure requirements. Does that mean that he must have had some contact in Ontario before this board would

receive responsibility through a contact in another province where he was not entitled to coverage?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes. The way it was explained to me, and I understand it, is that supposing you have a workman who worked in Ontario until, say two years ago, and doesn't even know that he's a victim of silicosis or suffers from it. Then he goes to another province and finds out that he is affected by silicosis and the doctor has medical evidence to show that it started in Ontario and for so many years; then we apportion the costs.

Mr. Gisborn: Then am I correct in assuming that the change here is to give protection to the other provinces to claim on Ontario their share of the responsibility? You've already provided for your responsibilities in an agreement with the other provinces in your present Act. Is it the case that the change now gives you the right to share a cost where the application for coverage is made in another province?

Is that the change? I'm trying to understand what the change is for, where you just put in there, "under exposure in the Province of Ontario." Have you had a complaint from other provinces that they have no way to receive a sharing agreement with you, if it happens the application is made in their provinces?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Oh yes; it works both ways you know—it's a two-way street. Other provinces have the same thing against us.

Mr. Gisborn: I'm trying to find out what the change really means. The present Act, sub section 11 of section 118, gives you the right to make an agreement with another province and share a responsibility that arises there. Is your change in section 6 to give you the right to share in their responsibility?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Chairman, I don't have the whole Act here, but I think in the old one there was a two-year exposure clause which is not stated here. I think that's the change.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 6 then stand as part of the bill?

Mr. Ferrier: Could I just ask one further question?

Is the eligibility for silicosis pension in every province the same. That is, does it have to be two years' exposure in each of the provinces? Suppose a man works for a year

and one half in Timmins and then he went to the Northwest Territories and worked for a couple of years, or worked maybe a year there. Would the combined exposure in both jurisdictions be sufficient to establish entitlement for a silicosis pension? If he got the extra half a year, say in the Northwest Territories and he had a year and one half here, does this mean that a claim could be allowed, whereas previously it wouldn't be allowed?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes, as you say, I think perhaps the awards or pensions may differ from one jurisdiction to another. This will allow Ontario to pay its share for the number of months or years that he hasn't been working in an industry in this province, where it is shown by medical evidence that he had symptoms or was the victim of silicosis.

It's a grey area. I'll try to get all the details for you, which I don't have at the present time. But I am told that it's an improvement on what we had before.

Mr. Ferrier: I would appreciate it, Mr. Minister, if you would get the details. Does this mean if a man worked five years in Ontario and then he goes to a gold mine, say in Quebec, and works there for five years, that the responsibility for the pension is 50-50, or on the proportion to the years that he worked in each province?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes, that's what it is.

Mr. Ferrier: If you'd pass that on, I'd appreciate it.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to procrastinate on this question. Could the minister have his officials sometime in the future write an interpretation of the change in these two sections and send it to us, so that we have a clear idea of just how the present section operated and how the new Act will operate and what the intention of the change is. Will you do that?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes, I could. We intend to present our estimates on the impending Act very soon. This may not be at the time of the estimates because I'll be in the House, but I'll be glad to arrange for those concerned to meet our senior officials at the board and have them explain exactly what is taking place.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 6 stand as part of the bill then?

Carried.

Section 7 carried.

Section 8.

Mr. Bounsall: Mr. Chairman, on section 8; I am rather tempted to put forth a formal amendment on section 8 that would cause this section to read: "This Act may be cited as the Workmen's Compensation Amendment Act that Bitterly Disappoints Injured Workmen in Ontario."

One of my colleagues to my right suggested—

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): I will second that.

Mr. Bounsall: —that I should use the word "screws" rather than "bitterly disappoints", but I didn't think that was quite parliamentary language, so "bitterly disappoints" will be the amendment I would make, if I am forced to make it in order to make a few short comments at this time on this bill, now that we are by and large through with the clause by clause debate.

Mr. Chairman and Mr. Minister, this bill to me is one gigantic sin of omission.

Mr. Chairman: Order please.

We are getting back, I would suggest, to the principle of the bill which was on second reading, which has been carried. Now if you are taking as a precedent the discussion that took place at the end of another bill, that was by special agreement with the minister because — I forget the exact circumstances now — that there were some figures and there was an explanation asked for and he said would explain it at that time because there was not other time. To discuss the principle of the bill again is out of order.

Mr. Bounsall: Could I inquire from you, Mr. Chairman, which other bill that was, that special arrangement—

Mr. Chairman: It was one of the tax bills. I forget which one.

Mr. Martel: That infamous bill.

Mr. Chairman: There was a set of figures—the Retail Sales Tax Act I am informed—which was unclear and the minister said he would discuss it then; but that was a special arrangement at that particular time. This business of discussing the principle of the bill on final clause is not standard procedure; in fact it is out of order.

Shall section 8 stand as a part of the bill? Carried.

Now we have five or six; let me see, it is six amendment votes that were stacked. Will you call in the members please!

Order please! Order.

We have six motions which were stacked to be dealt with at this time. I will read the first one: Mr. Bounsall moves that section 1(1)(c), 1(1)(b), 1(2)(a), 1(2)(b), be amended by replacing an invalid husband with the word "widower" and "\$250" with "\$425" adjusted semi-annually in accordance with the percentage increase in salaries, of wages in Ontario.

By the way, before I place it, the other motions are all very similar;—could we lump them all together—make them as one—are we agreed? All right.

The committee divided for a stacked vote on the following six amendments: Mr. Bounsall's amendment to section 1(1)(c), 1(1)(d), 1(2)(a) and 1(2)(b); Mr. Bounsall's amendment to section 1(1)(d) and 1(1)(e); Mr. Bounsall's amendment to section 1(2)(b) and 1(2)(c); Mr. Reid's amendment to section 1 adding a new subsection (4); Mr. Bounsall's amendment to section 2(a)(i) and 2(a)(ii); Mr. Bounsall's amendment to section 4(1); all of which were negatived on the following vote:

Clerk of the House: Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 33, the "nays" are 54.

Mr. Chairman: I declare the amendments lost.

Bill 126 reported.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves that the committee rise and report.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report one bill without amendments and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY ACT

Hon. Mr. Guindon moves second reading of Bill 127, the Construction Safety Act, 1973.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Rainy River.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): It was a good speech.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Thanks.

Mr. Singer: That's one of the member's best speeches.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Speaker, I'll be brief. I start by saying that we in this party will support this bill. There's a number of things in it, of course, as there always is, that we don't entirely agree with or that we would like to see changed.

However, in regard to the principle of the bill we find that we can accept it. The changes are outlined on the inside cover. I won't go through them as I think they are pretty well self-explanatory. There are, however, a number of questions I would like to put to the minister about matters that I'm not particularly clear on and perhaps he could clear them up.

There are two or three things missing from the bill in the first place. One is that we would like to see pre-medicals for the people that are working on underground construction sites. We'd like to see a very tight pre-medical so that the people who are working under these conditions will have been very thoroughly checked for any weaknesses that they might already have but would be affected deleteriously by working in these kinds of places, particularly the underground workers and subway workers and that sort of thing.

Another thing that I think that has been deleted that I think should be in this bill—

Mr. Speaker: Order! The hon. member must realize that he can't debate items that are not in the bill.

Mr. Singer: He's talking about the principle.

Mr. Reid: I'm talking about the deficiencies of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member may not talk about those things. He may debate the matters in the bill.

Mr. Reid: I won't debate them, Mr. Speaker, but with your permission, after I speak about the principle of the bill, perhaps I could pose a number of questions that would answer my questions and solve that particular problem.

The bill is to allow municipalities over 100,000 people to have their own inspectors. The corollary is that the Ministry of Labour will have provincial inspectors for such construction sites across the Province of Ontario. We in this party have pushed for this some years. I think we are all aware of the tragedies that have happened in various municipalities where the inspection was not quite as rigid or in some cases

there wasn't adequate inspection or no inspection at all, and that caused some very serious and tragic accidents.

We have said to the Minister of Labour and his predecessors on occasions before that the inspection of these sites should be under the Ministry of Labour, with provincial standards, and should apply in all parts of the province.

That principle of the bill, Mr. Speaker, we agree with entirely. We wonder what the delay was in bringing in the bill. I believe this was the bill that was brought in last year and then not passed, and either withdrawn or it died on the order paper. But in any case, we are happy to see that it is here now.

I wonder if the minister could explain why, on page 9 of the bill, section 11 subsection 6, it says: "Where an inspector gives an order under this section he may fix a copy thereof to the project or any part thereof."

There are a lot of "mays" in this bill. I think, under the circumstances, particularly for the protection of the working people and anybody else who might be doing an on-site inspection, these particular clauses should be mandatory and that the bill should say "must."

I also wonder if the minister could indicate to me—and I speak out of not too much knowledge in this matter—why the Petroleum Resources Act, or matters dealing with petroleum wells and so on, have been exempted. My friend from Welland South has pointed out to me that this bill will not apply, particularly, I believe, to offshore—

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Offshore drilling.

Mr. Reid: Offshore drilling in the various Great Lakes around the southern part of the province, and wherever else drilling might take place. Perhaps the minister could indicate why that exemption is made in this bill.

As well, Mr. Speaker, we will be amending the bill, I believe, in one respect. We feel that the handling of explosives is a very touchy subject—is that a pun? But it could be potentially an explosive situation—thank you. That is not covered under this bill. We feel that these matters should be, and we will be amending the bill in that respect.

Other than that, Mr. Speaker, we support the principle of the bill. We shall vote in favour of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Windsor West.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Mr. Speaker, in speaking to this entirely new Act, the Construction Safety Act, 1973, I might say this isn't an amendment to an already existing act, but an entirely new Act. I would suggest that the discussion on this should be pretty free and wide ranging, as it is when we debate the principle of an entirely new Act that comes before us.

It is true that it is a combination of the Construction Safety Act combined with the majority of the safety sections of the Trench Excavators Protection Act and the Ministry of Labour Act, where you have the provisions relating to underground workers. It is a combination of all of these three.

What stands out in my mind as a rather glaring exception is the mine safety section of the Mining Act, which I feel should be included here. The whole mine safety section would be just as appropriate to include here, as the Mining Act should be under the Ministry of Labour.

This is probably the only reason why this has not been included. It's time, with the government reorganization over there, that they got the Mining Act under the proper ministry and the safety inspection of mines under the proper ministry and into this entire safety Act. That is really what this Act, as I read it, purports to do.

There are certainly some positive advantages of this large, now combined, Act, Mr. Speaker. By far and away one of the most interesting portions of it is the way in which provincial inspection of safety is going to be funded after the first year of operation of this Act. The cost of enforcement and inspection will come through a five per cent assessment on the Workmen's Compensation assessment of companies, and this I find to be rather a laudable move.

What it means is that through neither individual municipal taxpayers nor through general provincial taxation—through neither of these sources will the public of Ontario be paying for construction safety inspection, trench excavation safety inspection nor underground worker safety inspection. In that sense it is very laudatory.

Homeowners in all the cities and towns across Ontario will not have to carry this extra burden of taxation, which they now have to pay for county and city construction safety inspectors through their municipalities and counties.

Another thing, of course, turning to the other positive aspect of the bill, is that it will ensure two things. One, that there will be an adequate, we hope, and we'll have some further comments on this in a moment, and uniform safety inspection throughout the province.

We have been bedevilled by this in the past in fast growing areas, with a particular municipality providing the safety inspection. Particularly in Metropolitan Toronto, where you've got great anomalies occurring within the boroughs. In North York, I believe it was, in 1970 there was five times as much construction work as in any other borough in Toronto. Yet North York didn't have as many safety inspectors as there were in some other boroughs in Toronto, which simply means that construction safety inspection was not occurring.

I can therefore see safety inspectors in this province being placed under provincial jurisdiction. There certainly should be uniform inspection, that is uniform in the sense that there should be the same number of visits per construction site. Visits could occur with as great a degree of frequency or as quickly, in some municipalities, as is now occurring when they hire their own employees to do this particular job.

But certainly one can anticipate and hope that the positive aspect of this bill, that of providing uniformity in safety inspection, will in many areas, therefore, and particularly in fast-growing areas, provide inspection which heretofore was very sloppy and lacking.

The other positive spin-off associated with this point, is that in many parts of this province there is good safety inspection. The minister would be the last person to deny that that is the case. Many inspectors in many municipalities are, in fact, doing a good, adequate and conscientious job.

By saying this, however, and by what I next say, I do not want to cast aspersions on all those safety inspectors, whether they combine holding another job with one as building inspector or not. I do not want to say that they are not doing an adequate job. And I do not want to say they are not trained for that job. There must be examples—and again the minister would not deny this—where you have people at the level of grave-diggers and dog-catchers who are acting as safety inspectors for their municipalities. Or you have a person whose many assignments include that of safety inspector for his municipality or his area.

So when you have people of this calibre, with lack of related background training doing safety inspection in our province, it is clear to me that trained personnel with safety inspector as their only assignment represents a step forward.

There are some parts of this bill, however, that do bother me a little, and I will make some comments at some length on them, Mr. Speaker. I'm just wondering if it is sufficiently close to the 6 o'clock p.m. adjournment hour and if we could leave at this point and carry on at 8 o'clock, p.m.

Mr. Speaker: I assure the hon. member that he will have the floor when we resume.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): Mr. Speaker, if I may, could I ask the hon. member to adjourn the debate, because I had actually announced in advance that I would call Bill No. 128 at 8 o'clock this evening.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): What bill is that?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It is the planning and development bill. I suggested it would go on this evening.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, as I saw the list put forward by the hon. minister, the House leader, yesterday, there were a number of orders and the planning bill was tacked onto the end of it. With so much work to do, we would like that to be discussed no earlier than Monday, if convenient.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I'm not going to object to that, except that when I announced the order, as of the order paper, I suggested that we would start on this bill today. Now if the House doesn't want that, it is agreeable to me, and we will continue with the bill that's before us.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Thank you.

Mr. Bounsall: Mr. Speaker, I would adjourn the debate on this; this part is agree-

able to me, if I could have some idea of when the continuation of Bill 127 might occur.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, I would be prepared to inform the hon. member of that; but I am in the hands of the House at the moment, I'll do as they choose.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ontario Centre): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker: The government's running of the House business has always left something to be desired, if I may so. This is a major bill; it's obviously a pretty fundamental change in government policy. If it could be put off at least for another day or two; it's a picayune kind of delay, however, that would be helpful, given the fact that it is only two days since we have had any idea of the government's intention, and had a chance of looking at the bill. And I would suggest to the House Leader—

Mr. Speaker: This is no point of order.

Mr. Cassidy: Well Mr. Speaker, could I suggest to the House leader that at least the construction safety bill be completed, and then—if that's the way the government intends to do it—that we go on with the Planning and Development Act?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: There would be no objections.

Mr. Cassidy: There have been rumours that this might come up this evening. There has been no confirmation except possibly assurances that the minister has made to the Treasurer (Mr. White). They certainly haven't been made to this side of the House to my knowledge.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I disagree with that statement, but I said that I would co-operate with the House and we will continue with Bill 127 this evening.

Mr. Speaker: It being 6 of the clock I do now leave the chair; we shall resume at 8.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.

APPENDIX

(See page 2798.)

The Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs tabled answers to certain oral questions, as follows:

OAKVILLE-MISSISSAUGA MINI-BELT: GENERATING STATION SITE

The question was asked as to the nature of plans for Hydro facilities in the Oakville-Mississauga mini-belt.

Both a transformer and generating station are now planned by Ontario Hydro for 1985 or later. At this stage, Ontario Hydro does not know what type of generating station will be needed, or what type of transformer facility will be required to link this station to the power grid. The proposed parkway belt plan simply acknowledges a future use in the mini-belt for such a facility as part of a policy of reserving land for such activities in the future.

The locations are not yet determined precisely, but the land reservation for the generating station is near Highway 2, and the transformer station reserve is immediately above the intersection of the mini-belt and the southerly east-west parkway belt.

LAND ACQUISITION COSTS: NIAGARA ESCARPMENT

The question of the estimate of \$3 billion for acquisition of Niagara Escarpment lands, and the relationship of this to figures in the Gertler report has been raised.

The task force estimate of acquisition costs in excess of \$3 billion was based on almost total acquisition of *all* lands in the Niagara Escarpment planning area, excluding only builtup urban communities. The lands to be acquired under such circumstances would cover very expensive lands such as almost all of the Niagara fruitlands, suburban areas around St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, and intensively used recreational lands in Grey county.

Based on market values high and low acquisition costs projections were made after consultation with the Ministry of Natural Resources and officials of conservation authorities active in land purchase programmes. These projections were:

(a) low: assume an average cost of \$1,500 per acre for 1.2 million acres: \$1.8 billion

(b) high: assume an average cost of \$2,750 per acre for 1.2 million acres: \$3.3 billion.

This is in contrast to the proposed acquisition programme in the Gertler report which concentrated on land purchase for park purposes in predominantly lower-value agricultural areas. Gertler was, quite rightly, able to use a much lower average figure for acquisition costs.

POSSIBLE LAND ACQUISITION COSTS: PARKWAY BELT

A figure of "from \$150 to \$200 million" is used in the policy statement on the parkway belt for the long-run cost of land purchases in the parkway belt west.

Based on cost figures derived in the period 1969 to 1972, the minimum figure is broken down as follows:

Transportation	\$72 million
Utilities	33 million
Parks, recreation	42 million

Total\$147 million

Because these purchases may be made over an extended period of time, \$150 million was used as a minimum figure, and \$200 million used in anticipation of probable future land price increases. Because the schedule of purchases is a matter to be determined by individual ministries, based on their own programme needs, this upper figure is no more than a rough indication.

NUMBER OF PROPOSED PARKS: PARKWAY BELT WEST

Fourteen new park and/or open space areas are proposed in the parkway belt west: German Mills Creek, East Don River, Humber River, Etobicoke Creek, Credit River-Meadowvale, Centennial Park extension, Credit River-South, Joshua Creek, Joshua Creek-waterfront, Oakville Creek, Fourteen Mile Creek, Bronte Creek, Grindstone, Niagara Escarpment.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature


Thursday, June 7, 1973

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1973

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY ACT (concluded)

Mr. Speaker: I'd like to inform the House that there will be some visitors with us this evening. At 8 o'clock we were to be joined in the west gallery by students from Toniata Public School of Brockville, and Pembroke Senior Public School of Pembroke.

The hon. member for Windsor West.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Tonight before the supper break at 6 o'clock I mentioned what I thought were the positive advantages of the bill, quite apart from the obvious positive advantage that any combination of safety inspection into one Act with all identical regulations is a step forward.

The other two which I mentioned were the uniformity of inspection that is likely to occur—not only the numbers of inspections from area to area, but the quality of inspection in every regard that this bill certainly has the potential of achieving—and, in addition, the quality and training of the people doing the inspection. All of these things are very positive.

The second advantage I mentioned before this evening's supper break was the tax saving that will occur to municipalities and to the people of Ontario in general, with the costs of the safety inspection, and the salaries of the personnel, being borne by a five per cent change on the Workmen's Compensation Board customers, if you like — the companies from which they collect. By this way we don't as taxpayers in the province or in our municipalities, have to bear any direct burden of this cost.

I said that after supper I would mention the disadvantages to the bill. In retrospect I think that was a slightly wrong phrasing. I have a series of questions about the bill that come to mind for which I would be pleased to receive the answers.

One point of these is to look back at the history of this bill. It was introduced last

June in the estimates of the Labour ministry. The minister will recall that I spoke to him about the necessity of introducing this Act as soon as possible and for the passage of this Act. He finally introduced it in June and it died on the order paper.

Of course the question arising is, why the particular delay in that? We all know—we're not kidding ourselves—why that delay occurred. There was a task force formed to investigate the whole area and it was formed because of the uproar and furore that arose from the Association of Mayors and Reeves in Ontario over the takeover of their safety inspectors. Some of them were only glorified dogcatchers and others—make no mistake—were very well qualified and very interested in their particular jobs and in the programmes which they were trying to achieve in safety inspection in their communities.

One of the points made by them and by a few other groups in the province with respect to this was that they feared the ever-increasing programme of centralization which is occurring around government in this province. In that respect I can agree with them. The municipalities have seen the centralization of justice and of assessment in this province. With respect to assessment there still is some particular dissatisfaction around the province.

In both those cases employees were forced into government service and under government control. Municipalities in the province are still, several of them, rather bitter about the provincial assessment programme that is now current in the province. They are concerned about this being another centralization move. In some cases, this concern is quite apart from and not at all associated with retaining their own safety inspectors.

As I follow the train of thought, it does cause a little bit of concern to me. This party of which I am part are not centrists at all. We do not like to see this centralization occurring. In many of the ministries we have seen the centralized power that is there being very carefully regionalized, and that's a move which we support. However, what bothers us about this sort of centralization, particularly in this topic, is that we wonder

if it's going to be followed by the McKeough reprivatization.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): What was that again?

Mr. Bounsall: The McKeough reprivatization.

Mr. Singer: What does that mean?

Mr. Bounsall: The member will have to ask the member for Chatham-Kent (Mr. McKeough) for his concept—

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): That is abundantly clear.

Mr. Bounsall: —the reprivatization that came up around a year ago in which all kinds of government—

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): That Singer fellow gets denser every evening.

Mr. Bounsall: —services were turned over to the private sector for their administration.

Mr. Singer: I don't know about the member for Chatham-Kent. I just want to know what the member for Windsor West is talking about.

Mr. Bounsall: In the field of community and social services there is a pilot project running in Halton county at the moment, to see if private industry and private concerns cannot do a better job than what government is doing and has done. We have thought that all that is being achieved is a decrease in the quality of the staff involved, and a profit being made by a group of people or companies of which there is no need.

We fear this reprivatization. I would very much like a direct answer on the record on this one—

Mr. Singer: I have never heard the member for Chatham-Kent talk about reprivatization.

Mr. Bounsall: —for one particular reason: the boiler and pressure vessel inspection branch used to be under the Minister of Labour (Mr. Guindon).

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): The member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) talks about it all the time.

Mr. Singer: The member for Chatham-Kent isn't one of my favourites, mind you.

Mr. Bounsall: I can't quite keep track of when the shifts occurred in the Labour portfolio with respect to these various branches

shifting in and out, so I can't recall whether this was ever under this ministry's direct control. But it is now under the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

They are reprivatizing the boiler safety inspection branch. They are farming out the inspection of boilers and all the inspections of pressure vessels which that branch did to private insurance companies.

I've had communications with the minister on this topic in the interests of consumer protection as well as the sale of pressure vessels and boilers made in this province because of my concern for both of those. Is he not a little concerned about the lack of confidence that will develop when a non-government agency is doing the inspection?

I realize that this is a much bigger job—general construction, trench and underground safety inspection—and that it probably does not lend itself as easily to privatization; but it is a question that the public of Ontario needs to be reassured on. If that is, in fact, the case, then you have no thoughts of privatization in this area in the way in which the boiler and pressure vessel safety inspection has been privatized or is about to be privatized in this province.

I'd like to comment on another aspect of the introduction of the original bill here last June and what occurred at that time and the method of doing it at that time. The bill was 198 of last session. In June, the Ministry of Labour sent, I believe 921 letters out to every city, town, village and county in this province, informing the local municipal officials that it would take over the inspection and enforcement of the present construction safety laws immediately and stating that, in order for that to happen under present laws, each area must pass a bylaw—

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): There is one minister in the House. Look at that!

Mr. Bounsall: —giving the province the authority to take over. Like many other things that the Legislature does—

Mr. Sargent: Come down here and take a seat.

Mr. Bounsall: —the municipal officials, even in some large areas, are not all that aware of the day-to-day happenings. So when it died on the order paper, many municipalities in this province continued to do precisely what that June letter, I believe it was, told them to do and readied themselves for provincial takeover. In many cases, I

understand, and I appreciate the political audacity of this move, or the silence of this move which amounts to political audacity, the province continued to not inform them that no legislation had yet been passed to force this and continued to hire and provide provincial safety inspection.

Mr. Singer: Is the member in favour of the bill or against it?

Mr. Bounsall: The member for Downsview doesn't like any sort of reminiscences about this.

Mr. Singer: I just wondered because the member for Windsor West is not quite clear to me whether he is for or against it.

Mr. Lawlor: Figure it out.

Mr. Bounsall: Well, it'll become clear. That's his fault, not ours.

Mr. Singer: That is probable, but does the member like the bill or does he oppose it?

Mr. Lawlor: Keep him guessing.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bounsall: I certainly wouldn't deprive, Mr. Speaker, the member for Downsview of the suspense that we obviously are keeping him in.

Mr. Singer: No, but is the member going to vote in favour of, or against the Act?

An hon. member: He doesn't know.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bounsall: It's one way to keep him in his seat for a while, anticipating the outcome of which way we are going to vote in this area.

Mr. Singer: Is the riddle worth the game?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bounsall: We will talk at length about this bill, Mr. Speaker, before we let any members of the House know in which way we are going to vote on second reading.

An hon. member: He really doesn't know what it's about.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

An hon. member: Just listen.

Mr. Singer: Does the NDP have any policy?

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): You don't have any clear policy.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Bounsall: It was a very cute move. I sat back and appreciated it. I must admit I thought, as your counterpart, I shouldn't even go so far as to inform my own city officials that the legislation hasn't passed, just to see which way they might move in the circumstances—

Mr. Singer: Which way is the member going to go? Quite likely, we might know, but not yet.

Mr. Bounsall: —and, in a sense, enjoy the lack of understanding in this case that the municipalities in this province found themselves in at that time.

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: The member is not going anywhere.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bounsall: There was one other part of it that rather amused me at the time. Back then before any legislation was passed—à la the Treasurer's (Mr. White's) type of attitude with respect to the sales tax, figuring he could bring it in and collect it before the legislation passed — the Ministry of Labour advertised for jobs in this area, and with the very fact of that advertising, carried on the non-statement that no legislation had passed, when it wasn't even very imminent—

Mr. Lawlor: What presumption, what gall.

Mr. Bounsall: —with a task force having been formed and everything else in this area.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: Come on, does the member like it or not?

Mr. Bounsall: I rather appreciated that, Mr. Minister; it was rather good.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Mr. Speaker, would you bring this obstreperous rabble into order please?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: There are certain limitations to my capacity.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): No control over what happens in the House.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bounsall: Why do they always occur, Mr. Speaker, when I am on my feet?

Mr. J. H. Jessiman (Fort William): The one member who can swagger sitting down.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Hamilton East): He didn't have pie for supper, that's for sure.

Mr. Lewis: Who is that? Is he a member of this House? Where did he come from?

Mr. Bounsall: He's not sure; in fact he's not even sure where he is.

Mr. Lewis: I think there's an impostor in the House. It's absolutely tremendous.

Mr. Bounsall: Both the minister and I, Mr. Speaker, would like to have this bill over with as soon as we can in a less tense atmosphere than there was for the previous bill—well, maybe he and I are enjoying ourselves here, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Singer: Oh, the tension is great. Is the NDP going to be in favour of, or against, the bill?

Mr. Bounsall: We have nothing else to do for the rest of the evening and none of the minister's officials have to be home early tonight; so we can stay as long as we want.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): The member keeps us in suspense.

Mr. Bounsall: Oh, I have just started on the suspense bit here.

Mr. Roy: Has he?

Mr. Bounsall: I have just started; I'm not going to quit. I've just started my talk, I'm not going to quit for a long while. One other thing that concerns me, Mr. Speaker, and quite seriously in this sense, is the advertisements for these positions. The minister seems to be setting in his criteria of experience and background required for the provincial inspectors a rather difficult and high standard; a standard that not many of the current municipal people doing this job could meet—and a higher standard of qualification than the people in his ministry who are already in the job. And I'd like an explanation of that—

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): That's an improvement.

Mr. Bounsall:—as to why the minister felt it was necessary to do that. In addition, perhaps he is not following the provincial Treasurer's laid-down criterion for male and female employees in his particular ministry but he is indeed entertaining applications from women for these posts across the province. And we would be very disappointed on this side—and watching very closely—if there are not some women hired for these positions.

Mr. Singer: Are they going to vote against it?

Mr. Bounsall: My wife isn't looking for a job at the moment, but she might be. I have some daughters too, by the way.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bounsall: If anybody else has any daughters I'd be interested in meeting them.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): They will be old enough by the time this government moves.

Mr. Bounsall: The minister will be keeping his eye on those applications.

Mr. Roy: Is the member finished.

Mr. Bounsall: Just starting, just starting.

Mr. Singer: It is important if necessary; but not necessarily important.

Mr. Bounsall: As a result, Mr. Speaker, we find that the only major changes in this Act were what you would expect from the occurrences that took place last June with respect to its introduction and its withdrawal, in a sense bowing to the Association of Mayors and Reeves in its demands that the municipalities be allowed to continue their own safety inspections. The bill itself—

Mr. Singer: Is that good or bad?

Mr. Bounsall: The bill itself—

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): He's not sure.

Mr. Bounsall:—defines a municipality—

Mr. Singer: Are they a good group or a bad group?

Mr. Bounsall:—defines a municipality, a council of which "may, with the consent of the minister and subject to such terms and conditions as he may consider advisable, appoint one or more persons inspectors"

under the Act. I hope the minister is tough on this. I have no objection—

Mr. Lawlor: Him tough?

An hon. member: He was tough yesterday.

Mr. Bounsall: I have no objection to municipalities in this province doing their safety inspections, if their employees have the expertise and meet some very tough requirements from the minister.

Mr. Singer: Then he will support it!

Mr. Bounsall: But I hope these conditions under section subsection (3)—and that he is going to consider advisedly as to which municipalities, and what terms under which they can do it—are in fact tough. I would like to have him comment on that particular section, in which he speaks about the terms and the conditions that he will consider advisable for a municipality to be able to appoint its own safety inspectors, that is, continue an arrangement somewhat similar, obviously, to the one which he now has.

Mr. Singer: Is the member going to support the bill or not? What is the answer?

Mr. Bounsall: In defining a municipality he defines it as a metropolitan or regional municipality—that's fair enough—as defined in the Regional Municipality or Metropolitan Municipality Acts.

Mr. Singer: Which Act was that?

Mr. Bounsall: Well, I'm following "the meaning of any Act to establish a metropolitan or regional municipality." The bill is No. 127, I might point out to the hon. member for Downsview, and he can follow it just as easily as I can.

Mr. Singer: No, he was quoting a specific Act which didn't make much sense.

Mr. Bounsall: The thing that occurs to me here is, why hasn't the minister in this section—and I'd like to hear his answer to this—included a district as defined by the Act here? The districts I refer to would be those of Algoma, with a population of 109,000, Cochrane, with a population of 82,000, Nipissing with a population of 70,000—pardon me, Timmins with a population of 82,000—Kenora is the one with the population of 34,000—

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order.

Mr. Bounsall: —Nipissing with a population of 70,000—

Mr. Sargent: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Sargent: I think the Chair would be interested to know, Mr. Speaker, that in the east gallery are the executives of the Toronto and District Liberal Association.

An hon. member: Good point. Good point of order.

Mr. Sargent: The best point tonight!

Mr. Gisbourn: I wonder if the hon. member for Downsview should make the point for him?

Mr. Bounsall: I wonder which interruptions are more profitable, Mr. Speaker, or more educational—

Mr. Stokes: He is saying the Deputy Leader of the Opposition is in the gallery.

Mr. Roy: We just want to give the member for Windsor West a break.

Mr. Bounsall: —those of the hon. member for Grey-Bruce on that one, or those continued ones from the hon. member for Downsview?

An hon. member: How many delegate votes does the member for Grey-Bruce hope to get out of that?

Mr. Roy: Is the member for Windsor West finished?

Mr. Singer: He was finished before he started.

Mr. Bounsall: The Liberal caucus seems to be in a great rush to get out of the House or on to something else tonight—on to the Planning Act or the agriculture estimates, whatever it may be.

Mr. Ruston: The agriculture estimates are very important. I'm glad to know that we figure they're very important.

Mr. Ruston: No, they don't figure they are, but we do.

Mr. Bounsall: I wonder why the minister didn't include districts in that as well as the regional and metropolitan municipalities? I would like the answer to that, because I think that those districts may well, as easily as a city or a region, have the organization or the compactness or the contact to qualify, as well, for a chance at seeing if—under

what I hope are tough criteria—they can supply their own safety inspectors.

In the second part of that, the city is defined as having a population of not less than 100,000. I'm interested, Mr. Speaker, through you to the minister, why he chose the figure 100,000, apart from it being nicely rounded with a bunch of zeros in it. It occurs to me that there are other cities in this province, with various arrangements with their safety inspectors, that if that number was different, may well meet the expertise and the criteria required by the minister just as easily—in fact maybe more so. If he had reduced his figure to 50,000, it allows the following municipalities, all of whom are not in regions at the moment, to qualify for consideration in this regard—I mean the cities of Brantford at 61,000, Sarnia at 56,000, Peterborough at 56,000, Guelph at 59,000 and one community in the north, Sault Ste. Marie at 77,000.

It only includes five more communities by dropping that figure to 50,000 at the moment. I wonder what it is about those five cities which I have named that would cause the minister to say beforehand "these are five places which I don't think should have any consideration in applying for their own safety inspectors."

A couple of them are rather interesting. Two of these cities have been in contact with me. Brantford, for example, is both very happy with its present situation and very unhappy with its upcoming situation. They have four people involved in safety inspection and building inspection and they see it as a dual job. They have the city put in sectors and a fair amount of inspection is being done.

They find that they would be in a situation of noticing irregularities in safety requirements in their normal course of building inspection. They cannot, on the spot, do something themselves, but must phone some other jurisdiction, which may well not even be in their city at all, to point out something which they could more conveniently and quickly and easily get at right away.

The city of Sarnia, which seems not to be kept all that informed on what's going on in legislation down here, three weeks ago had only one person of safety inspection. He was assigned to do that and nothing more. That one person was newly hired three weeks ago when the former safety inspector resigned. It kind of makes you wonder what sort of inside information he had to be able to take another job just three weeks ago. The city didn't know

it or have much of a feel for it, and had to go out and hire a new man who they feel very confident of and has been on the job for only three weeks.

The city of Sarnia have considered the question very carefully and have decided that they would be willing to pay, out of their municipal taxation, for one safety inspector—for whatever is required. I am just wondering why in these instances these communities cannot be allowed to compete with the others in this province, Mr. Speaker.

If one drops the figure to 40,000 rather than 50,000 from 100,000, it takes in a few more municipalities. Again, in looking at them, you kind of wonder why they haven't been extended the opportunity to compete here. One of them is Cornwall, by the way, at 45,000, and I am wondering if that doesn't say something about why the minister would not set it at 40,000. Maybe he knows something about Cornwall and its safety inspection, over and above what the rest of us might do.

There is North Bay at 45,000 that would qualify for an application for their own safety inspectors. Those really are the only two that come in there, if you drop it down to 25,000, and I am not suggesting one go any less. I am just wondering why you set your 100,000 when inclusion of a smaller figure would pick up these additional communities.

If you dropped it to 25,000, you got St. Thomas, just right on the border line of making it. You have Belleville at 34,000, Chatham at 33,000, Woodstock right on the division line at 25,000, Barrie at 26,000. What is it about these five municipalities that causes the minister not to wish to entertain an application from them in this regard?

I can well see that the minister doesn't particularly want to be smothered continuously with applications from municipalities, but of these towns, these cities we have mentioned, as far as I know, none of them has a particular reputation.

The Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs (Mr. White) may well have a real feel for it—much more so than I do—that these 10 or 12 cities I have mentioned, which would be involved in lowering this figure to 25,000, are not responsible and cannot put in a responsible application and be honest about what they are doing with respect to safety inspection.

As far as I can see they are few in number. There would be another 10 or 12 added if he dropped it to 25,000. I can't see why

that doesn't occur and I would like an explanation of it.

There are a couple of other things about the Act—apart from the non-inclusion of the safety provisions of the Mining Act into this whole bill, and the Mining Act in total under this ministry—that cause me to have a little bit of concern. One section is section 17(4) which says:

An employer shall not discharge or discipline or threaten to discharge or discipline any employee because the employee has sought the enforcement of this Act or the regulations or has acted in compliance with the Act or the regulations.

What concerns me about this section is that this is somewhat similar to a section which occurs in the Industrial Safety Act with respect to an employee not being liable to be discharged or threatened by refusing to work in an area which he feels is unsafe.

When, using the protection of that part of the Act, they refuse to do so, they are told, if it is in an organized area—if they have a union representing them—that there must be a specific clause in the contract reiterating that part of the Act and the contract supercedes the Act!

Mr. Singer: Really?

Mr. Bounsall: That's right. They are suspended and with no recourse.

The same thing occurs, as the minister well knows, in the hours of work provision in the Employment Standards Act. Unless it is specifically written into the contract that the overtime is voluntary in a place where they have a bargaining agent representing them; unless it is written in, "voluntary overtime," the contract supersedes the Act and the Act means nothing.

On this particular section is the minister saying—these people would be members, I suppose, of the CSAO or the public service, at least—that unless there is some sort of written agreement between their bargaining agent and the government which repeats this point here, that they are going to be in the same position as the people who find themselves caught under the Industrial Safety Act and the hours of work and overtime section of the Employment Standards Act? That is a question that demands a direct answer because it is very important.

Does this section 17(4) of this Act automatically supersede any contract that those employees may well be engaged in? If it

doesn't, this section is completely unacceptable because it is meaningless. In fact, if this section of this Act is supposed to supersede what is in a contract the minister had better add a little phrase to that effect—which he can so easily do—"notwithstanding anything that is within any contract or any other written agreement between the employees and their employer."

Mr. Singer: Whoever they may be.

Mr. Bounsall: Whoever they may be. The member is quite right. The member for Downsview can make the wording.

Mr. Gisborn: That's his contribution for today.

Mr. Bounsall: One other thing, if I'm not scooping the minister on exactly how many—

Mr. Sargent: No, but the member is repeating himself.

Mr. Bounsall: —municipalities has he decided will not be able to qualify under his very strict conditions for hiring their own safety inspectors. How many safety inspectors does he anticipate hiring as a result of this Act coming into force?

Again, how many has he hired in the last 12 months—additional people in the area of provincial safety inspection?

Mr. Speaker, at this point, I do not want to keep the Liberals in suspense any longer as to what the New Democratic Party is going to do—

Mr. Roy: Tell us all.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bounsall: —with respect to this bill; I know that will be a disappointment to them that we are finally making our thoughts known on this.

Mr. Singer: Tell us finally.

Mr. Bounsall: And I will phrase it this way: In 1971, out of the 41 deaths that occurred in the construction industry, 22 were the direct result of violations of the Construction Safety Act. Therefore, in the hope that this Act, with its uniformity across the province, with its higher skill and training of the safety officers that are doing the inspections, the members of this party will support and vote for this Act.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Wel-land South.

Mr. Haggerty: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like to add a few comments to Bill 127 on the Construction Safety Act. Our labour critic has already stated that the Liberal Party will support the bill. Although it's a step in the right direction, I believe we all have certain reservations about the bill itself. I'm going through it, I find in many instances that the bill is permissive legislation.

It almost reminds me of the Mining Act some three or four years ago. I think that bill included some 600 or 700 clauses. I believe about 50 per cent of them were on a permissive base, so that a mining inspector can apply certain clauses and certain sections of the Act to a certain plant or a certain mine in the Province of Ontario for safety purposes.

Well, I feel that the minister doesn't quite go far enough with this when he allows this permissive legislation.

The Liberal critic has mentioned that I had brought to his attention the matter about the exclusion of the Petroleum Resources Act. I recall an incident just during the last three weeks. There are a number of drilling rigs out on Lake Erie and one of the divers went down to cap a well. He nearly lost his life and he did end up with bends, of course. In the Province of Ontario, there is very little medical equipment for that type of accident and he was rushed to a Buffalo hospital. I think it was the Coast Guard station, where they have a decompression chamber.

I think matters like this should be included in the Act. They are out there drilling on the lake and this is a form of construction.

I think perhaps I should question the interests of the Minister of Labour on another matter. Does the government really care about its industrial and construction manpower of this province? I am concerned about the original set up of the Construction Safety Act that dealt particularly with the counties in the Province of Ontario—and I think particularly Welland county and perhaps the Regional Municipality of Niagara.

I was a member of that area's council at that time and I objected to bringing the county in as the inspector of safety for the Province of Ontario. I thought that responsibility should lie with the Minister of Labour here under its jurisdiction. There were two reasons why I objected to it. One was the cost involved at the county level.

The other was that I thought—well, I am sure—that one man couldn't do justice to safety within that community.

Now I am questioning how many men the ministry is going to employ in that particular area. Of course, this would take in all construction including homes. The Trench Excavators' Protection Act will now be included in this Act. I wonder if, perhaps, we are not moving too much to centralization, particularly under the Trench Act in which the minister is removing the authority of inspection from the local municipality. In many instances, the municipality would have an engineer who would have knowledge of the type of safety matters required when digging a pit or a trench or sewer line or water line in a municipality.

I was wondering if the minister is not going to leave himself wide open to there being very little protection applied in this instance to the workers involved in this type of industry.

The other matter was that I thought perhaps the minister might have something in the bill which would include the working hours of men employed in the construction field. I'm sure that if the minister delves into the number of accidents which occur in the construction industry in the Province of Ontario—perhaps not only here in Ontario but in other countries—he will find the hours some of these men are pushed to work.

I'm talking about 70 or 80 hours a week. These men become overtired and become a little bit lax about their own safety and this is when accidents happen. I know of many instances in the construction field when these men are sometimes pushed for 16 hours a day, maybe six days a week. I think the minister should be bringing in some type of legislation to control the working hours these men are forced to work.

I question whether the minister will be hiring the present existing officers or inspectors in the regional municipality of Niagara. Will they become grown employees? I wish the minister would clarify that. Sometimes I question the reluctance of the government to give the employees any voice or decision over safe working conditions.

In many instances they encounter some personal threats by employers if they refuse to work under hazardous working conditions. I have found this myself working in the construction field. If perhaps one doesn't want to take the risk involved at, maybe, 100 ft or 150 ft in the air they may tell one that one's services are no longer required. I have

seen employees being dismissed for such actions.

I was particularly interested in the clause dealing with section 19(2) and 17. I'd like to read these, Mr. Speaker. Section 17:

Every employer of a workman or every person with authority over a workman shall ensure that the workman works in a manner and with the protective devices, measures and procedures prescribed by this Act and the regulations.

Every employer shall appoint one or more competent persons to exercise direction and control over workmen employed by the employer, and one such person may be the employer.

A person appointed to exercise the direction and control over workmen shall advise the workmen under his direction and control of any potential hazard in connection with the work to be done by the workmen.

The other section 19(2) says:

A workman shall forthwith report to his foreman or supervisor any accident to himself and any contravention of the Act or regulations or the existence of any hazard of which the workman has knowledge.

I don't see how the minister can possibly enforce these particular two sections that I quoted from, Mr. Speaker. I think that if a workman told his employer what he thought should be done on safety matters, he would probably be dismissed.

It is interesting that some two years ago I moved a private bill in the House and I think it is an exceptionally good bill. It was, An Act to provide for the Establishment of Safety Committees. I think it's just as important, Mr. Speaker, and I'd like to read it into the record. I think perhaps the minister would follow some of the principles I have outlined in this bill. It certainly would cut down the number of industrial accidents and construction accidents in the Province of Ontario.

Every industry shall establish a safety committee which shall have equal representation from both the employers and employees in the industry. Every safety committee upon the request of the minister shall advise him respecting the safety of workers in the industry which it represents; without restricting the generality of the foregoing, inquire into and advise him upon any laws respecting the safety of workers in the industry with a view to the improvement, clarification or exten-

sion of existing laws or the enactment of new laws; or inquire into and advise him upon any matter designed to co-ordinate the function of all bodies concerned with the safety of the workers.

Where an accident or injury occurs on the job site, the foreman or persons in charge of the job site shall forthwith notify their safety committee representing the particular industry that an accident or injury has occurred.

When the safety committee receives the report concerning an accident or injury on the job site, the committee shall report in writing to the minister that an accident or injury has occurred and outline any recommendations it may have as to the future prevention of a similar accident or injury.

To break it down into language the labourer or the working force can understand—they have representation on any safety committee in the Province of Ontario; they have a voice in safety matters that pertain to their livelihood and safety. I think so long as we don't have a similar bill in the statutes then you will not reduce the number of accidents in industry and construction trades in Ontario.

One other thing I would like to see in the bill is it be printed in different languages. Of course, when we deal with the construction trades we have a great number of Italian immigrants employed here in Ontario and they should be well informed of their rights. In many cases they are not informed of their rights and their jobs are threatened.

I don't know if our Liberal critic has any amendments to the bill. It is a step in the right direction and, as I said before, we on this side will support the bill.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Hamilton East.

Mr. Gisborn: Yes, Mr. Speaker, the bill is worthy of support and it is very important to the Province of Ontario of course, in this type of industry.

If I recollect correctly the minister, in his explanatory statement introducing the bill, indicated that the bill should get quick passage because it had the support of all those involved. I take it he means that he has had discussions with—as well as the Construction Association because I am sure you have had lengthy discussions with them—but how much discussion have you had with the building trades unions, the Cana-

dian Union of Public Employees and the municipalities, I don't know.

I presume from your statement that you had some consensus of support for the bill, but I don't think that kind of consensus of support says that the bill is a good bill—because we have divergent views from those groups. Those groups could all have a small piece in that bill that would satisfy them and then they lose track about the overall application of the bill.

We have to assume that some might have the dollar sign as the interest in the bill. Others maybe have other pecuniary interest in a certain section of the bill, so their consensus of the bill might not say that the bill is well drafted and will do the job that it is expected to do.

So I would ask the minister in his answer under second reading to tell us something about the type of discussion he has had.

I would like to know the principle involved in putting the present inspectors under the Public Service Act. This then makes them members of the CSAO. I would think the minister has studied the situation that prevails whereby many, if not all, of those present inspectors who, I assume, will have the opportunity to continue in that occupation, belong to another union. And, of course, there may be some hard feelings, conflicts in that field. If it wasn't absolutely necessary to put them under the Civil Service Association and the Public Service Act, why did it take place, why was it felt necessary?

I am going to be brief because I think other members have laid things out very clearly. The very real flaw in the bill, as has been mentioned briefly, is the protection of the worker in the sense of enforcing the Act. The member for Welland South dealt briefly with those who may not be as well-educated as others to understand the content of the bill and would not know what their rights are—whether they were performing within the confines of the safety regulations or not.

But this bill has the same flaw, as has been mentioned, as the Industrial Safety Act; that under the reprisal section, we point out that an employer shall not discharge or discipline, or threaten to discharge or discipline an employee because the employee sought the enforcement of this Act or the regulations, and has acted in compliance with this Act or the regulations.

I don't think in any case, to my knowledge, has a worker been fired because of his attempts to enforce the Act. What they

are usually fired for, rather than that reason, is for insubordination. And that changes the whole concept of his discipline and his rights. We know that under the Industrial Safety Act we have cases where an employee has sought to enforce his rights by refusing to go on a job that he felt was not safe. When he is told to do it by his foreman and has refused the second or third time, he is then suspended and fired.

The union then tries to intervene. There is no protection from anyone else—only his union, unless he goes to civil court. But if his union takes his case up with lengthy, drawn-out arbitration the judge has to come down on the position that: "I have no right to decide whether the company is right or wrong because you are using the content of the government safety Act and there is nothing in your collective agreement about that and I can't deal with it." Therefore, they lose their case.

The same thing will prevail here, unless we tie something into these Acts where the industrial standards department or a special agency of the government enforces the Act. If an employee takes the stand that he is not going to work on a particular operation on a construction site, then there should be an inspector there who has the right to adjudicate that case. And if the employee has been disciplined or discharged prior to the investigation, then the inspector should be the one with the right from the department to get that man back his job if there has been a true violation of the Act. And there is only one way it can be handled.

That flaw is going to be the real lack of strong enforcement, because the person most involved with this Act is not the constructor, the Construction Association, or the municipality, or the inspector, but the guy who is actually working on that job. Unless he understands all of the safety provisions, the facilities, the kind of scaffolding, the kind of hoists, the kind of protection that is needed — unless he understands it thoroughly and knows that he has a right to carry on the operation without reprisals, then the Act will fail, because that is the loophole and the flaw.

I have asked the minister to take a very serious look at this part of it before it passes through committee; either promise, or give promise of consideration, to close that gap, because the one that is working for an industry that has no union is badly off. Even the one that has a union is badly off, because they can't offer the protection that is necessary in this field.

During the estimates of the Ministry of Labour, I hope, with my colleague from Windsor West to present evidence of the failure of the Construction Safety Act in this regard, and we want some attention paid to it. Under the Industrial Safety Act things can be corrected, because the job prevails from year to year. But on a construction job, before justice can be done for the employee, the job might be completed and that constructor gone to another town. Justice can't be found unless there is some way to recompense the employee for his demotion or for his penalty of suspension or his dismissal.

I would ask the minister to take those things into account. And in considering those things you have to look at all of the sections, starting at the duty of the manager, down to the sections on the penalties. We mustn't forget there are some pretty strong penalties involved in this Act, and I agree with them. If we are going to make it work, they must be strong enough to provide protection and not just a licence for violation.

I'll leave it at that and we hope that we can point out some of the weaknesses in other section.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to participate in this debate?

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, if I may just say one thing—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa East.

Mr. Roy: —in relation to the bill. I just glanced through the bill, Mr. Speaker, and I recall three or four years ago, a colleague of mine in the Crown attorney's office had a certain amount of difficulties in prosecutions under the Construction Safety Act in the Ottawa area.

The problem has been that apparently the Construction Safety Act of Ontario did not apply to any federal project. As members know, in the Ottawa area there are quite a few of those. I would appreciate it if the minister might advise if this Act, which is clearly limited in scope to provincial jurisdiction—to the boundaries of this province—applies to projects which are under federal jurisdiction in the Ottawa area. For instance, buildings like the new External Affairs building, and this type of thing.

I see the minister nodding; he must have worked out an agreement. There was a point

in time where, between the federal and the provincial governments there appears to have been a gap as to who had jurisdiction. Unfortunately, we encountered in the Ottawa area some very serious accidents which nobody really wanted to take responsibility for. Possibly the minister's nodding of his head is answering my question—he has agreed with the federal government and he has jurisdiction? Is it the province that has jurisdiction or the federal government?

Hon. F. Guindon (Minister of Labour): No, the province.

Mr. Roy: The province. Now—

Hon. Mr. Guindon: But the federal government pays for the inspection.

Mr. Roy: Yes, okay. I am glad to hear that, because I can recall that we were most concerned about the situation. It could be a very alarming situation when nobody really took responsibility in that field.

The second point is, I suppose, a bit more difficult. What happens—again in the Ottawa area—where you have construction going on, let's say, in an embassy, where that country owns the land or has territorial jurisdiction where the embassy is situated? Can the minister's inspector enter areas like this? I see his colleagues here, or his confreres in the ministry, nodding their heads.

I suppose it's a problem that is somewhat insoluble, but maybe it's not that big an issue. There are quite a number of embassies in the Ottawa area, and obviously there are construction firms and there are workers who are entitled to protection, who are working in these areas. I would just like to know what the minister's feeling is about walking into what is the territorial jurisdiction of maybe another country, to enforce this Act.

As an aside, I notice that under section 3(d) of the Act, in spite of my colleague from Waterloo North (Mr. Good), I think the minister is giving unfair advantage to the undertakers under that Act. I really feel badly about that. I notice my colleague is not here, but I thought I should mention—oh, there he is—that for him.

The final thing I wanted an explanation from the minister on is in relation to section 8, subsection 3 of the Act. I don't quite understand my reading of that subsection. I could see the compulsion in civil suits. Is the reason for this subsection that the minister doesn't want inspectors who are in on certain projects to be compellable witnesses for one side or the other in a civil suit, or

against two contractors or one level of contractor suing a subcontractor? I'd just like to know, first of all, what that section means, and secondly, what's it doing in this bill?

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, if I may just make a few brief remarks.

It may even have been before the hon. minister was a member of the Legislature when, as I recall in the early 1960s, question periods day after day were dominated by the fact that there had been some extremely tragic cave-ins and accidents which had been brought to the attention, Mr. Speaker, of the members of the House and particularly the then Minister of Labour. Not only were the members putting forward the questions very interested in what had been done on the inspection level, but it became apparent that with the province accepting no responsibility for this type of inspection, the municipalities were doing anything but an adequate job.

I would suggest, perhaps in the early 1960s—I am not sure what the Minister of Labour was doing then; selling oil and having a good time — probably the last thing that ever entered his mind was that he would be having the responsibility he has today. It is responsibility which, in my opinion, he discharges very well indeed.

I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, that the first time I ever heard about the inadequacies of this sort of inspection was when it was brought to my attention as a member of the House. Week after week there were calamitous accidents and, believe me, they were not reserved to those communities with populations under 100,000. Many of them were right here in Metropolitan Toronto where, with the building of the subway and the building of many of the early highrise apartments and particularly with a large percentage of immigrant labour often having no command of the English language or able to read the signs, there seemed to be an extremely lax approach to construction safety.

I personally have some doubts as to the section in the principle in this bill which restricts the provincialization of inspection only to those municipalities with populations under 100,000. I personally feel that the original intention to take over the inspection at the provincial level in toto should have been adhered to. I want to express a per-

sonal regret that the minister has had the thrust of the original bill, which did not proceed very far, diverted.

I am well aware that many municipal councils have approached the government in the strongest possible way, demanding that they maintain the right to continue the inspections. I guess they have had their way, at least in the very largest ones. Our experience over the years has been that even here in Metropolitan Toronto construction safety has been seriously inadequate. To be fair, there is no doubt that this has improved tremendously since, I would suppose, about 1964 or 1965. I do believe that it is efficient and adequate at the present time.

I think we should also consider, Mr. Speaker, the fact that the Construction Safety Association, with the general concurrence, co-operation and, in many respects, the direction of the Workmen's Compensation Board has a province-wide responsibility. My own opinion is that its efforts, under the Workmen's Compensation Board, have been quite effective. Sometimes I wonder about the effects of the elaborate television commercials associated with construction safety but I suppose one can't complain about that.

At least the construction safety programmes are largely provincial in scope. It seems to me it would fit in, in a very orderly and rational way, if construction safety inspection were made province-wide under the Ministry of Labour and in association with the Workmen's Compensation Board.

I felt I should make these comments. We are certainly in support of the bill. I personally feel that it could have been much more comprehensive and, in fact, should have made the province the single inspector of construction safety with the total responsibility in this important and extremely sensitive matter.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to participate? The hon. minister.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Speaker, before replying to specific questions asked of me by the members—opposite, I should like to say very seriously—and I use the term “seriously” intentionally—I want to commend the two parties opposite for their position on this bill. In my mind this bill is perhaps the most serious matter that our ministry has to deal with—the lives of people.

In the question of accidents in the construction industry, as was mentioned, the record over the years wasn't good and I want, during my term of office, to show a great deal of improvement along these lines. I want to

say to the members opposite how much I appreciate their support in principle and also the comments they have made here. This will strengthen the hand of the Minister of Labour in this province.

The member for Windsor West was asking the minister to be tough, I can assure him he is going to be firm, very firm, about this piece of legislation being introduced here tonight.

Mention was made, of course, of how long it has taken to bring this bill before the Legislature. This is a fact. Perhaps members will be surprised to know that officials in our ministry, along with our safety council, our trade unions, a number of members from management, companies and industries of all kinds have worked on this since 1969.

It took that long to bring in that bill. Last year when I introduced Bill 198 we had, of course, no intention then of proceeding with it. We wanted, as last resort, to give every possible organization in this province a chance to have a look at it, to study it and also to express their views to the ministry. Mind you, I am glad to report that very, very few of the comments made to us were adverse to the bill. As a matter of fact, I would think that in the order of 95 per cent of people in organizations which have got in touch with us were very much in favour of it and very complimentary.

So it's not a bill that has been designed overnight. It has been worked on by top-drawer men in safety programmes of all kinds. At this time I should like to congratulate them for their work and tell them that today we have good results of what they have done.

Answering some of the specific questions—I may forget some of them; if I do, I'd be glad to get in touch with the members individually at a later date on in the question period—I would like first to deal with the critic for the Liberal Party, the hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Reid), who was asking for medicals for underground work. This has always been in existence. It's a requirement, as it is now. This is in the regulation at the back of the bill here on page—

Mr. Singer: The minister means the member for Windsor West wasn't familiar with that—

Hon. Mr. Guindon: On page 15.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): We were aware of that. We wonder if it is adequate.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes, it's still there. It's a requirement and we will continue—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes. He mentioned also the question of subsection (6) of section 11, whereby an inspector "may," and asked why we were using the word "may" instead of "shall" or "must." My only answer on this is—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: —that in some of the projects, some of the jobs, for instance, in a trench or tunnelling job it's pretty hard to put a poster on these projects. That's the only reason.

Mr. Reid: Doesn't the minister think people should be made aware though?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: There's no question but that they are being made aware by our inspectors and I'm sure by both the unions and—but I'm informed that's the reason why instead of using the word "shall" we used the word "must."

Reference was made to inspection of oil wells. They come under another Act of the Legislature. We only look after the construction and the gas lines themselves. We do cover the use of explosives, and there again by regulations. On page 15 of the bill, section 31 says:

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations . . . regulating the handling, use and disposal of any poisonous, dangerous or harmful material, substance or thing.

It is being controlled by a regulation.

Mr. Reid: I understand that the regulations are about yea thick. Quite frankly, I am just not aware of what they all cover. Is it mandatory that there be some kind of certificate or some kind of mandatory training programme before anyone can handle the explosives?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Oh, yes, that is one of the requirements of the regulations. By the way, in case I forget, regulations are being worked on now, and they will have to be approved by the regulations committee of the government. In the meantime, the old regulations will apply until the new are made public.

In answering the hon. member for Windsor West, I would like to refer to the point that he made about the inspection in the regional municipalities of northern Ontario, which I believe he was referring to. As members know, there is only one organized government up there, in the Muskoka area.

There is no structure really to take over this responsibility where there is no municipal government. That is the only reason that I can see why we did not include this.

Many members have referred to the fact of why 100,000 and not 50,000 or 45,000 population is necessary before the minister may give back the power to do construction inspection. First of all, I might as well be honest with the members, as I am sure I am, and even with municipalities. I don't have the intention, at least in the foreseeable future, to revert this inspection responsibility to municipalities for quite some time. Until we have upgraded our inspection in this province, I don't think it would be advisable.

Even then at the request of the municipality and providing they can show the Minister of Labour that they can do a job just as adequate and just as good, it is still up to the minister to decide. That is the position I am taking. Nobody has asked the question, but you have asked me to be firm, and I am firm, just as firm tonight as I was yesterday and the day before on another bill.

Mr. Reid: The minister is just firm in rejecting all our amendments.

Mr. Roy: He promised to be tougher.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: A question has been asked as to the number of inspectors that we expect to hire. I think for the first year we will require some 90 inspectors. So far we have hired six inspectors in the past 12 months.

Mr. Reid: Does the minister have any idea how much it will cost—a ball park figure?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: I can give the member a ball park figure. As he knows, the funding is done through the—

Mr. Reid: The Workmen's Compensation Board.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: —Workmen's Compensation Board and paid by the contractors themselves. I would think roughly around \$1 million for the first year, maybe a little more.

Mr. Roy: The minister can get the Treasurer to approve it?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: It is not from the consolidated revenue fund. It comes from the contractors.

That covers, I think, some of the points, but perhaps not all, which were mentioned by the member for Windsor West.

The member for Welland South referred to some safety committees. Well, we have, as it is now, a labour safety committee, which is advisory to the minister. We have top-drawer men, from both, of course, as he suggested, labour and management. They are advisory to the minister and they keep advising him the year round. So I doubt that there would be any merit in adding to this body already.

Mr. Haggerty: The minister should read what I said there: perhaps he will get a better understanding.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Well, the point I am trying to make is that really we find this labour safety committee very good. I haven't had any complaints from either management or labour in this regard, but I will be glad to read the hon. member's comments tomorrow.

So far as the printing of the bill in the different languages is concerned, I certainly realize the difficulty in this area in a province such as ours with so many people of different origins. I'm not referring to the main segments of our population, the English and French, but we also, as the members know, have people of other origins whose languages we are not too familiar with apart from the two official languages. So it is our intention to print the bill in four languages and also to give them the instructions in these languages.

I perhaps haven't answered them all but these are the main points that have been raised by the opposition and I am closing my remarks.

I would like again to repeat that this has taken a long time. Commitments were made about this bill by the two previous Ministers of Labour. I can appreciate the work and effort they put into this and since my appointment to this ministry over about 15 months ago, I started right at the very beginning. It was a thing that I wanted to get into. It took that long and there is no secret to the fact that we did have opposition from the municipalities.

The municipal liaison committee was objecting very strongly on the basis that we were eroding the powers of municipalities, and a task force was appointed by my ministry with members from the municipal liaison committee and they sat all summer and came out with the decision that they didn't agree.

I decided then to bring about this bill and still take the responsibility of construction safety inspection through the ministry. But this has been delayed of course for several months. In the meantime we were still getting information from all sources.

All in all I am very happy about what has been said here tonight. Now if there is any pressure coming from outside I can say that the three parties, without any question, are supporting the principle of this bill, which is the takeover of construction safety inspection by the province, and also, funding through WCB by the contractors themselves. Again, I appreciate the comments which were made on this bill tonight.

Mr. Bounsall: Mr. Speaker, to save us going to committee, which I don't think we on this side have any desire to do, could I just ask the minister one more question? It is the one that both the member for Hamilton East and myself mentioned, with respect to section 17(4). We are concerned about the same thing happening with this Act as happens in the Industrial Safety Act, and in the hours of work and overtime section of the Employment Standard Act, with respect to its having to be written into the contract in an organized area lest they be fired, because the attitude of this ministry is that the contract supersedes the Act.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Speaker, yes, in fact this was mentioned by both members and I forgot. I have so many notes here, that I forgot some of them. Now, it's a fact that the Act does not supersede the contract, but I want to give the assurance to members opposite, and to members of the House, that my ministry will prosecute if an employee is fired for the reason that was mentioned by my two friends. The Act cannot supersede a contract. I think the members are familiar with this. But we will prosecute anyone who doesn't comply with this section 17, subsection (4).

Mr. Bounsall: Do we have the minister's undertaking that he will initiate the prosecution?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Exactly.

Mr. Bounsall: Including not just firing but disciplining and suspension?

Mr. Gisborn: How about the other point, taking them out of the PSO, out of the civil service?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Just about a year ago now we told CUPE of what was taking place and that we would take some inspectors. We are naturally giving preference to those municipal inspectors who are, we think, fairly qualified, although they will be trained for quite some time by our ministry. We have told these inspectors that we would give them preference.

Mr. Gisborn: How about CUPE?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: They will have to come under CSAO. However, I can assure my hon. friend that none of them is going to lose anything as far as salary or pay is concerned. Whatever benefits they had before, they will have just as good and I would think in many cases perhaps a little better.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall Bill 127 be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading upon motion:

Bill 127, the Construction Safety Act, 1973.

Bill 126, An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): I think if the Leader of the Official Opposition would bend a little this evening, I am in the position where I have to call order No. 8, Bill 128, the Ontario Planning and Development Act. The minister is going to make some comments, there will be some other speakers and we will then deal with it on Monday.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Mr. Speaker, is it my understanding that the minister will make his comments, then the debate on this bill will be adjourned until Monday?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, not necessarily. I have spoken to your people about it.

Mr. Cassidy: From whom specifically do you have an agreement to that, that the debate will continue?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Your House leader, but you never apparently communicate. He gave me that information not very long ago.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I don't know of any agreement. We have indicated to the House leader how we would like the business to be ordered and he has said that he can't do it that way, and that he is going to proceed with the bill. So let's go.

ONTARIO PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves second reading of Bill 128, An Act to provide for Planning and Development in Ontario.

Mr. Speaker: Is the minister going to make some introductory remarks?

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): I would like to make some very brief comments, although no doubt at the end of the debate I will have more fulsome explanations to provide, when I hear from the Liberals how overly progressive this is and hear from the NDP how overly conservative this bill is. I know that is going to happen right now.

Mr. Singer: Why doesn't the Treasurer make his own speech and then wait for ours?

Mr. Reid: We will make our own speeches.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: Although it may be that some number of Liberals will say it is too conservative while some number of socialists will say it is too progressive.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, this is a very important and powerful piece of legislation.

Mr. Cassidy: The first in 25 years, that is why it should not be debated tonight.

Hon. Mr. White: It is historic, I should say, in this Province of Ontario. Although the concept is extremely simple, it provides a brand new instrument for controlling development so that we can safeguard certain of those natural elements in the geography of Ontario which will make this province habitable for generations and maybe hundreds of years to come.

It now enables the minister for the first time to designate a development planning area and to override local official plans and zoning bylaws. Of course, the very power of this instrument imposes an obligation on the

minister to use these powers with discretion, and one cannot imagine, I think, a minister, now or later, abusing these powers—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Why not?

Hon. Mr. White: —because of the offsetting restraint of the municipalities involved, and I'll deal with this for a minute or two.

Mr. Reid: It is incompetence that bothers us on this side.

Hon. Mr. White: We have applied this Ontario Planning and Development Act to the parkway belt west, as detailed in Bill 130, which we'll debate following this particular Act, or rather following Bill 129.

Mr. Cassidy: What about Cedarwood?

Hon. Mr. White: We have not utilized the powers of the Act in the Niagara Escarpment bill, Bill 129, although we have embraced some number of sections from the Ontario Planning and Development Act in writing the Niagara Escarpment Act, and, to that extent, the principle which we will debate now is contained in both of the bills which follow.

Mr. Cassidy: What about Cedarwood? Why doesn't he apply it there?

Hon. Mr. White: We have presented this legislation to the Legislature because we have concluded that, in certain circumstances, where compelling reasons exist, the province itself must take a broad and general approach to planning and development in a way that the present legislation does not permit.

Without getting into the details in this debate, if I may use the parkway belt west proposal and the legislation which embraces those proposals, let me say that in the absence of a provincial plan in this area, one almost certainly faces the prospect of having wall-to-wall asphalt from one end of Lake Ontario to the other.

Mr. Lewis: He is doing it anyway. It makes no difference.

Hon. Mr. White: By reserving 55,000 acres of land for service corridors and for park purposes—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A thin green line.

Mr. Lewis: It is meaningless.

Hon. Mr. White: —we will accomplish several purposes, one being—well, listen, thanks for dropping in! Thanks for dropping in.

Mr. Lewis: Never mind.

Mr. Stokes: He is generally here more than the Treasurer is these days.

Mr. Lewis: Just think, all these bills are farcical.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Hon. Mr. White: They are not farcical, they are a very bold step forward.

Mr. Lewis: Certainly they are. Some step forward!

Hon. Mr. White: Yes—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Every member will have a chance to speak.

Hon. Mr. White: They are a lot more sensible than Premier Barrett's bills, from which he had to flee in full retreat.

Mr. Lewis: Instead of halfway bills—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Hon. Mr. White: We learned something from his socialist friend, I can tell you.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Look behind him, he has got members in that whole section up there. Not a member of the government is even going to listen to him. Not a single cabinet minister is there.

Mr. Lewis: I'll give the Treasurer the ultimate insult. He is even more self-righteous than I am!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: They left this House 25 minutes ago, the whole bunch.

Mr. Singer: Yes, here comes his secretary.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: He doesn't know what's going on either.

Mr. Lewis: The militia arrives!

Mr. Singer: Where's your leader?

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: They are barking like dogs, aren't they?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Order, please. Everyone will have an opportunity to speak.

Hon. Mr. White: This bill, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Singer: Ah!

Hon. Mr. White: This bill, Mr. Speaker, as I say, enables the minister—

Mr. Singer: Ridiculous person; ridiculous government.

Hon. Mr. White: —to designate a development planning area and in the process to assume, at least for a period of time, all of the controls that are necessary to safeguard the natural attributes of the province; as I say, the parkway belt west proposal is the first such illustration of these powers.

I would not expect I think—

Mr. Singer: Nine Tories out of 76, that's a great record!

Hon. Mr. White: Thank you.

Mr. Lewis: This legislation means a lot to the Conservative Party.

Hon. Mr. White: I shouldn't think—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Singer: A great and important piece of legislation.

Hon. Mr. White: —Mr. Speaker, that—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: Yes. The leader who has been here 125 minutes for the whole month—

Hon. Mr. White: —we would move into another area very quickly, although I do draw your attention—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: —to the fact—

Mr. Lewis: We are the only people who take this bill seriously. The Premier was absent; he was absent.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: —that the study, the so-called CORTS study, which—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please, Order!

Hon. Mr. White: —which involves 80 municipalities. And it is my understanding from the people in that part of Ontario that they are lacking in the powers and the resources to carry the CORTS study forward, so if it

should happen that the 80 municipalities or some number of them asked us to utilize these powers to advance the planning or development of the Trent-Severn system—

Mr. Singer: Tell the whip to get some Tories in—

Hon. Mr. White: —I myself would be extremely sympathetic towards their request.

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): Go back to your municipal council.

Mr. Singer: The provincial secretary can't answer anything except what he sees on slides.

Hon. Mr. White: While it is perfectly true that we have very great powers under the Act, I would draw your attention to several conditions—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Hon. Mr. White: —one being that we are able to appoint advisory committees to bring local input into the situation. We are required by law to have hearing officers.

Mr. Singer: Worked up to 12 now.

Mr. Cassidy: There is no local input in this bill.

Hon. Mr. White: There is a system of appeals provided for.

Mr. Singer: We will have it working soon.

Hon. Mr. White: There is an opportunity given to municipalities and others affected to apply for amendments to the development planning area; and we are required by law every five years at least to have a review made of a development planning area.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What a disgrace.

Mr. Singer: What a disgrace to the people of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. White: So in these several sections of the bill we introduced certain protections, it seems to me, which will eliminate any abuse of this very powerful legislation. I expect to hear the charge being made in certain of these debates on these three bills—

Mr. Stokes: The minister is anticipating us again.

Hon. Mr. White: But we have not set forth the guidelines so called. Specifically they are not in the legislation, and I expect to hear the charges of arbitrariness being levelled.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Why not?

Hon. Mr. White: But when we consider the possibility—Oh, are the Liberals all leaving now? One, two, three, four, five.

Mr. Singer: The Treasurer is driving them out.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: Speak to us. We don't like this legislation, but we are here to listen to it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: In point of fact, when we were contemplating putting these constraints into legislation or into the regulations, we found that attempting to define in advance what the lot size might be, or what the setback might be, or what certain other criteria might be, we invited a much more arbitrary approach than leaving this to the judgement and to the responsibility of the minister—

Mr. Lewis: The bill has a fatal flaw; it was introduced by the Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. White: —who can now stand and take the responsibility for these individual decisions—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Hurrah!

Hon. Mr. White:—and eight to 12 months hence can devolve these responsibilities—in the case of the Niagara Escarpment to the commission itself—and sometime afterward no doubt these powers will revert to the municipalities.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as I said this afternoon, I am hopeful that these bills can go to—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Hon. Mr. White: —the economics committee on natural resources, so that details of one kind and another can be thoroughly explored by all members of the Legislature—

Mr. Cassidy: It would help if the Treasurer knew it before he brought in the legislation.

Hon. Mr. White:—particularly those who come from the affected areas. And I myself will no doubt be speaking at the end of this debate, trying to bring some enlightenment to the opposition, whose unwillingness to listen to my introductory remarks characterizes—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White:—the unthinking attacks that can now be expected.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I understood that the minister would adjourn the debate at this time in order that members of the opposition could examine the bill and come back on Monday. At least the weekend to examine the legislation is a reasonable kind of time interval on the most meaningful piece of legislation, according to the minister, for 20 or 30 years.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, my understanding from the House leader was we were going to have second reading of Bill 128, followed by second reading of Bill 129, followed by second reading of Bill 130 and that this legislation would thereupon go to the standing committee and that we would keep these bills moving ahead until they were finished. That was my understanding.

Mr. Roy: The government is going to shove it down the opposition's throat.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Bill 130 was never mentioned. Bill 130 was not on the list at all. The Treasurer is misinformed.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, may I say, as this debate is entered upon, the fact that it is entered upon at 9:27 of the clock—

Hon. J. W. Snow (Minister of Government Services): Nine thirty-five.

Mr. Singer: No. I can read the clock even though the minister can't.

Mr. Lewis: Sure, we will speak for three minutes on three bills.

Mr. Singer: It was entered upon at 9:27 on Thursday, June 7, and when it started, nine Tories out of 76 were in the House; there was one cabinet minister—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: What is the minister muttering?

Mr. Singer: One cabinet minister, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Lewis: We'll have plenty to say about the bills before the night is over.

Mr. Singer: I say, Mr. Speaker—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer:—this is a disgrace to the people of Ontario and particularly to the government when it is asking for such unusual powers. I say this was done in face of what the minister describes as one of the most important and far-reaching bills that has ever been introduced.

It was introduced and given first reading on June 4. I suggest to you, sir, that we in the Liberal Party, and I believe our friends of the NDP are in the same position—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer:—have not had reasonable time to consider this or to present our arguments either in favour or against, or in connection with the principle

Mr. J. H. Jessiman (Fort William): There are only four of them over there.

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Provincial Secretary for Justice): The members should do their homework.

Mr. MacDonald: The last bill took four years to get through.

Mr. Singer: Therefore, sir, I will move at this point the adjournment of this debate.

Mr. W. Hodgson (York North): Mr. Speaker, let it be on the record that there are only five members of the Liberal Party here.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Lewis: On a point of order, if I may—

Mr. Singer: There is no debate on that motion.

Mr. Lewis: No, but are points of order accepted?

Mr. Speaker: I should place this motion first of all I think.

Mr. Singer moves the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Lewis: Now will you accept a point of order?

Mr. Speaker: Is there any discussion on this? Yes.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: No. There is no point of order at all.

Mr. Lewis: Does the minister want the bells to ring? We can take the night anyway.

Mr. Speaker: I will hear the point of order.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): He's asking for a point of order. He's not debating the motion.

Mr. Lewis: Can I make a point of order? **Mr. Speaker,** it was—

Mr. D. A. Evans (Simcoe Centre): Mr. Speaker, there is no point of order at all.

Mr. Lewis: I'm abiding by the Chair. If the Chair allows me to make a point of order I'll make it. May I make a point of order?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Renwick: He's not debating the motion.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Oh, sit down.

Mr. Speaker: I'll hear your point of order.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): The vote hasn't been called.

Mr. Singer: We'll have it properly treated first.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: How can you have a point of order when there's a motion for adjournment?

Mr. Lewis: I don't know. But the Speaker said so and I shall proceed.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: Are the members questioning the Speaker's ruling?

Mr. Speaker: Order! The member for Scarborough West has the floor.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: They may question the Speaker's ruling if they want.

Mr. Stokes: The Speaker is entertaining it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Lewis: On a point of order, if I may, Mr. Speaker. The member for Downsview is quite right. While we do want to proceed

with these bills and the regional government bills as quickly as possible, it was our understanding from the House leader that the provincial Treasurer would be making a fairly major statement, an omnibus statement, on the Parkway Act, the Planning and Development Act and the Niagara Escarpment Act.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: He did on Monday.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, that's right. It was an eight-minute omnibus statement.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh, come on!

Mr. Lewis: As I say to you, sir, that we did understand, in good faith, that the statement having been made, the debate would resume in earnest at the beginning of next week and carry right through.

I concede that while we have no qualms about where we stand on these bills, because we object to them, we want a little more time to look at their contents. We've had but four days. That was the understanding. If the Treasurer would accept that, we needn't go through the process of bell ringing and all the other things that attach to it.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, the point of order is clearly not in order but since you have permitted it, I will speak to it. The House leader is not by my side and I cannot—

Mr. Stokes: The minister is questioning the Speaker again.

Hon. Mr. White: —know, obviously, what kind of arrangements he made.

Mr. Cassidy: Here he is.

Hon. Mr. White: It was my understanding that we would debate each of these three bills separately and in turn, starting this evening and continuing tomorrow and on Monday.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh no!

Hon. Mr. White: I had intended—

Mr. Stokes: We have the budget debate for Monday.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We were misinformed.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: I had intended—

Mr. Stokes: Come on, House leader!

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: Just a minute—

Mr. Stokes: The minister is not ordering the business of this House either.

Hon. Mr. White: I am not going to be interrupted. I had intended—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order, please.

Hon. Mr. White: —at the beginning of each of these bills, it being self-evident that the concept embodied in Bill 128 is an extremely simple one and I myself would be called upon at the end of the debate to answer the criticisms of the members of opposition—

Mr. Ruston: Simple as he is.

Mr. Lawlor: Maybe simple for the Treasurer, but it is far-reaching—

Hon. Mr. White: —and having in mind that we have made a 90-minute audio-visual presentation on Bills 129 and 130.

Mr. Renwick: It wasn't here.

Mr. Lewis: That was a public relations job.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: Now the simplicity of the concept in the first of the three bills, and the fulsome presentation of the second and third bills, leaves me to believe that if the opposition isn't prepared to debate it now, they will never be prepared.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, the Treasurer himself has indicated that this bill has far-reaching ramifications and provides large, strong and unusual powers for the government to consider. To state that it is something simple and could be dismissed in a very few moments so that we could go on to something else, surely is entirely ridiculous.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, as far as the agreement is concerned, Bill 128 occurred at the end of the list that was provided by the House leader yesterday and we have not done all of the bills that were listed previous to 128. Surely, Mr. Speaker, it would be a very rational way for the House leader to proceed to accept the motion to adjourn the debate and proceed with other business for the 40 minutes that remains in this session and we can carry on with this debate on Monday.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, if I may and I always regret when these things occur, but it was my—

Mr. Roy: Oh yes, Richard Needham.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: —it was my understanding from the Leader of the Official Opposition that he really didn't mind us proceeding with this tonight.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: No, that is not true.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Under the circumstances—from what he said earlier—well then he had better examine his answer because I am sure that is what he said. Now, other than that—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Roy: Now we believe him.

Mr. Lawlor: He has a gift for mixing things up.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Just a moment. Other than that, I had discussed it very briefly with the House leader of the NDP and he said, "We are prepared and we will proceed."

Now, I had thought that in the course of this evening—the hour being that which it is—the Treasurer would introduce the legislation and say what he had to say. If those gentlemen were ready and were prepared to proceed, that suited me and I would be sure that would suit the House. Then we would have the balance. We were going to do budget debate tomorrow, then we would have Friday, Saturday and Sunday to prepare ourselves. And I saw nothing wrong with that.

Mr. Roy: The minister had better tell the Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: If that is wrong, Mr. Speaker, then of course I am wrong, but that was my understanding and that is how I would like to proceed now.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Let's accept the adjournment and go ahead with the business of it.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. We allowed the discussion to continue and it was not really on a point of order. There was nothing out of order—

Mr. Lewis: Isn't it idiotic? Because we are now going to have the bells ringing. Why?

Mr. Speaker: Order. There is nothing out of order in the proceedings. We do have a

motion before us to adjourn the debate. The question to be decided is the motion by Mr. Singer to adjourn the debate for second reading of Bill 128. I might point out that it is not necessary to rise individually in this particular case.

The House divided on Mr. Singer's motion which was negatived on the following vote:

Clerk of the House: Mr. Speaker, the "ayes" are 30, the "nays" 42.

Mr. Speaker: I declare the motion lost. The debate for second reading of Bill 128 shall continue.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development who can't yet figure out how to get the slides to work; who has to pause while the spotlights shine on him and listen to the careful words saying, "We will have it working soon, Mr. Lawrence"; who has to have shown on the slides "unacceptable" which comes on by mistake; who has to arrange this dramatic and multi-thousand dollar exposé to bolster up a bad cause, is the last one in this House who should speak about the merit of a bill that gives absolute and arbitrary power to such a person as the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario whose only substantial defence is, "You can trust us."

Mr. Speaker, I was almost convinced that there was some reasonable merit in the principle behind this bill until the Treasurer pointed me in the direction of having to resolve between my faith in the bill and my trust in him. I must admit, sir, when he put it in that way, I had really to re-examine my position because, frankly, from what I have seen of his performance in the House since he has assumed a position of very substantial responsibility, my trust in him is somewhat less than absolute.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Talk about the bill.

Mr. Singer: All right, the provincial secretary asked me to talk about the bill and he is a lawyer and, by and large, he has been a student of the common law, a believer in the system of justice that governs our laws here in Canada in our British system of justice. And certainly, Mr. Speaker, I would say he is a gentleman amongst many in this House or perhaps even amongst a few in this House who should believe in the rule of law. I would draw to the attention of you, sir, and in addition perhaps, to the attention of the provincial secretary for Resources De-

velopment, probably as good a quote as exists in the literature of North America about the rule of law. Daniel Webster said: "Whatever government is not a government of laws, it's a despotism, let it be called what it may."

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And defeated.

Mr. Singer: That's the point, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Are we not debating the principle of the bill?

Mr. Singer: Yes, that is the thrust of my real concern about this bill. This bill does not prescribe for the people of Ontario a rule of law. It prescribes for the people of Ontario a rule of what is in the minds of men.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: He speaks for the speculators.

Mr. Singer: When we have to depend on what is in the mind of such honourable gentlemen as the provincial Treasurer then I say, sir, it causes us grave doubts as to the ability that we in our position and all the people of Ontario have to be able to depend on what is in this statute.

Mr. Lewis: Is he going to support it or oppose it?

Mr. Singer: I think if we are going to have a statute that is going to be as unusual as this one, that is going to prescribe a system of land use anywhere in the Province of Ontario, that it is going to have to depend on the trust of the particular occupant of the Treasury benches, then that law has to be suspect from the very beginning.

Mr. Lewis: Does that mean he is for it or against it?

Mr. Singer: You know, Mr. Speaker, that I would not call into question the honesty or the integrity of the Treasurer.

Mr. Lewis: We won't base our opposition on this argument.

Mr. Singer: I believe him when he says: "You can trust me, the Treasurer."

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Talk about the bill.

Mr. Singer: I wonder about who might be his successor, because it occurs to me his life in that portfolio is not going to be a very long one.

Mr. Lawlor: He is arguing the city of Toronto bill all over again.

Mr. Singer: His record has been such that he has had to retreat so many times from established positions that he might be succeeded shortly by someone else—I would hesitate to predict who it might be—who might not be quite as trustworthy as the hon. gentleman from London South, and that is what worries me, not the integrity of the hon. member for London South but the integrity of his possible successor.

Mr. Lewis: I can oppose it, but not on those grounds.

Mr. Singer: I just am so concerned, Mr. Speaker, when you get a bill that is as wide-reaching as this one, which really depends upon the judgement from moment to moment of an individual minister whose defence is going to be "Trust me and I will be right."

Mr. Lewis: We were going to oppose it, but another five minutes of this and we will vote for it!

Mr. Stokes: Move the adjournment!

Mr. Singer: Now let's see, Mr. Speaker, what is involved in some parts of this legislation. Section 2, which is really a substantial part of the principle of this bill, says: "The minister may by order establish as a development planning area any area of land in Ontario defined in the order."

Now, what this in fact means, Mr. Speaker, is that the minister is asking us to give to trustworthy old John—

Mr. Foulds: What does he mean "old"?

Mr. Singer: —the power from moment to moment, the right to go into any municipality in the province—the city of Ottawa, the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, the city of Windsor, the city of London, and say: "No matter what you have done, I, good old trustworthy John, am going to impose by my own decision—and I do it because you can trust me—another kind of plan of development." Then, Mr. Speaker, as you examine in detail the guidelines that are set out in the statute, you have to wonder, you have to inquire, where is the rule of law?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Oh, nonsense.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Eat your heart out. He knows it all.

Mr. Singer: As a lawyer and as one who has great faith in our system of law, and in our constitution, I have to seriously call into question the loose ended, the open ended,

opportunity for arbitrary decision that the government is asking for, and this—

Mr. Foulds: Doesn't the provincial secretary wish the member was on his side?

Mr. Singer: —Mr. Speaker, deserves and is going to get, very substantial examination at the time of the debate on this second reading.

Let me say, Mr. Speaker, that when one looks at a section like section 5—"In respect of an area for which a development plan is being prepared, the minister shall ensure that the council of each municipality is consulted"—and the use of these broad words like consultation, what do they mean?

The minister talks about consulting, the Act talks about consulting. The consulting is a one-way street. There is no designated provision that the minister who has arrived at a plan—and let's face it, Mr. Speaker, it isn't the minister who is going to arrive at a plan, it is these nameless and faceless civil servants who sit behind and advise him, and they are going to brief him in advance of his taking something to cabinet. When his civil servants have said, "This is a good plan, now is the time to consult," what kind of consultation is there going to be? There is going to be an invitation given to the local municipalities saying, "Here is the plan, come in and consult." There is no provision, Mr. Speaker, in the statute that the ministry must justify what it is putting forward and the scheme is expanded, we advertise, people can come in, there will be a hearing officer, we will listen to consultation. It is a one-way street.

It isn't an adversary system, Mr. Speaker. There is no obligation in this statute requiring that the ministry justify its position. All the ministry is required to do, by the provisions of this statute, is to listen. Then having listened, having appointed its hearing officer who listens on its behalf—and the hearing officer summarizes and makes a recommendation—there is no obligation even if the hearing officer's decision is arguable. The hearing officer's decision goes in secret process to the civil service, before the cabinet council, and then is arbitrarily again decided upon.

What is being replaced is the adversary system. The OMB is removed from the whole process. The day in court is removed from the whole process. Mr. Speaker, whether or not the government liked the approach of Mr. J. A. Kennedy, the former chairman of the OMB—and some people say he was a great chairman, some say he was a bad chairman—at least he listened to both sides. While on many occasions—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Would the hon. member now like to move adjournment of the debate?

Mr. Singer moves adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, as I suggested to the House, we will resume the debate on the budgetary policy. Is that right?

Mr. Stokes: Budgetary policy.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Thank you, Mr. Stokes. And on Monday, we will continue with Bill 128, then Bill 129, and Bill 130, and I understand there is some urgency in regard to Bill 132, the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act. Somewhere there we will fit this into the scheme of things.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 10:30 o'clock p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Friday, June 8, 1973

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1973

The House met at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are again pleased to have visitors with us in our galleries. In the east gallery, we have students from the Bialik Hebrew Day School of Toronto; in both galleries students from Richard W. Scott School of Toronto.

A little later we will be joined in the west gallery by the Commonwealth League for Educational Exchange and in both galleries by students from the James A. Magee Public School of Hanover.

At noon hour, there will be visitors from the Queen of Martyr School of Cheektowaga, New York, and in both galleries Caldwell Public School of Carleton Place.

Statements by the ministry.

EXPANSION OF LOAN PROGRAMME FOR INDUSTRIAL MILK PRODUCERS

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture and Food): We are proposing to expand the guaranteed loan programme for industrial milk and cream producers which was introduced approximately one year ago. Members will recall this programme permitted industrial milk producers to borrow from banks, with government guarantee, amounts required to purchase additional cows, bred heifers and market-sharing quota. Over \$1 million in loans has been provided in the past year but the existing programme has not really succeeded in obtaining the increases in industrial milk production required.

A serious shortage of industrial milk in Ontario is proving troublesome to the whole industry. Producers and processors have been particularly affected and plants are operating substantially under capacity. Canada, in the last dairy year, imported 28 million lbs of butter, a very disturbing situation in a country so well endowed with the necessary agricultural conditions for the production of milk. Obviously there is a market for increased production of industrial milk.

Ontario is party to a federal-provincial agreement concerning supply management for the production of industrial milk. One feature of this programme is an arrangement for reallocation of industrial milk production among provinces where any province fails to produce its share. If Ontario does not meet its share of the Canadian market more fully than in 1972-1973, it will lose market-sharing quota to other provinces. Production this year and next in all provinces signatory to the agreement will determine the amount of quota to be reallocated in 1974 and in 1975. Therefore, there is some urgency.

If Ontario's industrial milk productive capacity can be improved, Ontario will not only retain most or all of its market share quota in the near future but will also be in a position to continue to compete for the available Canadian market for butterfat as well as providing an improved income for our industrial milk and cream shippers.

In order to do this, the province will expand the present programme to include two new features: First, forgiveness of a portion of the loan based on an increased productivity and performance; and, second, allow loans to be made for the construction or renovation of milk houses and dairy barns and the purchase of fixed equipment, such as bulk milk tanks, pipeline milkers and so on.

There are about 10,000 shippers of industrial milk in Ontario. Over 5,000 of these still ship milk in cans. It is essential in this day and age of modern bulk handling of milk that these producers be encouraged and assisted to change their methods and equipment and thus, hopefully, increase their productivity.

In this programme there will be an incentive to the borrower to meet the province's goal of increased industrial milk production. If the farmer meets certain predetermined operational goals and conditions, 20 per cent of his annual repayments of principal will be refunded each year.

The programme will work as follows: The loan application must be made within one year of the start of the programme, the loan to be repaid within five years of approval

and granting of the loan with no repayment of principal during the first year. The local staff of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food in co-operation with the field staff of the Ontario Milk Marketing Board will assist each applicant in determining the best use of money borrowed, the amount of increased milk production to be attained and the amount of money to be borrowed in relation to repayment ability in each particular case.

The loan applications will be reviewed by a committee appointed by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food which will likely consist of our extension and farm management specialists as well as representatives of the Ontario Milk Marketing Board field staff. If we experience more normal summer weather this year, the programme ought to bring about the desired results, namely, a stronger competitive position for our industrial milk industry, a larger and more even flow of milk to the processors throughout the year and an improved income for many of our milk producers.

CAPITAL GRANTS FOR ONTARIO FARMERS

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, if I may, I would like as well to make another announcement. I thought perhaps we might be able to deal with this during my estimates, but it doesn't appear as though our estimates are going to get on for a while. I thought, therefore, it would be only right to make this announcement concerning capital grants.

In 1967, the government of Ontario introduced a programme of capital grants for Ontario farmers, designed to assist and encourage farmers to make changes and improvements in their facilities in keeping with changes in modern farm technology. At that time a commitment was made that over a period of 12 years the government of Ontario would pay a total of \$129 million.

In 1967-1968, the expenditure was just over \$7 million. In 1968-1969, it increased to \$7.4 million. In 1969-1970, it dropped to \$6.8 million and in 1970-1971 to \$5.3 million. On April 1, 1971, the programme was amended, broadening the list of eligible items and providing for an increase in the maximum grants of \$2,500 to \$3,000 per farm.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): That was election year, wasn't it?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: In addition, where there existed a partnership or an incorporated family farm business in which two or more families were involved, the maximum amount was raised to \$6,000. At the same time we added the removal of dead and diseased elm trees to the list of eligible items under the grant programme. The response was almost overwhelming.

In 1971-1972, \$23,328,691 was paid in capital grants. We met this commitment through supplementary estimates voted by this Legislature. The following year, 1972-1973, was a repeat performance, and at the close of the fiscal year we had granted \$25,649,904. Again, we met our commitment through supplementary estimates.

We have reviewed our position with this policy at the halfway point, or in other words at the end of six years, and up until March 31, 1973, we find we have already spent \$75,782,000, or almost 59 per cent of the projected figure. This leaves us with only \$53,218,000 of the original commitment, or 41 per cent; and this must be spread over the remaining six years of the programme.

We do not intend to return to the Legislature for supplementary estimates this year. During the current fiscal year we have allocated \$10 million in the budget; and when that has been spent, we will defer any further grant payments until the following fiscal year. The possible exception to this is the section of the programme dealing with farm water supplies and field enlargement which comes under our ARDA agreement with the government of Canada.

Therefore, a \$10 million ceiling on capital grant expenditures will be applied this year, and we will be imposing a cutoff of payments when that figure is reached. In the event that we find it necessary to defer payments of grants with respect to applications received in this fiscal year, the applicants will be given first priority at the beginning of the new fiscal year.

Our extension staff in the county and district offices is being informed of this policy decision and will be so advising all applicants.

We believe that with the decrease which appears now to be coming in capital grants applications, this will not be any major hardship whatever this year.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): The government will loosen up before the next election! The election cycle is what dictates grants!

TOURIST LOAN PROGRAMME

Hon. C. Bennett (Minister of Industry and Tourism): Mr. Speaker, first of all, I would like to welcome to the Legislature members who represent all phases and facets of the tourist industry in the Province of Ontario. Second, I would like to say that the statement I will make this morning relates to a number of questions that have been placed to me in the last few weeks both inside and outside the Legislature relating to the tourist industry in Ontario.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce a significant broadening of the tourist loan programme which will substantially increase financial assistance for operators of tourist establishments in Ontario. This enlarged programme results from a review of the guidelines for tourist loans which has recently been undertaken by my ministry.

The new programme to be administered by the Ontario Development Corp. and the Northern Ontario Development Corp. will no longer be confined to tourist lodges. It will extend to other types of tourist facilities such as marinas, camps and tourist motels, and in areas where tourism is of prime importance to the local economy.

In contrast to the old programme, loans will now be provided for the establishment of new facilities or for the expansion, upgrading or relocation of existing facilities where there is a need for more tourist accommodation.

Under the previous programme, loans up to a maximum of \$75,000 were available to tourist operators wishing to improve or winterize their premises or undertake anti-pollution measures.

The ceiling of \$75,000 on individual loans is removed, allowing the requirements of each application to be considered on their own merits. Furthermore, the interest rate on these loans will be reduced from the present level of 7¼ per cent to six per cent, effective today. This new rate will be substantially lower than the rate for other types of term loans made by ODC and NODC. It will also be substantially lower than the going rate from private lenders.

The new policies will considerably increase the scope of assistance to tourist operators in Ontario, and this is part of my ministry's policy to improve the quality of the tourism plant in Ontario.

MEMBERSHIP OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Hon. L. Bernier: (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to be able to announce the appointment of Mr. Omer Peters of the Thames River Band near Chatham as a member of my advisory committee.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): It's about time!

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Peters is especially qualified, I feel, to speak on behalf of the Indian people of this province. His background and experience include a farm upbringing, and almost 20 years as chief of the Thames band and, following that, for a short period, as band administrator.

Mr. Peters has also been active in Indian organizations, serving as executive director of the Union of Ontario Indians in 1968-1969, and chairman of the executive board of directors of the National Indian Brotherhood. He is currently vice-president of the latter organization.

I should add that Mr. Peters enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1941, and served as a wireless operator on Combined Operations in Europe in the Pathfinder squadron and the air shuttle service in North Africa, achieving the rank of flying officer.

To give hon. members further insight into the capabilities of Mr. Peters, I can state that he was presented with the 20-year service award in the Kent county community recreation organization. He was a noted ball player in his younger days, and he has actively promoted Indian participation in Ontario recreation programmes.

He was also the first Indian to work in a Chatham canning factory, and this led directly to many others being hired as permanent employees.

I have every confidence, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Peters will further distinguish himself in the service of the Indian people of the Province of Ontario in his capacity as a member of my advisory committee.

Mr. Speaker: Oral questions.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

TOURIST LOAN PROGRAMME

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I have a question following from the statement made by the hon. Minister of Industry and Tour-

ism. Can he explain to the House how the expanded loan programme might be put to the benefit of those tourist operators who have lost their businesses, other than property, in those parts of Ontario which have been so heavily polluted by mercury that they can't continue their fishing camps? Does he not consider it anomalous that the grants that are being given, and which were announced today, may be used to control pollution when it is the pollution—that should have come under government control—which has put these tourist operators out of business?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: First of all, Mr. Speaker, I did not announce the grants today. I announced the new loan programme to be administered by the Northern Ontario Development Corp.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh, pardon me. It is the agriculture grants.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: The question was placed to the Minister of Industry and Tourism, I believe. We have made provision, in the statement this morning and the regulations, to allow for applications to be received from tourist operators wishing to relocate their establishments away from the affected areas under the mercury pollution programme. They will be analysed and reviewed by the board of directors of the two corporations, or the corporation that is involved. The decision will be rendered as to the availability of funds from that corporation to the individual.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary: Has the minister got a programme then to buy the properties that would be abandoned by the operators on the English River on the Wabigoon system which have become useless as fishing camps because the fish are permanently and dangerously polluted?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Mr. Speaker, under the programme I have announced, we are not in a position, nor is it our intention to acquire lands that might be left vacant as a result of the removal or relocation of a tourist facility.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River). Supplementary, Mr. Speaker: May I ask the minister if these loans, grants—whatever he wants to call them—will be available only to Canadian and Ontario citizens? Or will it be an open-ended programme available also to citizens from other countries, either coming in to buy or build a new camp, or to buy an existing camp in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: First of all, Mr. Speaker, there is a tremendous difference between a grant and a loan programme, a great difference.

Mr. Reid: Not at six per cent there isn't?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: So I think the members should keep it very clear that I am speaking of a loan programme and not a grant situation, Mr. Speaker, and as far as we are concerned at the moment, in the ODC and NODC we have no restrictions on applications based on particular residence or citizenship.

Mr. Reid: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Does the minister not feel that there should be some kind of restrictions—particularly in view of the fact—is the minister aware—that in his colleague's area, the minister from Kenora, the tourist industry is 50 to 70 per cent owned by Americans? We should be trying to provide incentives for Canadian and Ontario residents to own these natural resources in the province.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Principally, Mr. Speaker, we would like to think that Canadians would own the resort operations in the Province of Ontario. Our concern—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. J. H. Jessiman (Fort William): They are available. All they have to do is to put up their money where their mouths are.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Our concern as a government, Mr. Speaker, is to see that there are proper facilities, adequate facilities to bring tourists to the Province of Ontario, and that they can be properly housed and accommodated when they are here. So we encourage Canadians and Ontarians to make application. Each application will be judged on its own merits.

If the application happens to be from an American citizen, or from some other foreign land, his application will be given consideration and if necessary we will establish the facilities.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Lewis: If I understand the minister correctly, there will be no specific compensation for those operators who have lost their businesses as a result of the pollution, and any relocation grant is not considered to be separate from this tourist loan programme. His alternative, then, is simply to apply for

the loan which is available to everyone else, despite the particularly aggravated circumstances he may have.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Mr. Speaker, I'm not about to recognize the question in its full context because I do not say that businessmen have lost their businesses. I think if the leader of the NDP would review some of the facts and figures which are available in this province, he would find that tourist operators in the area had a substantial reduction in business for a period of two years. They have now regained their position and tourist traffic through the resorts is on the increase.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): What about the specific one?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: We are saying to them that if they wish to apply for relocation loans we are prepared to review their applications and judge them on their merits.

Mr. MacDonald: The government knocks them out with mercury pollution and now they have to fend for themselves.

Mr. Reid: I have a supplementary, if you will permit one more, Mr. Speaker. Would the minister not feel that he's being consistent if he placed some kind of restrictions on this loan programme at six per cent when the bank rate goes to 10 and 11 per cent? Would he not be consistent in following the policy as laid down in the ODC grants in regard to foreign firms operating in the Province of Ontario, which are not eligible for forgivable loans?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: The member's remark, Mr. Speaker, is correct. Forgivable loans are not given to foreign operators in the Province of Ontario. As far as interest rates are concerned, in ODC and NODC we have, generally speaking, operated at an interest rate somewhat below that of the free market. The reason, very clearly, is that we are trying to encourage industry in the Province of Ontario and we're providing funds to industry, generally speaking, for which the private sector is not prepared to underwrite or lend funds. When they do lend funds to them, it is sometimes at a substantial rate which is not going to keep the operation a practical or economical one in this province.

I am referring to some loans which have been made to tourist operators, ranging from 14 to 24 per cent interest rate. That is not acceptable. The price of the accommodation is out of line for the tourists we bring to this province and if we are to offer the right

type of package, sir, we must provide funds at a reasonable rate.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): In view of the fact that this largess is available to others than the citizens of Canada, could the minister assure us that there is a reciprocal availability in states such as Michigan, Minnesota, New York—

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Florida.

Mr. Bullbrook: —under programmes like this to the citizens of Ontario in those jurisdictions?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Mr. Speaker, I'm not really concerned about trying to relocate Canadian operators in the United States. I'm concerned about providing adequate facilities in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Bullbrook: By way of a supplementary—

Hon. Mr. Bennett: May I say, Mr. Speaker, that the loan programme, as we have outlined it this morning, is available to all those who wish to make applications. It operates basically under the same terms and conditions as a DREE programme would operate.

Mr. Bullbrook: By way of a supplementary: Since the minister is not concerned with Ontario operators relocating in the United States, is he concerned at all about locating American operators here in the Province of Ontario subsidized, in effect, with public funds?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Subsidization, Mr. Speaker, would only come about if their applications were given favourable consideration by NODC or ODC. We are primarily interested in trying to make funds available to Canadians in Ontario and to establish operations in this province.

Mr. Reid: Make it that way then.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order. The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

CAPITAL GRANTS FOR ONTARIO FARMERS

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have a question of the Minister of Agriculture and Food following his announcement of the cutback on the agriculture capital grants.

How can he justify a cutback at this time when there has been such an expansion in the expectations on the part of many of the farmers who have not yet applied for the capital grant since the programme was originally announced in the election year of 1967 and expanded in the election year of 1971? He handed out \$23 million in that election year; he is now cutting it back to \$10 million this year at a time when the costs of the farmers are expanding at a rate far in excess of the costs of any other industry.

Mr. Lewis: Tell us about 1975?

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Maybe 1974?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, there is no real cutback. We're simply allocating the money that's left, the funds that are available.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The minister is not allocating any funds or approving applications after \$10 million.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That's right. But the same amount of dollars is there that was there originally when we announced the programme, and we will maintain that amount of money available to the farmers. I think that is the appropriate thing to do and I think it is only fair to advise them of that now.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): A supplementary, Mr. Speaker. May I ask the minister if he anticipates any priorities in the applications or in the types of applications there may be, or is it going to be strictly as they come?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, it will be as they come. There are no real priorities involved here. Of course, those farmers who may be encouraged to accept what I think was a rather generous offer this morning of a forgivable loan under the industrial milk programme will also qualify for the capital grants, if they haven't already qualified, in addition to the forgivable loan portion of that programme. That makes it a pretty interesting package for those who want to convert and who have not used the capital grants programme as yet.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A question of the Treasurer just before he leaves the House, if he's got a moment.

Mrs. Campbell: He thought we'd ignored him!

TORONTO-CENTRED REGION

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Can he explain to the House the strength of the policy decision by the government to accept the provisions of the Toronto-centred region, at least in the two inner areas? How are these regarded by the community planning branch when it is asked to approve plans of subdivision or certain other developments which might be at variance with the provisions of the Toronto-centred region?

In other words, does it have the force, in law, of a bylaw, or by its acceptance as policy by the government is it in the form of a policy directive to the community planning branch?

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): It is certainly the policy of the government, Mr. Speaker. It would not have the strength of law in and of itself, but it finds its way into law as official plans are approved by us and as zoning bylaws which impose densities are established.

Incidentally, in reference to the questions asked here several weeks ago about the fixed nature of these density figures—at which time I said nothing is forever—I have established in co-operation with the York regional government and with the co-operation of the Metro regional government a committee to review the densities in York so that firm and final figures can be arrived at.

Mr. R. F. Ruston: A supplementary: How can the Treasurer justify an approval by the community planning branch on an application from a Brampton lawyer named Ronald Webb—I believe the matter has been raised in the Legislature on another occasion—for a plan of subdivision in an area which was specifically restricted under the provisions of the Toronto-centred region as far as density figures are concerned?

Hon. Mr. White: I have no knowledge of this case, Mr. Speaker, but I'll be glad to get the information for the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary: Since Mr. Webb was the campaign manager for the Premier's (Mr. Davis's) last provincial campaign, I believe it would be useful if we did get the specific information associated with it.

Mr. Ruston: That would help.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A further supplementary, Mr. Speaker, with your permission: Will the Treasurer table in the House any other variances by order in council, memo, letter from the Treasurer or any other way, which would have changed the policy force of the Toronto-centred region particularly in changing the land use possibilities of areas west of Toronto, particularly in the Mississauga area?

Hon. Mr. White: I'll take that question as notice, not fully understanding the ramifications. Let me say that I know nothing of the subdivision mentioned and have never discussed it with Mr. Webb or anybody else.

Mr. Singer: A supplementary: Could the Treasurer, while he is having a look, advise us what change, if any, was made on April 15, 1973, in Mississauga which apparently allowed some 1,000 acres of land, which had formerly been designated as green belt, to be used for industrial or commercial, merely by some kind of change in the Toronto-centred region plan?

Hon. Mr. White: I'll take that as notice, too, Mr. Speaker.

SITUATION AT BRANTFORD JAIL

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the hon. Minister of Correctional Services.

Can he explain to the House the situation which was allowed to arise associated with the Brantford jail by which it has become necessary for certain changes in personnel and stricter application of the rules allowing the granting of passes for inmates? Can he explain also to the House the procedure by which five-day passes might be granted consecutively so that it's not necessary for a prisoner really to spend much time in that very comfortable location at all?

Hon. C. J. S. Apps (Minister of Correctional Services): Mr. Speaker, the procedure that has been laid down in the granting of the five-day passes is that if a request is made by an inmate through the superintendent, this is considered by a committee at the jail which is supposed to go into all aspects of it, and on the basis of the information that is gathered, then a decision is made as to whether a pass should be given or not.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Where is the decision made?

Hon. Mr. Apps: The decision ultimately is conveyed by the superintendent for a pass up to five days. Anything over and above that has to be approved by the deputy minister. There has been some question as to the procedure being followed in the Brantford jail in connection with this type of pass. We have gone into it very thoroughly and we have found some irregularities that have taken place in connection with the passes that have been given by the superintendent at the Brantford jail, resulting in the fact that we felt in the interests of all concerned, it would be better to transfer the superintendent to another location.

We realize that a superintendent is under considerable stress at all times. It's a tough job. The superintendent at the Brantford jail, as the member may realize, has had considerable personal problems with his wife dying. He has had a heart attack, and he's been under pressure of the winter works programme being completed at the Brantford jail. It has been felt by the ministry that it would be better to transfer him from the Brantford jail, and this opportunity is being given to him.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary: I wonder if the minister could indicate whether the irregularities were simply that the passes were not backed up by sufficient reason or were they more serious?

Hon. Mr. Apps: As far as the procedure laid down goes, some passes were given where the procedure wasn't followed. The results haven't been serious. In other words, the record of temporary absence in the Brantford jail is as good as probably anywhere else in the province on the average; so there has been no real damage done. But I think the ministry realizes that these procedures should be followed and in many cases they weren't.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

LICENCE FOR ALBERTA COAL CO.

Mr. Lewis: I have a question, Mr. Speaker, of the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development.

In view of the explicit dedication to the field of energy indicated in this House yesterday, how does he explain the order in council, issued May 19, 1973, giving to the Onakawana Co., a company located outside the Province of Ontario, a licence for the exclusive right of searching, prospecting, drill-

ing and exploring for coal at a rental of \$1 per acre per year for 21 years?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Is it an Alberta company?

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): Mr. Speaker, I'll ask the Minister of Natural Resources to reply to that.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Speaker, if I could just explain, this was an extension of their earlier licence. If the member will recall, the Onakawana, or the Alberta Coal Co., did have an exploratory licence for that particular area. This is a normal extension of it. If he will check closely, the royalty may be determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, but in checking the lease provisions, I don't see any specification as to royalty. Perhaps the minister could explain to me why he has given to a private company, located outside Ontario, at the point when the government is discussing and tabling a major energy policy, the right, which will ultimately give them the right to production, to continue to explore for 21 years at \$1 an acre an area of some 20 square miles, or 16,500 acres, at the rental I have indicated. Does it not seem to the minister inconsistent with declared government policy to control energy resources within this province?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, Mr. Speaker, this is not inconsistent at all, because the resource must be explored and must be developed. The licence is there to give them this right, but the royalty aspect will be settled and set by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, which is the main item.

Mr. MacDonald: A supplementary question, Mr. Speaker: As I recall, the earlier assurance of the government from the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development was that development rights had not been given, and he even implied would not likely be given, to this company. Does this extension for 21 years of exploration rights not, in effect, lock in development rights to this company and, therefore, is it somewhat in conflict with the original statement?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: No, Mr. Speaker, the statement that I made earlier still stands. We have not locked ourselves into any relationship contractually or otherwise with that particular company. My understanding, following the minister's earlier remarks, is we are continuing an exploration permit, period.

Mr. MacDonald: By way of supplementary, what exactly is the nature of the development programme that the government has in mind? Private, public, mixed, what?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: We have had two or three different proposals. It could be done by Ontario Hydro; it could be done by Onakawana; it could be done by another agency, and this policy has not been established. The Onakawana task force has made one report. The feasibility from an engineering and commercial point of view has still to be assessed further, and we won't make a decision until we have that information.

Mr. Lewis: The arrangement says that the royalty will be paid at the rate determined by the minister at the time of the issue of the lease. The lease having been issued, what is the royalty?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Speaker, there has been no decision on the royalty because no development plans have been established at all. No policy has been set with regard to the development.

Mr. Reid: May I ask by way of supplementary, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, supplementary: What does it mean, then—"to be determined at the time of the issue of the lease"? The lease has been issued. You have given it to them for 21 years, which implies a great deal to us. What is the royalty?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Speaker, this is a licence to explore. It is not a lease to develop that particular area, and we are not giving them the royalty. If we enter that agreement it would be settled.

Mr. Lewis: The minister is letting them take 5,000 tons of coal.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West, further questions?

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF NUCLEAR POWER

Mr. Lewis: A question of the resource policy minister, Mr. Speaker: Given our new commitment to nuclear power development in the terms described yesterday, how much thought has been given by the government to the environmental consequences of nuclear development? Has he discussed Senator Gravel's moratorium bill on nuclear power development now before the United States

Senate, as a result of what has recently been learned about the environmental effects and the public safety aspect of it? What reports are there within the government on this issue?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Mr. Speaker, to my recollection we haven't discussed Senator Gravel's bill, or whatever it is, but we have had lengthy meetings with regard to the problem of thermal pollution, the heating of waters, the disposal of heat insofar as nuclear plants are concerned. These have been brought forward by the Ministry of Natural Resources to our policy field committee. The studies have been quite carefully done, showing the areas of the heat plumes, the effect on temperatures, the ichthyological effect on fish. We are very conscious of this. The nuclear programme will obviously have to adjust itself to the best environmental advice we can get.

REGIONAL GOVERNMENT EAST OF METRO TORONTO

Mr. Lewis: A question, Mr. Speaker, of the Provincial Treasurer: How is he going to handle the request from the city of Oshawa that it not be included in regional government east of Metropolitan Toronto?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Jam it down their throats.

Hon. Mr. White: The bill to be introduced, which includes Oshawa in the east of Metro region, will be government policy.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary, since the city of Oshawa has recalled the Treasurer's quote of May 31 in the House, "We are not going to shove regional government down anybody's throat," how does he reconcile that with his arbitrary inclusion of Oshawa in the bill, given the unanimous vote of council to remove Oshawa?

Mr. Singer: Not to mention the hon. member for Oshawa (Mr. McIlveen).

Hon. Mr. White: The picturesque phrase the member has chosen to quote was made in quite a different context and related to our determination—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: —and related, first of all, to our determination to wind up four very hot regions and then to depend very largely, if not exclusively, on the initiative of the

people in the area. I have had occasion before to describe how Oxford county and Elgin county and certain other areas are coming to grips with this. I have made it very clear, not once but a number of times, that we are not going to shove regional government down the throats of people across this province. We are going—

Mr. Reid: Just in Oshawa.

Mr. Lewis: The government is going to shove it down the throats of the people of Oshawa.

Mr. Foulds: And the member for Oshawa.

Hon. Mr. White: —to include the four regional governments which have been in the mill for years, which have had very broad support from the people concerned—

Mr. Lewis: It depends which throat you live in in this province.

Hon. Mr. White: —and which are now being objected to by Oshawa council because they didn't get 10 lots that they aspired to.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition—the member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Foulds: Psychologically right again, Mr. Speaker!

CREDIT RIVER VALLEY REPORT

Mr. Lewis: A question, Mr. Speaker, of the Minister of Natural Resources: Why has he suppressed the report on fish management in the Credit River watershed, with all of its ecological implications?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Speaker, I am not aware of this particular report, so therefore I have certainly not suppressed it.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary: Since the report was completed in 1972 and is in his ministry—and since it deals with the Credit River valley as the last major area of natural splendour on the doorstep of Toronto and Hamilton, and with the damage that is being done to it—will he table it in the House?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Speaker, I will certainly consider that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Lewis: May I ask the—

Mr. Reid: Come on now.

Mr. Singer: What was he saying about monopolizing the question period?

MINISTRY MANAGEMENT SECRETARIAT

Mr. Lewis: May I ask the Treasurer one last question, Mr. Speaker: What is the ministry management secretariat?

Mrs. Campbell: Stuck again.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Call for some help there.

Hon. Mr. White: I am not aware of such a secretariat within my ministry.

Mr. Lewis: Well, by way of supplementary, since the ministry management secretariat is now advertising for a management officer, planning, at \$22,300 to \$27,800, one of whose primary obligations is sensitivity to the needs of the public—so it states in the advertisement—what in God's name is this new aberration from government called the ministry management secretariat?

Mr. Reid: Another job for defeated Tories.

Mrs. Campbell: For Roy McMurtry.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): They have to plan what he is going to be.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I am not fully cognizant of the jargon in this new ministry but I will certainly find out.

Mr. Foulds: Not fully?

Mr. MacDonald: Is it a PR officer to relate to Oshawa?

Hon. Mr. White: As a matter of fact, if the hon. member wants to apply for the position I will do nothing to stand in his way.

Mr. Jessiman: The leader of the NDP is almost unemployed. He is losing his present job.

Mr. Lewis: Since the first job of this man, believe it or not, Mr. Speaker, is to prepare policy proposals for the Justice policy field—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis:—would the Provincial Secretary like to tell me just what this is all about? At \$27,800 a year? Is this the fellow who will replace the Provincial Secretary?

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Provincial Secretary for Justice): Not eventually. I would say, Mr. Speaker, it was an encroachment on the Justice policy field.

Mr. Lewis: No, but quite seriously what is this all about? What is going on? Why are they paying so much money?

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I have just had a bulletin.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: They call them dispatches from the front.

Mr. Bounsall: In the form of a press clipping.

Hon. Mr. White: This position is not for my ministry, it is for the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): That minister is next.

Mr. Lewis: I redirect.

Mr. MacDonald: It is like trying to find a peanut under the pods.

Hon. J. T. Clement (Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations): I feel, Mr. Speaker, this is like having my turn in the barrel.

Mr. MacDonald: I agree the ministers are all at a loss this morning, that is true.

Hon. Mr. Clement: I am glad that question was asked this morning.

Mr. Jessiman: The leader of the NDP is losing his job and is applying for this new one.

Hon. Mr. Clement: There are certain areas of study and interest dealing with consumer problems—

Mr. MacDonald: He is making it up as he goes along, I can see.

Hon. Mr. Clement:—wherein the policies of the government relating to the consumer ministry must be co-ordinated, must be developed further and studied, and this individual for whom the ad has been inserted in the daily press, hopefully will fill that need.

We have some 13 branches of the ministry dealing with various aspects of consumer matters, and it will be a co-ordinating type of duty so that all of them will work together in some form of harmony and not push and pull. My deputy minister has no assistant

deputy minister and this person would, in effect—

Mr. Lewis: Oh, shame!

Mr. Reid: Poor fellow. I don't have a secretary.

Hon. Mr. Clement: —do the job that in other ministries an assistant deputy minister might perform.

Mr. Martel: Can Ross apply?

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. member for Scarborough West have further questions?

Mr. Jessiman: The leader of the NDP feels very insecure and is making application for the job.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for York Centre.

METRO BOUNDARIES

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Treasurer and Minister of Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. Following the unveiling of the parkway plan, there have been a lot of disturbing rumours about changing the northern Metro boundary. Will this Treasurer, who has gained such a reputation for listening to the people—

Mr. Reid: What! That was tongue in cheek!

Mr. Deacon: —assure this House that no change will be made in the northern boundary of Metro without the approval of the citizens affected?

Hon. Mr. White: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I'm glad to give that assurance. The fringe of development in Metro, the phrase that was used in the presentation, was precise and in no way related to a change in the boundary of Metro itself.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Windsor West.

SANITARY SEWERS

Mr. Bounsall: A question of the same minister, the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Mr. Speaker: Why has there been such a great delay in the introduction of legislation enabling municipalities to pass by-laws, should they choose, to make mandatory the connection of lateral sewer connections to the main sanitary sewers? It's a question I

asked last June and last December; I've corresponded with the ministry officials over it and all the time it's supposedly "just about to occur". Why has there been such a great delay in the introduction of this kind of legislation?

Hon. Mr. White: We haven't got the initiative in this area. That question should be directed to the Minister of the Environment (Mr. Auld).

Mr. Bounsall: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Is the minister not aware that last July, his ministry had the full and final answer from the Environment ministry with respect to their recommendations, which was positive? Is he not aware that the ball has been fully in his court since last July?

Hon. Mr. White: Well, I am not aware that we are holding it up, Mr. Speaker: I'll have to inquire about it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Downsview.

JUDGES FOR KENORA DISTRICT

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Attorney General. Could the Attorney General tell us what he is going to do about providing provincial court judges for the district of Kenora—particularly, to allow the appearance of a judge on a more than one-time occasion at Whitedog, in view of the fact the judge who appeared there once was quoted as having said he just doesn't see how he's ever going to be able to get back there again because of the great pressure of work that exists in Kenora and because no new appointment has been made since the death of Judge Fregeau about a year ago?

Hon. D. A. Bales (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, an appointment has been made since then. Judge Nottingham is the judge there. Judge Fregeau died just prior to that time. We are presently considering other appointments in that area. I was in Kenora two weeks ago and saw the judges there as well as at Fort Frances. A number of changes are being contemplated.

Mr. Singer: By way of supplementary, it was Judge Nottingham who indicated that he'd been to Whitedog once and he just couldn't go back again because of the case-load he had down in Kenora. Whitedog is really suffering because there aren't sufficient judicial persons there to hear cases.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Maybe we should appoint the member for Downsview.

Hon. Mr. Bales: Mr. Speaker, there was no mention made to me in reference to Whitedog when I was in Kenora two weeks ago, but I'll take this up with the chief judge later today.

Mr. Singer: A final supplementary: Could the minister address his attention to an excellent article dealing with this situation, which appeared in the *Toronto Star* earlier this week?

Hon. Mr. Bales: Yes, what day?

Mr. Singer: I have it upstairs. I'll send him a copy of it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for York South.

INCREASE IN CREDIT COST

Mr. MacDonald: A question of the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations: Again, returning to the current increase in consumer credit interest rates, may I ask the minister, has he come to any conclusion as to whether the government has an obligation, and if so, has some intention of requiring a rewriting of all the existing contracts, rather than the right to unilaterally change all those contracts by an increase in rates?

Secondly, what is the minister's view on the procedure that obtains in this field whereby the charge is made not on the outstanding balance but on the previous balance, so that even though the money is being paid they still have to pay an interest on it?

Hon. Mr. Clement: Mr. Speaker, with reference to the hon. member's question insofar as interest itself is concerned, this matter was discussed at some length last week in Quebec at the interprovincial conference which was attended by our counterparts from Ottawa. A resolution went forth to Ottawa, asking them to review both the Interest Act and the Small Loans Act with a view to updating them in the light of today's commercial development.

Insofar as the question is perhaps based on the increase announced by one of the major department stores a week or two ago one the rate paid on the rotating balance—the member might indicate if this is correct—the department store announced to debtors that the rate increase would take effect on Aug. 1 this year. Anyone who does not wish to be bound by that, has the option of pay-

ing it off or borrowing somewhere else and paying it off or discharging the obligation in any way he sees fit.

They cannot unilaterally announce it and make it effective and binding without giving the card holder or the account holder an opportunity to redeem it; it is very similar to being on a demand loan basis with a chartered bank. If a person has a loan on a fixed term, the bank cannot vary the rate. They have agreed to lend so much to that person at a predetermined interest rate and they are bound by it. If a person has a demand loan, as you can appreciate, sir, they can vary it almost unilaterally by saying "effective tomorrow."

With reference to the question of charging on the previous balance, I wish I had the answer to that question, and I will tell the members why. There has been a conflict for many years, certainly down in the area of the province where I come from, in computing interest on a mortgage, the standard form being, of course, that interest is computed half-yearly not in advance, or quarter-yearly not in advance.

The practice grew up many years ago of taking the balance as of, say, Jan. 1; then on July 1, if it's half-yearly, computing the interest as of Jan. 1, adding it on and then deducting the payments made during that preceding six-month period and forming a new balance for July 1.

But I think the hon. member can readily appreciate that when monthly payments were made on Feb. 1, March 1 and so on, the balance theoretically was coming down, but the interest was charged on the initial balance.

The federal Interest Act says that this is acceptable as long as the true yield is indicated, and some of the figures are most interesting. A mortgage might show that it is eight per cent computed half-yearly not in advance, and while the figures escape me, the yield in that case might well as 9.75 per cent. This is the conflict that has arisen because of the way the federal Interest Act is drafted.

Four years ago, the province apparently requested the federal government to review it at that time; they undertook to do it, but the review has not yet been completed. That's why the resolution was passed the other day. But I was told quite unofficially by the federal representative that it is in the process of review, and while he could not advise when it would be made public, he indicated that it's almost ready to be revised. And I would welcome that.

Mr. MacDonald: Without getting into the infinite complexities of this kind of a situation, may I ask about the simple policy principle? Has the province got a right to intervene and act within this field since it deals with contracts, even though it may be a contract in relation to interest? Or is the minister just passing the buck to Ottawa for them to solve the problem?

Hon. Mr. Clement: I would love to pass the buck, but I can't. I would have to take the position that as far as I am aware at this time we do not have the right, because that field of interest has already been invaded by the federal people. This Act is an old Act; there is nothing novel about it.

If the interest was so large as to be excessive, then the individual could utilize provincial legislation under the Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act to have it declared excessive where it was found to be harsh—and there have been cases under that particular Act.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Welland South.

APPLICATION OF PITS AND QUARRIES CONTROL ACT

Mr. Haggerty: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. A question of the Minister of Natural Resources: Has the minister any proposed plans under the present Pits and Quarries Control Act to designate other areas in Ontario that the Act would apply to, particularly in the municipalities of Fort Erie, Wainfleet and Port Colborne?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Speaker, we are constantly reviewing the requirements of the urban and builtup areas. As we proceed with the designation and examination of the pits within designated areas, we will be adding other areas on a regular basis.

Mr. Haggerty: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Is the minister aware that as a result of the present controls applied on the Niagara Escarpment, many quarry operators are now moving into other areas, which will create further problems?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, we are, Mr. Speaker. We are watching this very carefully. We hope to have some action in the not too distant future to correct and protect against this.

Mr. Haggerty: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: When can we expect the minister to take action to designate these other areas and to apply the Pits and Quarries Control Act?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful we will have this information for the hon. member in the very near future.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sandwich-Riverside.

SALE OF PET TURTLES

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Mr. Speaker, a question of the Provincial Secretary for Social Development, in the absence of the Minister of Health (Mr. Potter): Inasmuch as the Alberta government has banned the sale of pet turtles because of their carrying of salmonella, why has the Ontario government not made a similar decision, especially when various medical officers of health have asked the government to do so?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Has the hon. member no feeling for the turtles?

Mr. P. G. Givens (York-Forest Hill): Who eats them? Salmonella is a dietary thing.

Hon. R. Welch (Provincial Secretary for Social Development): I will take this matter up with my colleague, the Minister of Health, and provide the hon. member with an answer.

Mr. Reid: We thought it would be something like that!

Mr. Ruston: He does everything else around here.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sarnia.

ALBERTA NATURAL GAS

Mr. Bullbrook: Through you, Mr. Speaker, a question of the Provincial Secretary for Justice: Presuming that the Provincial Secretary for Justice and his colleagues in the Justice policy field had something to do with the decision made by the government yesterday to possibly apply to the courts in connection with the two-price policy being evolved by the government of Alberta—

Mr. Singer: That's the first mistake, that presumption.

Mr. Bullbrook: —I am wondering if the secretary could tell us succinctly how the

two-price policy falls within the purview of section 121 of the British North America Act?

Mr. Singer: A very good question!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Speaker, the Attorney General was of course involved with any discussions about the constitutionality of the two-price system. Regarding the quotation from section 121 of the British North America Act I personally did not indicate that this was a course whereby any legal action may be undertaken in regard to any action by the Alberta government in respect to the two-price system. It would appear from the newspaper article, and the quote of the Premier, that this is one of the points that could be considered in any action relating to a two-price system.

Mr. Bullbrook: By way of supplementary, may we assume from the response of the secretary responsible for the Justice policy of this province, that he and his ministers weren't even consulted in connection with this position that is being taken?

Hon. Mr. Bales: No, that's not so.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Maybe the hon. member has misunderstood what I said.

Mr. Bullbrook: I'm sorry. I can't hear very well.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I'd just finished saying that the Attorney General's department was in fact involved in discussions regarding a two-price system and the constitutionality of a two-price system relating to Alberta gas. I am not aware, nor have I been made aware, of the fact that section 121 of the British North America Act would be the section or the reason for hanging our hat on any action in this regard. All I'm saying is that from the newspaper report it would appear that this would be one of the points to be considered in any such action.

Mr. Singer: By way of supplementary—

Mr. Speaker: The time for oral questions has expired.

Mr. Singer: We'll get back to this on Monday.

Mr. Speaker: Petitions.

Presenting reports.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES ACT

Hon. Mr. Bernier moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Conservation Authorities Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Speaker, this bill broadens some of the specific principles applicable to some of the conservation authorities so that they are of general application.

Included in these principles are matters of the inclusion of the whole or part of the municipality in the area over which a conservation authority has jurisdiction, and the grouping of municipalities for the purpose of appointing members. Provision will be made for the appointment of additional members where the total number of members appointed by the participating municipality is less than four.

The provisions respecting approval of projects will be amended to provide for better long-range planning. The regulation-making authority of the conservation authorities will be clarified but not extended, and the provisions respecting conflict of interest will be brought into line with the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act, 1972.

Mr. Lewis: This bill is a conflict of interest with the ministry.

PLANNING ACT

Mr. Braithwaite moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Planning Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to provide for increased citizen participation in the planning system.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: The first order; resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion that this House approves in general the budgetary policy of the government.

BUDGET DEBATE

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for York Centre.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, as we adjourned this debate a week ago, I was commenting on the way regional

government is presently organized and the way it should be. At that time I pointed out that in the government's outline of what it had in mind for Haldiman-Norfolk it suggested making this area of two counties into one. It suggested that it would leave it, though, up to these two traditional counties to work it out over a period of time and that regional government wasn't going to be pushed upon them.

I was pleased that the government took that position. Actually, there are at least two distinct communities that have been centred on the traditional county boundary, with centres in Simcoe and the Dunnville area. Possibly those areas will decide that the new thrust provided by the development in Nanticoke might warrant a third division of government rather than trying to force all these units into one single vast organization, 92 miles from one end to the other, which does not have a natural common interest.

It is important we don't impose our ideas on the local citizens. It is important that our role be one of facilitating discussion and providing information necessary to make sound decisions, not directing them with carrots of special grants to force them into some artificial structure which doesn't make sense to the local communities.

Basically, reform of government rather than regional government is what we want. We want reform of government which will make the community far more able to set its priorities and run its affairs in accordance with its own decisions. We must remember that a community is something that already has natural ties, natural relationships, other than just government, and that what we do in the way of changing these natural lines of communication can be very disruptive and destroy the fabric that is so important to the quality of life in those areas.

I well remember that blatant example of carrots and grants that was introduced by a past Minister of Health. He had a 25 per cent grant for local health councils; a 50 per cent grant for county health councils; and a 75 per cent grant for district health councils. When he introduced that last one of 75 per cent for district health councils, even his own riding—even his own county of Ontario—refused to accept the carrot which it felt was contrary to good common sense in the delivery of health care in that area.

I emphasize, in summing up these comments with regard to regional government, we must be sure that whatever we put together provides a stronger community base,

a stronger identity between the community and the government of its affairs, so that people have an opportunity to be really part of a democratic system.

Mr. Speaker, the next point I want to move to is the question of housing and the shocking situation that has developed over the last period of time, particularly since the Toronto-centred region plan was announced. It's a shocking situation which, in the area where I live, Unionville, resulted this winter in an increase in the cost of a house from \$49,000—which is bad enough—to \$61,000 in a matter of six weeks! It's a shocking example of what happens when governments artificially restrain competition. They restrain competition, presumably in the interests of the people, but fail to realize they are the culprit; and the culprit really is this government at Queen's Park.

It has repeatedly come out with grand plans, as it did on Monday with a grand parkway scheme. People can't argue with the objectives of green belts and the open spaces the government is seeking to provide for future generations. The difficulty is that at no time, when these plans are brought forward, is the method or the manner in which these plans are going to be executed, detailed.

There is an awful lot of talk but no practical action. It's control, control, control; restrain, restrain, restrain; with no provision for looking after the tremendous growth demands and the great pressures of growth which bring about this escalation, this crazy inflation in land prices which costs us so much in this area.

I was shocked the other day when the Treasurer (Mr. White), in response to a question about the Metro Centre situation and the ownership of the province's land in that area, said: "We shouldn't worry about owning land there. It is going to go up in price and we are going to profit thereby." It shows that the ministers, as well as others in this government, have failed to realize that the inflation in land and the implication of these rising prices has cost the citizens of this province untold billions of dollars. It has prevented us from providing for the citizens the publicly-owned space that we need, because it becomes too costly. All these ministers have thought of is profiteering in land. It's time they started to realize that even when the province buys land and becomes concerned about its rise in value, and hopes that it will rise, it is working against the best interests of the citizens.

Just examine an example. What benefit is there to the public of this province when a 50 ft lot sells for \$25,000? One must realize that the paving and the provision of all the local services, including the underground hydro, and providing municipal levies and all the things that go into the services and the needs of those people—even the educational needs—might be \$5,000 for that \$25,000 lot.

If the land costs are based on agricultural values it might be in the order of a few hundred dollars maximum, allowing a very good profit to those who sell and develop the land, because after all agricultural land seldom has a value of over \$1,000 an acre and you get five lots to the acre, providing for a very good markup on the land.

Certainly \$1,000 for the lot represents profit and substantial return on one's investment in the land. So on a \$25,000 lot, only \$6,000 is really warranted. The rest of it is gone for carrying costs over this interminable period of years that it takes to get these developments approved, and for the taxes and for speculative profits. There is no economic benefit out of that \$19,000 difference and yet this government has failed to do anything to correct the situation.

What happened in the Nanticoke area is a good example of the government's failure to comprehend what its role should be. Stelco has bought a substantial amount of land in that area. Stage one in that development, whenever it does proceed, might provide 600 jobs. Knowing that there are usually three or four side jobs for every job that a company like that develops, you can say there will be 2,400 jobs established by the first stage of the Stelco development. That means 2,400 homes and it would probably be a matter of several years before that demand for those extra 2,400 homes would occur.

What if we now announce there's a provincial plan in that area with a provision for 7,500 homes over the next 10 years, in the order of 750 homes a year. The reason I say we start now is because there is already a pent-up demand that has caused the price of building lots in that area to go up to \$8,000-\$9,000, which again is far out of line in relation to the actual cost of the services that are provided and any reasonable value on the land concerned.

So what if we decide now to provide for the market demand, ensure there is a full supply to meet the demand. We now know there is plenty of room in the existing communities without going into one of these great land acquisition schemes. We have, in Port Dover, room for a substantial number

of people. In Simcoe county, 4,000 homes; in Jarvis, 250; in Waterford, 400. There's lots of room in the existing communities around Nanticoke for 7,500 homes over the next 10 years.

The great difficulty that all those communities now face is how to handle the services, how to finance the people's costs; of education, police protection, fire services and things like that. If they know, and are assured by this government today that these will be provided for by Queen's Park so that the plan can proceed for making 750 building lots available in each year over the next 10 years in that area, we will certainly ensure that no speculation in land will occur.

Basically it is the price of housing lots that has caused land speculation. We have all kinds of land in this province. We have very little land that is good, arable farming land. Unfortunately we have allowed development to occur wherever it is easier to put in services and as a result we are destroying much of this precious arable land.

But if we, as a province, now say we shall make services available to each of the above-mentioned communities, that can serve that area we can provide the housing needs for that major industrial complex; if we can provide those municipalities with, not only the basic services for homes, but also a financial incentive to ensure that it doesn't matter whether the house is 1,000 sq ft in size or 2,000 sq ft in size, then we will certainly greatly relieve the pressure and demand for places to build homes.

In addition, if we provide for good public transportation, good access between the industrial development and these communities, we will enable the fabric of these communities to be strengthened rather than weakened by the development that occurs there.

An example of what can be done in the way of growth in an area and still maintain the fabric of the community is well demonstrated by the village of Markham, as it was 15 years ago when the population was 1,500. It is now 12,500. And yet that community is still a strong, identifiable community.

Compare that with the Bramalea experiment of a satellite city where 15 years or so ago a subdivision was built in the country. It was supposed to be one of these brand new city concepts, but it is only this last year that it finally got a town centre.

It's very difficult to develop any sort of fabric of community life—so important when you have nothing to start with. We have in

all areas of this province excellent, existing communities, most of which would really welcome an opportunity to grow, particularly if that growth can occur without disrupting the existing communities. That can be done without causing a tremendous burden in property taxes on the people and would, therefore, be one the municipalities would welcome, rather than tend to resent or tend to delay.

In this way we could assure the people of this province that we would not be wasting their funds by causing them to pay exorbitant sums for housing, sums that really go into the speculators' pocket and that cause no economic benefit to the population.

We can do this at a very small cost. To give you an idea of the cost involved—to serve the 7,500 homes in the Nanticoke area over a period of 10 years, a deficit in the operation of a water and sewage scheme might be required. We would be providing water and sewage treatment and float mains at a rate comparable to that of boroughs in Metro. The maximum subsidy that I have been able to work out for such a scheme would be up to \$250,000 a year. That would be the maximum and it would actually in time be eliminated all together if the province were to adopt an across-the-province scheme of this sort. There would be no need for agreements to be entered into between the province and municipalities. It would be done on the same basis as Ontario Hydro provides power to these communities. It would be based upon the estimated need of each of these communities for water and sewage services. If, at the same time, we subsidize the housing to the extent required to ensure that there'd be the same tax revenue from a 1,000 sq ft house as from a 2,000 sq ft house for the first several years, the total subsidy, even in the tenth year of such a programme, would be less than \$1 million.

The transportation system could be built up. We know the revenues from gasoline and other taxes make the highways fairly well self-liquidating as far as highway construction we put into the area is concerned. There is no need for us to burden the counties involved with building these roads when they really are traffic arteries to serve the overall area far beyond the county boundaries.

We also need to provide another \$2 million to clean up a most unfortunate situation in the village of Nanticoke where people had invested substantial sums, in many cases their life savings, in homes there and now find that they are worth practically nothing be-

cause they are going to be in the midst of a polluted area, an industrial zone.

The whole programme is something that would be very small in cost to the Province of Ontario, but if we undertake that programme we can assure the people that there will be no undue land profits that otherwise are going to develop in the area if we allow the situation to proceed without provincial provision of services and assistance.

The escalation in land values in that area could, if it is allowed to occur, readily add a cost of \$1 billion to the people who are affected, because it would have an effect not only in the immediate towns but in towns well beyond the area; and on all housing, not just new housing. It would also effect rentals, because after all rentals do move up as land values move up and as housing values move up. And we do know that the higher costs of houses have not been materially due to the cost of construction, they've been due to these inexcusable situations with regard to land speculation.

So I am saying that at a very small cost to the province, and at a real benefit to the province—long-term benefit—we can assure the people in that new growth area there will not be land speculation; that, in fact, there will be available to them homes at a reasonable cost. Our government's job is not to dictate. Our government's job is to provide services and to ensure there is free enterprise and competition in providing for the needs of the people.

One of the great problems which this party sees with that planning bill is that this government continues to think in terms of control and concentration of power, and in doing so it is aggravating the situation rather than helping it.

So, in conclusion, in regard to housing matters, Mr. Speaker, I say we must see the dangers and waste in land speculation. We must recognize that its vast profits provide temptation to those who seek to gain profits at the expense of the people. It's a useless type of investment, that in lands; it's non-productive and it's important that we eliminate the current thinking that land is an investment in which you can't lose money.

The only way we can do that is to provide a free market supply of housing land or development land in this province. We are the ones here at Queen's Park who can do this. We are the only ones who can assure this is done, who can relieve the pressure, open up competition and control development by the provision of services and the provision of

assistance in the direction we want development to occur, in the parts of the province where it will not destroy our precious agricultural land.

This leads me, Mr. Speaker, into the area of dispersing growth pressures away from Toronto. The situation in Toronto has been such that the people have finally risen up and rebelled against it and voted in a different type of city government in Toronto and in most of the boroughs. The have voted in governments that would not permit destruction of neighbourhoods by construction of vast areas of high-rise and asphalt and building a strip of concrete 15 miles wide from one end of "the golden horseshoe" to the other. The people don't want this.

Subsidizing business in the way we've been in trying to disperse opportunities for growth around the province is obviously not the answer. What we've got to recognize is what is essential to help municipalities attract growth, that is municipalities that are not in this "golden horseshoe" where everything has been building up at such a rate.

We at Queen's Park have been a major culprit in this concentration of growth in the area. We have continued to think in terms of having all of our government departments stay here at Queen's Park or in the Queen's Park area. The cost of providing space for these new government buildings is at least double what it would be in cities and towns away from here.

Why couldn't the Education Ministry be centred in Peterborough? Why couldn't the Ministry of Agriculture and Food be in Guelph? Why couldn't Workmen's Compensation be in North Bay? Why couldn't they be in these places at far less cost? I say at half the cost, because it is possible to provide equivalent quality space at half the cost in those towns.

We know that if we did that we would need to improve our transportation services, our health services and a lot of other service in those areas where we move them. We know there would be at least three to four jobs created by other types of enterprise for every job we provided if we did that. We know that in order to make it possible for people to live a good quality of life that we would have to provide for services in a far more significant way and in a far more practical way than we have in these communities in the past, where we have left them on their own.

I was very pleased to see the Premier (Mr. Davis), in a statement in North Bay not too

long ago announce a plan to reduce transportation rates in northern Ontario. This is a very commendable approach because in doing so he's giving recognition to the fact that the transportation costs always faced by people and business in these areas can't be overcome unless we do something to make it possible to equalize the opportunity of people to have access to markets and to have access to other parts of the province. I'm pleased that the Premier has recognized this.

Mr. Speaker, the government House leader has asked me if I would just sit down for a minute and give him the chance to say something.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the hon. member for this privilege. I want to introduce to the House as scanty as it may be, the visiting people from grade 8 of the James A. Magee elementary school in my home town of Hanover.

An hon. member: Oh, a great place!

Mr. Deacon: That's a good thing to be introducing those pupils at this time, because I'm sure the people like living in Hanover. Maybe we can have this government start to do something to make it possible for job opportunities to be as available in the Hanover-Durham area, as they are in the Toronto area.

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Provincial Secretary for Justice): Oh don't worry!

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The people of Hanover are quite happy, I will tell the member that.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: They are just worried that we are going to go out and bother them.

Mr. Deacon: Well I am sure they are, but I am sure that a lot of them would like to be able to stay there and not have to come to Toronto to find jobs, as so many of them do at this time.

I mentioned this whole question of the attractiveness of development in smaller communities around the province, whether they be cities or they be towns, because there is a tremendous advantage in living in those communities; if one can find opportunities for employment, opportunities for a satisfying way of life.

There is far more discretionary income available, because the cost of housing in this area has been such that we have to provide income supplements to people to attract them

to come to this area, if they have been established in other communities.

If they are living in Hanover, it doesn't take them an hour to get to work, as it does for many people in this area. Not only are they saving money in travel, but they are also saving time; which is what people do like to have available, they like to have as much time at their discretion as they can.

I was interested to talk to a chap in Long Lac, who had been living in Toronto most of his life but has lived for the last several years in Long Lac. I said: "What is it about Long Lac you like, and what is it about Long Lac you don't like?" He said: "I love the fact that I can have my recreation, outside, right here. I love the fact I can get to work without a hassle. I like the fact that my cost of living with regard to housing is low; but I do resent the fact that I have to pay so much for some items, that is far more than just the difference in transportation cost between the big city and here.

"I also resent the fact that we have to travel so many extra miles to get to the other outside communities. For example, to get to Sault Ste. Marie, an extra 300 miles or so.

"The other thing is the availability of medical services. The lack of availability of medical services, good medical services, is always of great concern to us."

These are things we could be providing and must provide; good transportation access, good services, and ensure that these people at the same time have sufficient places to build homes that we don't heat up land speculation in those areas.

It is really ironical, when you go into a town such as Geraldton and find housing lots have gone up in price because there aren't enough places for people to build due to our restriction on the type of services that must be provided. We don't do anything to provide for it and the people have only a few places that are available where they can build a home; and the price goes up. We don't seem to recognize the fact that wherever people are living in this province, this province must assume a responsibility for assuring an ample supply of places to build.

Recently the Minister of the Environment (Mr. Auld) was up to a town—I am not sure where; it wasn't Moonbeam, but it was one of the towns up in that area, in the riding of the Minister of Community and Social Services (Mr. Brunelle). I was really surprised when he said they couldn't provide services to meet development needs in that area because it

wasn't an incorporated municipality. Wouldn't it have been sad, in this province, had the Ontario Hydro failed to provide services wherever there was not an incorporated municipality? Why do we need to have an incorporated municipality? Why do we have to have anything there except people? Why can this province not recognize that it has a responsibility to provide places for people to build homes wherever there is a demand?

This is the way we will frustrate the land speculators, this is the way we will bring housing costs down.

And of course getting back to this matter of dispersion, Queen's Park's plans continually seem to tend to concentrate people. I think in terms of the York regional collector sewer system which is proposed, where they are going to try to again concentrate people adjacent to Toronto instead of dispersing them.

Take North Pickering! I don't know what you call that thing. I can't think of a word that I can use here that would describe what I think of that concept of a new town, of a new satellite city as it is supposed, to fit in within the Toronto-centred region concept. A huge city of 150,000 to 200,000 people right adjacent to Metro! That is not dispersion, that is concentration; completely against the principles that were supposed to be followed when this original plan was announced.

I am pleased that people are beginning at long last to recognize this whole question of the economics of dispersing people. I was pleased in talking to a senior officer of Gulf Oil, for example, to hear that they were considering ways they can disperse their head office people away from Toronto. Last fall they finally managed to persuade one of their better people in Calgary to move to Toronto, against the will of that man's wife and family, who didn't want to leave a city where they were already established and didn't have the congestion and high costs of Toronto. They got him to move down here with his family, but four months later he quit Gulf and took a job at a lower salary elsewhere because he didn't want to live in this big city.

The Toronto-Dominion Bank, for example, is having difficulty keeping their employees downtown where they have to go through the daily hassle of getting to and from work. This whole question, the whole concept of concentration is being questioned by business people, and it is time it was questioned by this government.

I am pleased that the Treasurer is going to be participating in a conference at the

University of Guelph the week after next, when the whole question of dispersion, the whole question of concentrated urban growth and the need to disperse, is going to be examined. Ten communities, including Nipigon, Sudbury, Timmins, Kingston, have been examining what they need as alternatives to this concentration to provide good employment opportunities for their people so that they will be able to continue to live in these communities rather than coming to this Toronto area. It is not that Toronto has gone the way of New York, Detroit and Cleveland; but continued growth pressures that have caused land prices to rise have also caused great pressures to build highrise, to concentrate growth; and this is what we have got to eliminate. We must recognize that the book "Limits to Growth", published last year, indicated the limits to population, the limits of non-renewable resources and minerals, the limits of energy, the limits to our agricultural land and the limits to pollution. All must be dealt with if we are going to survive. We may survive our generation, but there is a real threat to our children and especially to their children. It is feasible if we work at it now, and I am sure that if we do work at it we are going to raise the quality of life for people in this province.

I mentioned earlier that part of this matter of dispersion, a very important aspect of it, is the area of transportation. I am really concerned, Mr. Speaker, about how far we are going to proceed and progress in transportation as long as we have a government with a department that has no idea of the essential needs for a good transportation system. I say the department has no idea, but I am sure there are many in that department who do.

The thrust now provided within that department shows a complete lack of understanding of the basic fundamentals of a comprehensive transportation system. We shouldn't be deciding whether it is roads or rail; we shouldn't be deciding whether it's cars or public transit; it is a matter of recognizing what in each area is the most efficient, the most effective in the long run. What is going to provide the best service at the lowest cost in the long run. For example, we haven't recognized something that New York has recognized, that there is a hidden cost to each car in New York which they estimate at \$3 per day that is not covered by a motorist. I wondered, at the time that statement was made by a leading authority in New York City, as to the reason for his saying that the \$3 cost, this \$3 subsidy to

the motorist, was borne by all taxpayers. But it was pointed out to me that there is a tremendous investment in streets just to maintain them, and only half the money at the most is covered by gasoline taxes and revenue.

There is also no assessment on and no taxes received from all this property which is required to move motor cars. If we only had public transportation vehicles and didn't have to provide for all the private vehicles there's no question that we wouldn't have to make nearly as much investment as we now do in streets. We would have much more available in the way of assessable property on which tax revenues could be raised.

It's interesting, for example, that the railways pay to the city of Toronto and its boroughs tens of thousands of dollars a year in taxes. They look after the maintenance of these lines and yet we don't give credit to that when we are considering the cost of providing rail service in comparison to the cost of providing automobile facilities.

I am not suggesting we eliminate the car, but I think we should recognize the true economic cost of cars in comparison with public transportation. We must also recognize, Mr. Speaker, that service is the key to people's decisions on whether to use public or private means of moving about.

Service includes the time it takes me to get to work or wherever I have to go? Time is what I really want. I want to be able to sleep in as long as I can in the morning and I want to get home as soon as I can at night. The actual costs or the economic values are not taken into account by a lot of people to anything like the extent we often assume.

Actually it is amazing how many people will spend \$2 a day parking their cars downtown—although I don't think we can find a \$2-a-day lot now—yet they don't want to buy GO Transit tickets at \$1 each or \$2 round trips mainly because they can get up later in the morning if they use their cars and get home earlier at night.

It's time we recognized that an integration of public transportation which provides them with fast, convenient service will move them from their cars to public transit.

In this province we have failed to understand the importance of this integration by approving the Metro Centre in its present concept. It's an inexcusable blunder. The key transportation location in this province has been planned by a developer wanting to get the maximum economic benefit for his new building, and not by the province whose

prime responsibility is to ensure that the absolute best transportation interphase has been designed and is constructed.

It's the tail wagging the dog. It is such a key location that in the future it will frustrate our people to a degree that is very costly. It is interesting that in planning the Metro Centre, the actual walking distance between the commuter trains and the subway has been increased; yet the provincial study which has just been released indicated that the No. 1 consideration taken into account by people using a transportation system is how far do they have to walk.

I say it isn't because they are lazy. It's just a matter of the elapsed time. Metro Centre, as it is now planned, is going to be a fiasco for the future.

I can understand why this hasn't been clearly understood when I read some correspondence between the ministry's expert environmental and feasibility studies office and a Mr. Peter Oehm with regard to the projected Barrie bypass to Stayner.

I'm interested that the transportation expert—he's the senior feasibility planner—in his analysis of transportation, writes as follows:

In analysing the use of public transportation as an alternative to the reconstruction of Highway 26, all traffic demand which could not be satisfied by the existing highway network was considered to be satisfied by public transportation. Primary concern was given to satisfying the weekend day-tripper demand from Metropolitan Toronto to the Collingwood-Wasaga Beach area—546,000 annual weekend person trips at present and a projected two million by 1986. It should be noted that the recreational figures quoted are within the scope of skiing and swimming but do not include consideration for snowmobile outings, cottages trips, etcetera.

Mr. Oehm points out in reply:

What credibility is there to an assumption that all traffic demand which could not be accommodated by the present highway would be going to public transportation?

It is obvious that the present Highway 26 can accommodate substantial improvement in increasing traffic by geometric improvements and bypasses at Stayner and Collingwood without resorting to a four-lane highway.

Therefore we submit your analysis is not at all realistic.

Now here's another example of how that man fails to understand the basic fundamentals in transportation.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: He knows one thing. We want the trains back. He knows that.

Mr. Deacon: To continue:

Both CN and CP rail lines are heavy traffic routes since all freight and passenger movements between Toronto and western Canada use these lines. Both lines are single track and traffic does not decrease appreciably on weekends. Substantial capital improvements of tens of millions of dollars would be required on each line to provide a frequent service. The CP line is not signalized and train activity is done by train orders. Trains have to wait at a siding until the section of the track ahead of it is free.

Mr. Oehm points out to this man that the CPR MacTier subdivision carries five trains northbound and eight trains southbound in a 24-hour period, thirteen trains in a 24-hour period, and yet the Department of Highways says they are heavily used. The CN subdivision has three trains northbound and three trains southbound in the same 24-hour weekday period. There are no trains whatsoever operating on Saturday and Sunday between Barrie and Meaford on that particular line; then why the tens of millions of dollars of construction to provide rail service in that area?

He points out that although the ministry thinks that there is no signal service on the CPR line it was actually signalized in 1955 and has an automatic block signal. It shows how far outdated these people in the ministry are. Time and time again, the figures that came out of the ministry's letter showed the failure of the ministry to look objectively at a total transportation concept and a continual reliance upon the railways, who want to get everything they can from the government of Ontario for anything they do, a continual reliance upon the railways for objective figures. It's a ridiculous situation.

I'm pleased that a group in the north have finally been able to persuade the Canadian Transport Commission to hold hearings on service to Barrie, and actually the hearings are going to be held in Barrie on July 10.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Does the member think it will matter?

Mr. Deacon: It certainly will matter. As a matter of fact, in response to the minister's comment, the only service to the north that

is now provided is one service to Stouffville which we managed to have implemented two years ago in response to such a hearing, against the best recommendations of the Department of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. The Queen's Park people didn't want the service because they said it would increase growth in the area. They fail to recognize that there is an existing need, an existing frustration, a daily frustration by people in the area, that needs to be looked after—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: All the hearings that were held in our area were an absolute sham.

Mr. Deacon: —and they fail to recognize that Ottawa is going to supervise the service. I beg your pardon?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Every hearing that was held in our area was a sham, a snow job.

Mr. Deacon: That's fine. Maybe in your area. The fact it's a sham greatly contributed to your attitude and to the fact that this government's Department of Transportation and Communications doesn't understand basic fundamentals and can't counter the railways' arguments.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: You're wrong. We attended every meeting and supported the service. I was there, I know what I'm talking about.

Mr. Deacon: The type of support I saw in the work done down at the City Hall was of no consequence whatsoever and did nothing to contribute to the decision of the federal government to introduce services. We have been frustrated for weeks in our efforts to get the hearing in Barrie because of the indication of the Minister of Transportation and Communications to the federal Minister of Transport that we don't want the Richmond Hill service to the north, not recognizing that the federal government is prepared to see that the service is provided if we make a case for it.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We can't accept that.

Mr. Deacon: I can tell you, in addition to that, that the reason we were able to get a Stouffville service is because—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That was phoney too.

Mr. Deacon: —some of us, at our personal cost and expense, provided a market study

of the need. I've yet to see a market study of the need in the Owen Sound, Hanover, Walkerton area.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson (Victoria-Haliburton): Why don't they provide a service?

Mr. Deacon: All that has been done is the typical surface studies and presentations with no real in-depth origin-destination of the people and what the needs are.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: They don't want to do anything really. You can't apologize for them.

Mr. Deacon: They don't seem to recognize that time is essential, quality of service is essential in meeting those needs, and the market will never be developed unless we recognize what is needed to attract the market. There is just no understanding of the fundamentals. The province has a great opportunity to provide an overall comprehensive approach to transportation; moving people, moving goods. The federal role, as we well know, is one of control of water, air, rail, conduits; it provides the traffic control in air, water and rail; it has the common facilities at Malton that it provides in the other airports; it has the supervision to see that those who operate these services are qualified, at least, that the aircraft, the ships, the rolling stock concerned are safe. It does not need to interfere with our providing an integrated overall transportation system in this province, or the province co-ordinating such a system. I am confident that if the province continually points out to the federal government that the CNR and CPR are failing to provide for our transportation needs, and points out to the federal government that these rail rights-of-way should be assumed and taken over and seized control of by—

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Why don't the feds do something for the people of Ontario?

Mr. Deacon: I am sorry?

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Why don't the feds do something for the people of Ontario instead of having members opposite apologizing for them?

Mr. Deacon: I think perhaps the only example they've had is this government, and they know that this government has done nothing for the people of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That's wrong and you know it.

Mr. Deacon: Fortunately, in transportation you've been able to get something done by the feds.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That's wrong and you know it.

Mr. Deacon: But we have a responsibility of showing the feds the way with regard to integrating rail with all the other surface transportation methods available here.

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Education): They have given the member an airport, though.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That we don't want.

Mr. Deacon: Yes, that's right, and locating it where this province wants it, right against an existing metropolitan area instead of—

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: That's their responsibility too.

An hon. member: Members opposite have got to do better!

Mr. Deacon: Well, I won't divert into this question of air at this point, because I want to point out that if we have the federal government take over the ownership of the rights-of-way—

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): The location was dictated by the member for Chatham-Kent (Mr. McKeough).

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Oh, come on now; that's not true.

Mr. Deacon: The ownership of the common facilities such as rail stations. If the federal government controls the traffic in rail as it does with air and water, then it would be possible for us as a province to ensure that others who want to provide passenger service could use those rights-of-way, those valuable rights-of-way given originally to the CNR and the CPR to look after the transportation needs of our people. When they are not doing it, they should be put in a position where they have to compete with anyone else for the use of those rights-of-way.

The last point I want to bring up, Mr. Speaker, is this whole question of the way we make decisions. I have talked about decisions in various areas, about the way we set up a regional government. In my mind it should not be done by officials of this government going out and collecting briefs; it should be done by this government leading discussions and workshops where the com-

munity has the necessary information and is assisted to develop its own reform of government.

It is not one of trying to sell a plan after the fact, as has happened out here in Pickering, but one of working out with the community how the overall objectives can be obtained, using the common sense of the community to develop these objectives. It should be, with regard to planning and development, not always presenting a fait accompli where the decision has been made in trying to sell it, resulting in the tremendous opposition of citizens who are affected, but recognizing that citizens do have intelligence, do have common sense and will accept a plan that meets the overall public need.

I have heard people say that it would be a great mistake for us to leave control of education and the curriculum in the hands of a community, that a fiasco would occur because some communities would neglect education altogether. I don't agree with that. I believe people, if they know what is happening in the overall way within their community, what they are getting in value for their money, can decide themselves what their priorities and their needs are, and they will do what is right for the total community.

I look at our plan of doing it, I look at our situation in Moosonee where we spent several million dollars building the Moosonee Education Centre; and we have a little more than a score of people making use of this. Why? Because it is our idea imposed on them instead of their idea developed as they see the need. They would use and would have provided a far more effective facility at a fraction of the cost, had the opportunity ever been given for them to participate.

I've been told that when you get into the financial world it's useless to try to involve ordinary people in developing legislation because they don't have enough knowledge; it's too complicated. Yet those of us who participated in a workshop on warranties have seen wonderful ideas brought out by small storekeepers, by the ordinary public, an understanding of the total problem that is far beyond our own on occasion, and a willingness to see legislation enacted that might not be what they would have chosen originally, but which they see as reasonable and sensible.

Let's involve people in the preparation of answers, the seeking of answers to problems. Let's give them an opportunity to be part of the whole process of analysing the problem and developing answers.

This doesn't mean giving to people the actual decision and by-passing our democratic system and we who are elected to have that responsibility. But we do have the responsibility of ensuring they are part of the decision.

In business it's not the case that you can decide at head office what you are going to do and issue a directive and get a response. If you do it that way you might get 20 per cent response. You'll get a very ineffective and often very costly response. What you have got to do to get real response is involve the people concerned in developing the programme so they are part of it, it's not imposed on them. What is effective in business and pays in business also pays in government, and even more so there.

So in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I have outlined the way of developing regional government, and some of the things I would like to see handled, ultimately, in regional government when it's a form of government. I have outlined the problems in housing, and how I feel land speculation should be handled; the need to disperse opportunity throughout Ontario; the need for a new approach to transportation in this province; and, finally, the need to change the way we arrive at decisions in this province.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I conclude that if we had followed these programmes there would have been no need for a 40 per cent increase in sales tax, nor for the people of this province to lose as much confidence as they have in this government and actually, unfortunately, in all governments. I urge upon this House a decision to change the way we are governed so that the people of this province can truly feel they are a part of a good and great democracy.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough Centre.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In replying to the budget, I would like to do something I have been unable to do publicly before, and that is to express my personal thanks to the Treasurer of this province (Mr. White) on behalf of all of the ratepayers—in fact, all of the residents—of the borough of Scarborough. For, because of this budget, we have had the largest tax cut on property in the history of the borough.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Where does the hon. member get that?

Mr. Drea: But it is more than that, Mr. Speaker, because the tax cut also comes at a

time when the borough of Scarborough has come of age. Now I think it's rather significant in the evolution and development of Metropolitan Toronto that the last time Her Majesty had a rather prolonged visit to the Metropolitan Toronto area, it was a borough to the west of Metropolitan Toronto that came of age. Indeed, at that time the Etobicoke public buildings were formally dedicated by Her Majesty.

This time, at the end of this month, Her Majesty will dedicate the new Town Centre in Scarborough, which not only symbolizes but demonstrates the fact that the borough has come of age, since it encompasses not just the general offices of the borough but indeed the Board of Education. It is designed in the way I think municipal undertakings will be in the future, for it is designed as a people centre.

I think it is very significant that at a time when a provincial Treasurer had the foresight to give municipalities the lion's share of an expansive tax for the first time in the history of this province—

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): About time!

Mr. Drea: —indeed, of any other province, that we are dedicating a new town centre in our borough. I think the two go hand in hand.

Mr. Speaker, one of the things that has somewhat disturbed me in this session—

Mr. Haggerty: Now for the bad news!

Mr. Drea: Oh, no! We have quite a few minutes to go and I'll give the signal when I roll. I'm being very general and very placatory at the moment.

One of things that has disturbed me in this session, Mr. Speaker, is the cheap shots that are being taken at people who cannot reply. By that I mean the shots that are being taken at the press gallery.

Mr. Speaker, it was 14 years ago, back in 1959, when I was briefly a member of that gallery. Mind you, it was much smaller in those days, and I certainly wasn't on the first team. In those days they had a first team and they had a second team that came in briefly during the session.

Mr. Haggerty: Who was on third?

Mr. Drea: At that particular time I certainly was the "B" team, because there was no way that I could have done the job that

Jimmy Emerson was doing for the Toronto Telegram at that time.

Mr. Speaker, one of the things that bothered me then was the tendency whenever a politician got into trouble on the floor of this House that he spun around on his heel and he angrily pointed his finger and he scorned the gallery, as though it was the gallery that had got him into trouble.

Of course, because of the limitations of this House, people in the gallery aren't able to reply. They could give a very simple reply that anyone who gets himself or herself into difficulties on the floor of this House or elsewhere in public life is the author of their own misfortune. The press manages to chronicle the event, and that's the way it goes. But I say to you, Mr. Speaker, in this session—and I don't think it has been deliberate; I think it has been a sort of impulse, as I suppose the beast comes out in all of us from time to time—

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Right!

Mr. Drea: Particularly across the floor there have been some very low blows struck at this gallery.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I thought the member was talking about the Treasurer and the Premier (Mr. Davis), for heaven's sake!

Mr. Drea: No. Keep awake, stay awake, keep with it, stay with it.

Mr. R. D. Kennedy (Peel South): Where did all the sanctimony from last night go?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, you mention these things and you provoke an outburst.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member is very provoking.

Mr. Drea: To come back to the point that I am making, Mr. Speaker, I think it is time that somebody stood up on the floor of this House for the gallery. Granted, I have a bias, as I had 20 wonderful years in the newspaper business. I have a bias and I admit it, but I think today that we are very fortunate in this House in having what I like to regard as the finest press gallery, both in quantity and quality, that there is anywhere in this Dominion. I know that from time to time some of the oldtimers here like to talk about the great old days.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: In the Dominions?

Mr. Drea: Dominion!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh!

Mr. Drea: I know "Dominion" is a word that the Leader of the Opposition party doesn't like very much, so I will say it again, "Dominion".

Mr. Haggerty: From sea to sea!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Tell us about Princess Anne.

Mr. Drea: What would the member like me to tell him about her?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Didn't he send her a telegram?

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Wave the flag!

Mr. Drea: I wouldn't be presumptuous enough to send a lady that I don't know a telegram on any matter.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is a slap at the Premier.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, to come back to what I was saying about the quality of our gallery, as I was saying, I realize there is a tendency among the veterans or the oldtimers to say that in days past, with such people as Roy Greenaway and so forth, the gallery then was the gallery and that today it has been diluted.

Mr. Speaker, I don't think that anything could be further from the truth. As a matter of fact, in those days we had as the dean of the gallery, Mr. O'Hearn, and today we still have him as the dean of the gallery. We don't see him very much, but then we have put a speaker into his office so that he can write the columns, that many of us disagree with when they don't particularly praise us as the greatest gift that the public life has ever had in Canada, but nonetheless enjoy when he is flogging someone else, and to be fair about it, when he is taking a very positive outlook as an objective observer of trends in public administration in this province.

In the gallery, Mr. Speaker, we have progressed to the extent now where we have things that were unheard of years ago. We have regional interpretation of news, which I think is a very important thing. Up until a few years ago there was general coverage here and I don't think it paid enough attention to the people who were in particular regions that were being affected by particular policies or lack of policies by government.

And we have transferred into the electronic media age. When I was here 14 years ago, Mr. Speaker, when it was supposedly such a great and glorious place, there were scant facilities for radio. In fact I can't ever recall seeing anybody from radio here in those days. Now we have transferred and crossed over the gap that was there between the printed word and the electronic medium and today we do have a type of coverage that I think is unexcelled anywhere in Canada.

The point has been raised here this year that somehow there is a lack of investigative reporting by the press gallery because they—and the reason I say they is that we now have a sizeable and a very knowledgeable contingent of females in the gallery, so I am going to use the word they as all-encompassing; and, believe me, “they” have brought a new quality here which is represented in a great many of the stories.

The point has been made here that the press, particularly the gallery, is not terribly interested in investigating the government, because they are all looking for jobs as executive assistants or somewhere else in government. Mr. Speaker, the reason that so many of them go on to government service is not because they are looking for the job, but because this government is always interested in getting the highest qualified person for the job, therefore we have a great tendency to tap into the gallery. It is exactly the opposite of the low shots that have been made this year.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Like the one the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations (Mr. Clement) is getting. I think I am going to be sick.

Mr. Drea: The member certainly wouldn't qualify, so I will return to my remarks.

Mr. Laughren: Eat your heart out!

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): The member will do anything for a line, won't he? How low can he go?

Mr. Drea: But, Mr. Speaker, the reason I am dwelling on this is that I think that at a time when all forms of government—the municipal, the provincial, the federal—are somewhat less than unanimously accepted by the public—and I think that we have to bear a part of this cross because of events elsewhere over which we have no control, those in the United States.

I don't think it is worthy of this particular House to suggest that the press has become a captive of big bureaucracy; that because

of the economics of the newspaper industry, which prevent many of the gallery members from working the same hours that we do—and I don't really see why they should—because of the tendency for government to go for the highest qualified people, that somehow this has diluted what is a very, very essential part of this House.

We as politicians may think we are the House, but, Mr. Speaker, let me tell you the quality of this House depends upon the quality and the perceptiveness of the gallery upstairs, even though they are voiceless. I think it is high time that a few more speeches were made around here about the quality of it. I will be quite honest with you—there are many mornings when I take a look at certain publications, that I am working on my ulcer and I am not particularly impressed for about a half an hour; but as I say to myself, they didn't think it up; they didn't do it. Whatever we are getting flogged for we did, and it would be a dereliction of their duty were they not to report it in a fair and an honest manner.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to move to another small topic before I come to the main thrust of this speech. I am just a little bit concerned about the lack of recognition for someone in the government service—that someone happens to be Miss Helen Allen.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I admit to my biases on this because I had the very good fortune in my newspaper career that for a time Miss Allen and her “Today's Child” were part of my responsibilities at the Toronto Telegram.

Mr. Speaker, I tell you that in all the time I was in the newspaper business, and for the very brief time I have been in public life, nowhere on this continent—indeed I don't think anywhere in the world—has a contribution by one individual, using her talents and the technology of our time in both the printed and the electronic way, meant more to human beings than the work that Miss Allen has done.

I think it is a tribute to her work that at the time of the cessation of publication by the Telegram, when the government of this province undertook to continue her work and provide the “Today's Child” column in the newspapers, that wanted it, both daily and weekly across this province, neither the opposition nor the New Democratic Party questioned it. Indeed I think with anybody else in any other kind of service some questions could have been raised about the fact it was the government not really beginning to intrude, but involving itself in the role of the free press. I think at that time the

lack of concern about the long term implications of this were indicative of the position that her work must go on, or indeed a tribute to Miss Allen.

Mr. Speaker, for some time I've been associated with other individuals, both in the elected parts of this government and the non-elected parts of this government, and people from outside of government, in trying to get Miss Allen and the work that she does the type of recognition that I think a woman like this deserves.

There is a bank in this country, Mr. Speaker, that annually gives an award to someone who has done outstanding work in Canada—that is the Royal Bank.

It is not the monetary value, although I must say that would be very nice—\$50,000 from a bank isn't exactly the type of thing you turn away from — but it is also the recognition.

Now, in the course of their awards every year they have chosen not to designate Miss Allen. They have picked a novelist; and I have no quarrel with novelists—I read them from time to time. They have picked a professor; and certainly I have no quarrel with professors. They have picked an architect; I think architects do wonderful work.

But where else can you find a person that when they account to their maker at the end of their time, and the very difficult question is asked about: "What have you really done with your talents and your stewardship," they can say that "there are 5,000 kids who have a home, would never have had a home if I hadn't done this work."

Now Mr. Speaker, I suggest to you it is the rankest form of discrimination against a woman. That when the people look to decide these awards they choose males—novelists, professors, architects. I don't care what the occupation is, but they ignore a woman. I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, they ignore her because she is doing what in a cliché is "women's work," that she is finding homes for children; and that somehow doesn't merit a place in the big, big picture of the development of Canada.

I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that when you think about the work that she is doing you look at questions such as: "Who wants a child with club feet?" and "Who wants a child with cerebral palsy?"

Mr. Speaker, I can tell you about one incident I had with Miss Allen. There was a young boy who was to be adopted and, Mr. Speaker, it was a dreadful dilemma for the

medical people. Because of a congenital ailment and his real family's history, there was a 50-50 chance that he would go blind—and no one would know until the day came. It was a question of taking a two- or three-year old boy and you would have this threat hanging over you as his parent for about 16 or 17 years—and the chances were 50-50.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is a tremendous accomplishment for a programme that this government and all of us so honestly support, that the child was adopted and has a home. I think that all we can do now, really, is hope the particular affliction does not strike. But I think that is an indication of the work Miss Allen does.

I really wonder how a bank that is interested in people who are developing this country has tended to ignore her for so long. Banks have a lot to do with women; they employ a great many of them. I sometimes wonder if their employment policies aren't reflected in their lack of concern about what women are doing in the community.

Mr. Speaker, I am now going to come to the main thrust of my speech, and here we go. Mr. Speaker one of the other interesting things in this session has been the endless proclamations of gloom and doom from across the floor—that we in this party are doing nothing; we in this party are falling apart; we are in the staggers or we are going out; our record of accomplishment is nil; on and on it drones, Mr. Speaker, on and on it drones.

So, Mr. Speaker, I'm going to stand here for the next few minutes—

Mr. Ferrier: That is what the press gallery is saying too.

Mr. Drea: —and I'm going to set the record straight. I'm going from Agriculture and Food right on up to Transportation and Communications; and I'm going through all the things that we've done; and if they don't want to hear them and they don't want to sit there they can leave now.

Mr. Haggerty: Does the hon. member want his crying towel too?

Mr. Drea: I won't need the crying towel. The opposition are going to need it.

Mr. Germa: Tell us about land deals. A lot of them got caught, that is their trouble.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, the first thing I want to talk about—

Mr. Germa: Such things as land deals?

Mr. Drea: —is the man who is the leader of this party.

Mr. P. J. Yakabuski (Renfrew South): The member for Sudbury can't stand the heat in the kitchen.

Mr. Haggerty: The member for Renfrew South had better be careful of those interjections. He knows what happened to him!

Mr. Ferrier: That may be dangerous!

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, I think it is publicly known that the Premier of this province and I do not agree politically on a great number of things. Many of the disagreements are in private; I think some of them have been in public. I am not going to try and convince you that the Premier and I do see eye to eye on all political matters, but I'm here to tell you something else. When it comes to personal integrity; when it comes to leadership; when it comes to the courage that is needed to lead a political party in these troubled times—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Drea: —there is no one in the Dominion of Canada who has the same stature as the Premier of this province, and I'm now going to outline just why.

You know, Mr. Speaker, before the election this country was in troubled times. They'd bungled it in Ottawa. They'd really bungled it. There was a 10 per cent import surcharge put on industry by the US; that was really going to affect Ontario, and they whined and they groaned and they cried in Ottawa, and where was the leadership? The leadership was in this province, because when we went to the electorate we had a very positive programme that would counter that 10 per cent surcharge. We didn't have to put it into effect because the Americans withdrew it. But here we were with enough leadership capability that we could have an instant response and a very practical one to events that were decided in a foreign country and were outside of our control. Right now we are doing the same thing.

Mr. Haggerty: Go to Germany.

Mr. Drea: When we are in the midst of a continental energy crisis, where is the leadership coming from?

An hon. member: From Alberta.

Mr. Drea: Is it coming from Ottawa?

An hon. member: No!

An hon. member: From Alberta, that's where it's coming from.

Mr. Drea: Oh, is it coming from Alberta? The only thing that I have read recently about Alberta is that they want to export, and export, and export. And that is hardly—

An hon. member: To Ontario.

Mr. Drea: Oh no, when I talk export you're crossing the parallel, you're not coming to Ontario.

Mr. Haggerty: The 49th.

Mr. Drea: That's right. But when it comes to the matter of leadership, when this province and this country are in uncertain times once again because of events over which we have no control, we cannot stop the arbitrary actions of people in rather ridiculous little countries in the Middle East, that when they arbitrarily and wilfully decide they are going to cut off oil supplies—

Mr. Haggerty: Tell us about Switzerland, that is the big—

Mr. Drea: Switzerland?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Drea: We are not responsible for certain technological events taking place which require more and more gasoline to be used. At the same time, certain tax policies in the United States have worked against exploration and development of both petroleum and natural gas. We are caught up in that same crisis, although certainly not to the degree that they are yet. And we are not going to be caught up in the crisis to the degree that the United States is, because once again, when Ottawa fumbles and bumbles and doesn't know whether it should continue its national oil policy, or whether it should have an national energy policy or what; we have, right here in this House, yesterday—leadership all the way! Here is the energy question; here are the answers; here is what we are going to do.

Mr. Haggerty: About 25 years too late.

Mr. Ferrier: The member for Chatham-Kent (Mr. McKeough) had to bail the Premier out.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, I suggest to you that that spells leadership and that that spells out exactly what we told the electors this party was going to do.

Again, in the field of transit, while they sit there and they wring their hands that everybody knows public transit is the way of the future but how are we ever going to convince the people to do anything about it? How are we ever going to get into a transit system where we are not going to get ourselves into difficulties over imports because the systems are being developed elsewhere? How are we ever going to find the money? How are we ever going to do this? Here is this government of Ontario—and I'm very glad that my friend the Minister of Transportation and Communication (Mr. Carton) is here—we are into the midst of solving the rapid transit dilemma.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Drea: Not Ottawa! Oh no, we just heard the moan and groan about how the Canadian Transportation Commission can't even decide whether there should be a train from Barrie south or what have you. Already in this province, we are doing the technological and practical work that will put the intermediate capacity transit system into practical operation by 1977.

Mr. Haggerty: The member doesn't believe that.

Mr. Drea: And furthermore, Canadians will do it. It may be foreign technology now, but we will wind up owning it.

And again in the field of transportation, we have, right now, three provinces on their hands and knees — Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba. I suppose we should throw in the poor Maritime provinces too, because they have been complaining for years that the freight rates are rigged against them.

Mr. Speaker, I say that the freight rates are rigged against them; and they are rigged against northern Ontario. But which is the only government that is doing anything about it? It is this government, because where we owned the railroad, we cut the rates.

Where is the Canadian Transportation Commission and where is Ottawa in talking to the two major railroads in this province on behalf of northern Ontario? I'll tell you where they are, they are in the midst of making a deal with the Americans because Mr. Richard Nixon wants to get some very preferential freight rates for the northwestern United States, and part of the trade-off on that is going to be much higher freight rates in the American mid-west and in northern Ontario. That's where Ottawa is.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Drea: And where is Ontario? We are cutting the rates.

Mr. Haggerty: The United States has come over here to see how we run our railroads. We are not going broke like they are in the United States.

Mr. Drea: As a matter of fact, the most profitable railroad on this continent is operated and owned by this government, and the minister is sitting right there. Let's put that one on too.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): The only reason the others are going broke is because they're eliminating service.

Mr. Haggerty: We are being taxed here, too.

Mr. Drea: Now, Mr. Speaker, all the things that we have done in this government, and I have a very long list to go, I haven't even started Agriculture and Food, I'm just at the Premier, Mr. House Leader. I am only warming up on his contributions in a year and a half.

Mr. Speaker, the measure of a government and the measure of a leader is how they react when the going gets rough. Right now there is a concern, a very valid concern, and I have expressed it publicly and privately, about the role of the campaign contributor in the future. Mr. Speaker, I think it is a measure of this government and the Premier of this province that we are the first government in Canada to come to grips with the problem of the campaign contribution; and don't tell me they publish them in Saskatchewan because, mister, they don't!

Mr. Ferrier: After Fidinam was exposed is when this government came to grips with it.

Mr. Drea: In the next election in this province, there is going to be public disclosure of campaign funds. This government has announced it; this government will put it into effect. Mr. Speaker, it is not an easy thing to put into effect—

Mr. Ferrier: And that government will go down.

Mr. Drea: But not for the nefarious reasons that people may think. One of the very great difficulties is that people do want privacy. We see this in a great number of the bills that we put in now, a great con-

cern about privacy. They don't want their names published, even if it is for \$10 or \$5 or 50 cents or \$5,000 or whatever it is. They literally are very terrified of having their names put on a printed list because they presume, and I think quite rightly so, that it is an invasion of their privacy and their personal decision.

Nonetheless, Mr. Speaker, we are going all the way. If we want to look back, sir, I remember a great campaign pledge in 1968, that I admired very much, and that is when the federal government said they were going to lead in this field. Well, Mr. Speaker, I am a very patient man, but unfortunately I do not have infinite patience. It is now 1973 and there is no indication in the next federal election, whenever it may be, that there will have been one single thing done about the very pressing and vexing question of campaign contributions.

Yet you have this government four-square on the record, and you are going to have it in this province in 1975 or 1976, whenever the next election may be. Again, Mr. Speaker, that's leadership. It would be very easy to bail out and to get a towel and say: "Oh, it is an awful problem, let's get somebody to study it". No way.

Mr. Haggerty: That is one thing that doesn't have to be bailed out.

Mr. Drea: It is being done. If the member were here once in a while he would understand many of the things that have come out. Unfortunately, one of the problems about being a member of this House is it requires a bit of attendance to understand what this government is doing. A member has to be here when it is dealt with.

Mr. Ferrier: The Premier is never here.

Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton): There are only two Liberal members and two NDP members here now.

Mr. J. H. Jessiman (Fort William): They only have two members of the Liberals and two members of the NDP.

Mr. Ferrier: That is quite a large number isn't it?

Mr. Drea: When the Premier of this province knows that I am speaking, he knows that he doesn't need to come.

An hon. member: He tunes in anyway.

Mr. Ferrier: He never comes anyway, whether the member is speaking or not.

Mr. Drea: Continuing on in the field of energy, Mr. Speaker, where is the national policy to decide the constitutionality of what Alberta wants to do? Where, oh where, is that very distinguished Minister of Justice? Where is the federal Solicitor General? Where are the people who should be introducing stated cases before the Supreme Court of Canada to decide constitutionality? In most other countries it is the national government that goes to the high court and says: "Please decide this question now." Where is it? Why they still can't figure out how they are going to have a national energy policy that precludes exports, when Newfoundland with Churchill Falls, and Quebec with James Bay, are totally committed for billions of dollars of export of energy to the United States, which would be their only bargain.

Mr. J. A. Taylor (Prince Edward-Lennox): Where is the leadership?

Mr. Drea: Where is the leadership? Members saw the leadership yesterday. No constitutional conference. Why waste time? We are going to have it decided, and whether we like the decision or not, it is going to be decided in the very near future in the place where it should be decided, and that is the high court of this country is going to rule on the constitutionality of that proposal from Alberta.

Mr. Haggerty: Where else could they settle it? Fort Lauderdale?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We certainly would settle it.

Mr. Drea: He asks the question. I always like to reply to my friend for—

Mr. Haggerty: Welland South.

Mr. Drea: Yes. I know it was Welland. I wanted to get the right one in there.

I turned on my television set last night, which I don't do terribly often, and there was your distinguished leader—and I wish he was still here. I like tilting with him. He is a very fine gentleman. Miscast, but very fine.

I turned it on and here he was saying there should have been a constitutional conference, there should have been a meeting between the provinces, why the federal government should have been called in.

This thing has been going on for three or four months. There was an interprovincial conference — the Premier of this province went to Alberta. And when they wouldn't change their mind and it was entirely detrimental to the interests of this province, I think that rather than saying to the Premier of Alberta: "Come down to Ontario and let's talk about it again; maybe we can put some pressure on," we are taking it—

Mr. Haggerty: He did come down here and talk about it.

Mr. Ferrier: The Tory summit failed.

Mr. Drea: —to the right place, at the right time, on behalf of all the people of Canada, because it does affect all of the people of this country.

Again, that is leadership. And again, the whole series of energy reports, the legislation and all the background material that went into them, this is the only place in this country where that kind of material and that kind of legislation comes down, because elsewhere it is always an American report. It is always on the basis of some American study. It is always on the basis of something that is happening somewhere else in the world.

Our energy policy is a reflection of the leadership of the Premier of this province, because it concerns Ontario. It concerns your town and my town, it concerns you and I, and it also takes into account the outside ramifications.

For the first time—and this is the only place in Canada where it would happen—our policy, by necessity, does not have to conform to what is right and best for the United States. Our policy is what is right and best for the people of Ontario, and only this government could do that.

Mr. Haggerty: Tell us about the gasoline increase. Why doesn't this government do something?

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): That is right.

An hon. member: The member must tell his party what is being said here so they will know.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, I said that I intended to go through it ministry by ministry. Mr. Speaker, I could probably speak for two days on the accomplishments of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food in this province.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: And they voted against it.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of brevity—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Both of them, let that be known!

Mr. Drea: —I am merely going to say that the accomplishments of that Ministry of Agriculture and Food are so well known that I don't understand how anybody could vote against it.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson (Victoria-Haliburton): All two of them.

An hon. member: All two of them weren't even women.

An hon. member: They are never with it.

Mr. Drea: Now, Mr. Speaker can I move to the Ministry of Labour? When we commenced this session, the first bill, other than the traditional one, that was put on the order paper had to deal with the elevator strike. That was a very prolonged strike which had ramifications throughout the entire province. It was a very difficult thing to come to grips with because it was American dominated and controlled from day one on both sides. It also had to take into account the precedent that for the first time this province was going to impose binding arbitration in the private sector. I never considered that to be a terribly important thing but a lot of people did. I think if one imposes arbitration in the public sector one has every right to do it in the private sector on behalf of the public.

Mr. Ferrier: The Minister of Labour (Mr. Guindon) wasn't very happy doing it.

Mr. Drea: Yes, all right; just don't walk into the trap now because here we go. Mr. Speaker, I stood up that day and I took a fair amount of abuse but that's all right. My colleague, the hon. member for Stormont, took a lot of abuse that day as the Minister of Labour. He took abuse that he was being too precipitous, that he really didn't have to do that and if he let both sides in that thing, which was really an argument among scallawags, alone for another week, somehow they would come together on behalf of the public interest.

Mr. Haggerty: Does the member want the government—

Mr. Drea: We heard all kinds of things about how no decent government would im-

pose this awful kind of settlement and that the only reason we were doing it was because we were anti-labour. That came from that side; that we were anti-management came from the Liberal Party.

Mr. Haggerty: All the government wants is chaos.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, we did put it to arbitration.

Mr. Kennedy: Members opposite support chaos, that is right.

Mr. Drea: It went to binding arbitration, Mr. Speaker. That arbitration is still continuing so I don't want to talk any more about the merits of the case. I suggest to members that this was happening in other provinces, including that has recently elected a socialist government; that's the province of British Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, when that same elevator strike started, or recommenced in British Columbia, wonder of wonders what did that labour-oriented, labour-supported, socialist government do? Did it let them go on strike, the way that the NDP here suggested? Was there more consideration for the working man because the Minister of Labour in British Columbia is a card-carrying dues-paying member of an international union?

Mr. Speaker, the results in British Columbia were this: The men were told they could not go on strike; they had to accept the binding arbitration from Ontario. That, from an NDP government only a few short weeks after the Minister of Labour in this province has to take abuse!

In other words, when it is here in this province, it is fair game to snipe at us. But when it is done, it becomes the pattern for other provinces, even in a province where the Minister of Labour is a dues-paying, card-carrying member of an international union. We didn't impose that kind of arbitration on the elevator workers and the companies. We told them what we were going to do. In British Columbia the government said, "What's good enough for Ontario is good enough for you. So get back to work."

I have yet to hear a single word of praise for the Minister of Labour for that settlement and the current arbitration. I would really think that somebody on the other side should be gentleman enough to do so.

An hon. member: Asking too much.

An hon. member: That is impossible.

An hon. member: There are two sides to every question.

Mr. Yakabuski: I think the member for Cochrane South will have to leave that party.

Mr. Ferrier: No, I am very happy.

An hon. member: He never did belong to it.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, we have heard in this last week about the improvements to the Workmen's Compensation Act of this province. I have views on workmen's compensation. I certainly think we should be evolving a different form of it. I don't really want to get into that because we have gone through it this week and perhaps at a more appropriate time I will outline some of my suggestions.

Again, I had to sit here this week, Mr. Speaker, and listen to the Minister of Labour being lambasted for having the heart and soul and the courage of his convictions and for his ability to be a leader in a very vital economic field to improve the lot of people who have no way whatsoever to improve their own lot. Those were the disabled who were disabled many years ago, who have not been able to voice their concern to do anything in a positive way about the way inflation has eaten into their pensions which were none too high in the first place. Yet, when he does that all he gets is abuse and diatribes.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest to you that all the other provinces in this country within the lifetime of this government will follow the lead of our Minister of Labour. He is not here, my fine legal mind over there. I guess he has gone home early too; I guess the only people who work on Fridays are Tories.

Mr. Kennedy: And the NDP is away too.

Mr. Yakabuski: They would be gone too only they missed their train.

An hon. member: They don't do much on the other four days either.

Mr. Drea: And that fine legal mind over there said right after the Throne Speech, "Where is your concern for labour; what do you ever do for labour?" Well, would somebody report to him what we have done?

Mr. Taylor: There isn't a working man in the lot of them. They don't know what labour is.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, I really think that is also a measure of a government. I have said before the real measure is, what does it do when the going gets rough? I think another measure is, what does it do for those who are really unable to have control over their own destiny, particularly in the economic field, and what happens to them? It would be very easy and I suppose it would be politically very astute to just red-neck a great many of the social problems of this province. We don't do that.

Mr. Speaker, we went to the public before 1971 in this party and we said, "We are going to take the financial and the medical sting out of being old. While we cannot give you back your health, we are going to give you as much dignity and as much comfort as people deserve who have built this province."

We said, "We were going into extended care, we were going to pay the nursing home bills right down to the drugs, and we were going to make it a very fair and a very equitable programme."

We said that it wasn't going to be charity, because they were going to have to pay a bit too, but the bit that they were having to pay—and it is really not a bit; it is about 20 some per cent—was going to be based upon their old age pension, so that they would be contributing and paying their own way to the limit of their own ability on the money that they were receiving from the federal government and for which they had paid all of their lives.

At the same time we told them the population of this province and this party were going to recognize and pay them a dividend for the work they did in building this province into what it is today. We called that programme extended care.

Mr. Speaker, I have yet to hear a sizable complaint about the way that programme works. Yet that is a very pioneering programme, it is a very progressive programme, it is a very all-encompassing programme. It is not just an accident of where you live that you can get this service; it is available the length and breadth of this province.

Mr. Yakabuski: It is not a cost-shared programme either.

Mr. Drea: No, it is not. Thank you very much, I forgot about that. Mr. Speaker, do you know that the federal government—the ones with all of the money all of the time—throw it out of the window? Thirty-four million dollars into Montreal for silly nut

stuff in the summertime—and not the Olympics either, I am talking about LIP or slip or whatever they call it — but they have turned us down on cost-sharing. The federal government, those paragons of virtue, those ones I had to suffer through for an hour this morning listening to all the things they would do such as putting the choo-choo up and down from Barrie to Toronto—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: They cut it off.

Mr. Drea: —they won't give a penny to the care of older people in this province who are sick. Don't anybody talk to me about leadership or the lack of leadership. This province went ahead with it.

We hear a lot about those unfortunate enough to be on long-term social assistance under the provincial Family Benefits Act. I wish the minister was here today, Mr. Speaker, because I think that one of the things he has done through regulation, which perhaps has escaped the notice of the House, is probably the greatest humanitarian gesture in some years.

Perhaps "gesture" is the wrong word. I think that it was a justified thing. I think that it probably could be argued it might have been done some time ago. But in any event, it was done.

As you know, up until this year, Mr. Speaker, to receive a pension as a disabled person in this province—and I'm sure every member has had experience with this on appeals and so forth—you had to be totally disabled in your living sense. In other words, your lack of employment. The fact that you couldn't ever work again really didn't have much to do with it. But you literally had to be in a wheelchair.

Mr. Speaker, that was changed this year. Now, if you are permanently unemployable in this province you are considered to be totally disabled for purposes of the Act. We have opened up dignified pensions where we didn't have to, because you see, it's diminishing returns, Mr. Speaker, supposedly the Canada Pension Plan takes care of it, and the Canada Pension Plan does very well, except we have a large number of people in this province who have never been fortunate enough to be able to contribute to the Canada Pension Plan. And who is to look after them?

Well, Mr. Speaker, in the final analysis it comes down to this government to look after them. And I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, on the record they were in very good hands when they were in charge of

a ministry headed by a man with the humanitarian principles and the honesty and the integrity of the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Brunelle).

And you know, Mr. Speaker, even in such controversial fields as the Ontario Housing Corp.—and let it be known that I am no admirer of Ontario Housing and I don't think that comes as a surprise to anybody; I may admire the principle of it, but I am certainly not altogether enthralled with its day-to-day operations—but, Mr. Speaker, in a couple of areas I think they deserve great praise, because they are progressing far beyond the conventional aspects of public housing.

Do you know, Mr. Speaker, this year there are going to be 12 homes purchased, existing houses purchased in Metropolitan Toronto. I could tell you the particular area they're going to be bought in, but I won't. The reason I won't is I don't believe in ghetto-izing or stigmatizing or doing anything else to people to make them out of the ordinary. I think when people are left alone to lead conventional and routine lives, they do very well. It's only when we make them the focus of attention that we get into some difficulties.

Now, these 12 homes are going to be occupied by Indians, Mr. Speaker, I suppose 12 homes in Metropolitan Toronto with over two million people and, literally, hundreds of thousands of apartment units and houses and rooms and what have you, isn't very much.

But you know, Mr. Speaker, Ontario Housing has entered into a very exciting experimental project with Indians. Because the Indians are going to run the programme.

Instead of waking up 10 or 15 years from now and finding an extremely large Indian migration into Metropolitan Toronto — and believe me, Mr. Speaker, it will come, because the reserves are no longer viable. They are going to come here. Toronto is the place where the action is. People from all over this country, all over the world come here, so the Indians in the north and the west and the east are going to come here, too.

Instead of then having to go and develop a crash type of programme, Ontario Housing is now into experimental work with Indian people. We're not buying the houses and giving them to them free. We are merely making it very easy for them to purchase the houses. And they will be paying

off the mortgages according to their ability to pay.

Instead of being second-class citizens foisted upon the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto and its residents, these people will be first-class citizens from the day that they enter into this programme. It will be very beneficial to their family life and I can assure, Mr. Speaker, that they will be integrated into the community to the degree that they want to be. In other words, there won't be 12 houses on one street, the houses are scattered.

I think that such programmes, receive very scant attention. I suppose in a government with a budget in the billions, a programme that merely deals in thousands and just a dozen houses really doesn't compete for attention. But again I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, this is the measure of a government that does care about people—not only cares about people, but does something for people.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, I was going to say something about the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, but I think I have already praised the minister enough. After all, that first intermediate capacity line is coming from Scarborough to the vicinity of Queen's Park, so I think, since my cup overfloweth, I won't proceed any further with that ministry.

But, now to come to an aspect of the budget, Mr. Speaker. When I was making my introductory remarks I said that it was the first time that a provincial Treasurer anywhere in the Dominion of Canada—I know that you two gentlemen don't mind the word "Dominion", I guess some of the radical fringe there leave when you utter historic words like that—that a province had earmarked funds from an expansive tax into municipalities.

A great deal of lip service is being given to the fact that municipalities need a better tax base, or a more adequate tax base, in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s than the property tax. But who is doing anything about it? We have heard two, three or four weeks of anguish, tears, protests, howls. As a matter of fact in biblical terms, I thought we were actually going to get into the word "rant" in that context, not the other one. I really thought we were going to have that. There were some nights I thought, in this place when we would look outside to see, the red lamp flicker and go out—because we were that bad.

Mr. Speaker, I haven't heard a single word about the two per cent sales tax since the night it was finally passed. That two per cent extra sales tax means that my property tax rate is being cut by the highest amount in the history of the particular municipality where I live. Right across this province this is being duplicated everywhere else.

And do you know why we don't hear anything about it, Mr. Speaker? Because we are the first government in this country, in this century, that has decided not to punish thrift, and to stop doing it. We are taking away the property levy, which is heaviest on those who can afford to pay least, and we are putting in an expansive tax that will allow people to buy a house, to go through with the Canadian dream, and not, in their old age, to have it ruthlessly wiped out because property taxes made it too expensive for them to continue on in the home.

Mr. Speaker, for generations and decades in this country we have been punishing thrift. The provincial Treasurer of the Province of Ontario put an absolute final and irrevocable end to that in this budget.

Mr. Spence: Why was the government going to tax hydro?

Mr. Drea: If I knew that one, I wouldn't be here.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Drea: And besides, Mr. Speaker, one of the things that has been lost in this budget is continuing the practice of not punishing thrift. As you know, for people over 65, there has been a special municipal subsidy to assist them with the payment of their education tax—because, as I said, I am a very firm believer in the dividend yield theory. I think when a person has spent their entire adult life, or even one year, in building this province, I think that we have the obligation to let them have a dignified and reasonably secure life in their declining years.

Mr. Ferrier: The member is sounding like a Social Creditor.

Mr. Drea: Never, never, never let that be said. No, I always lean to the right. But, Mr. Speaker, it used to be \$50 that special subsidy and then we said if you were really in need you could apply for another \$50. Mr. Speaker, this time around we have done something else that hasn't been done in the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Haggerty: This government overtaxed them from the start. Rob Peter to pay Paul.

Mr. Drea: How can we overtax when it is the municipalities taxing them in the first place?

Mr. Haggerty: Take that out of the same pocket and say "I am sorry we have overtaxed you."

Mr. Drea: But Mr. Speaker, now we have devised a way that they will get \$100—yes there is a means test, but the means test is going to be done in the privacy of their own home and it is the means test that every one of us goes through once a year when we pay our federal and provincial income taxes.

On that purple form next year, if it is still purple, there will be additional sums of money for those who are over 65 years of age and it will come to them along with the very sizable redistribution of income that we now provide in this province.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, the only redistribution of income there is in this country, by and large—unless you want to take in income tax which I consider to be far too high and far too severe at the moment—the only real redistribution of income in this province is the result of the work of this provincial Treasurer and his predecessor. When we went into the tax rebate system for the first time people could actually see the money that was coming back to them. It wasn't some kind of subsidy or some kind of economic programme—

Mr. Haggerty: They were overtaxed from the start.

Mr. Drea: —that was hidden and supposedly beneficial to them. In this province, when we redistribute income, Mr. Speaker, we give the cash. You get the cheque. You can cash it. You can see what you are getting back. And again, because we are giving back so much—I see my colleague the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells) here—60 cents on the dollar to education. Sixty cents on the dollar.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Promise delivered.

Mr. Drea: You never hear that from a school board, you know. Oh, the trouble they have raising their money! They have no trouble spending it and they sure like to get the 60 cents on the dollar. Incidentally, Mr. Speaker, that was a campaign pledge of this party, that by this year we would be—

An hon. member: Quite right.

Mr. Drea: —up to 60 cents on the dollar. Bam! There it is. Because, Mr. Speaker, when this government speaks and—

Mr. Deacon: How much on the dollar is it in Scarborough?

Mr. Drea: —when the Premier promises or pledges, Mr. Speaker, there may not be many things sure in this world but when the Premier of this province gives you his word and his public pledge you can bet money on it, because it comes through every single time.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Deacon: How much on the dollar is it in Scarborough?

Mr. Drea: How much of it is it on the dollar? In Metro it is about 33 to 34 cents on the dollar, but I suggest to the member—and I listened to him for an hour about his choo-choos and all of this stuff and how they were going to take the growth factor out of Toronto and all of these things. If he wants us, in this government, to give exactly the same amount of money to every school board in the province, or to discontinue our set of grants and so forth, then he should just stand up and say so, because he's the one who stood over there for an hour and he wanted equalized opportunity across this province. That is how you're getting it, the way we're handing out the money.

Mr. G. Nixon (Dovercourt): And don't forget it.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That's why we are here and they are there, and that's why they will stay there.

Mr. Deacon: How much on the dollar is it in Scarborough?

Mr. F. S. Miller (Muskoka): Is he back?

An hon. member: He wants it cut to 33 cents in the rest of the province, eh?

Mr. Deacon: Just wanted to be sure the hon. member knew what it was in Scarborough.

Mr. Drea: As a matter of fact, I'll tell the member for York Centre something else, because it was his party that raised it in the last election. I think that everybody knows where my school taxes go.

They don't go to the public school, they go to the separate school and the member's party raised that. And no government in this province, or on this continent, has been fairer to the Catholic population and their separate schools than this one, and all we get for it is abuse. I say that as a Catholic—and I'm very proud to be one and I have children in the separate school and I am a product of the separate school system and I am also a product of the Progressive Conservative Party of this province and I say to you, no government has ever been fairer anywhere. And right on up to the university level too.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, I just have a couple of small points; I think I've got about a minute. I did want to mention something, Mr. Speaker. I'm going to adjourn all this, but I did want to mention something and I want to get it into Hansard today because I want it to be overseas in time for him to read it.

That is, Mr. Speaker, I think of my good friend Ward Cornell, who is now our man in London.

Mr. Kennedy: Great man.

Mr. Drea: I think he is doing an outstanding job for this province. I think that he is keeping a very intensive watching brief on the trade patterns that are emerging in Europe which will affect this province.

As I say, once again, Mr. Speaker, instead of waiting five or 10 years from now when the European Common Market will have affected and dislocated some trade in this province, instead of waiting until then and getting the towel out and going through all the manipulations, this government is doing something about it; we have somebody there who is keeping us informed, and who is doing the job. Once again we have anticipated the difficulties that may or may not come and we are going to be in a position to do something about them in a very logical and orderly way when they come about.

Much as I wish he was back on the hockey games, I certainly wish him continued success in that job, because whereas before he was bringing entertainment to many millions in this country, he is now working actively on behalf of the industrial heartland of Canada, which is this province.

Mr. Speaker, I have devoted quite a lot of time to praising this government but I

have a number of things that I want to take issue with this government on. Unfortunately as I look at the hour ahead, I am afraid that I am going to have to adjourn until we resume this particular debate.

Mr. Drea moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, before I adjourn the House, I would like to place a motion and move that until the summer

recess the House may sit beyond the normal adjournment hour of 10:30 each night.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, as previously announced, on Monday we will proceed with Bill 128, standing as item No. 5, and then Bill 129, item No. 6, and Bill 130, item No. 7.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves the adjournment of the House.

The House adjourned at 1 o'clock, p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, June 11, 1973

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1973

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Once again we are pleased to have guests with us. Today in the east gallery we have students from St. Stephen's Separate School of Rexdale and St. Joseph's School of Tillsonburg.

In the west gallery there are students from Jordan Public School of Jordan and St. Brigid's Separate School of Nakina.

A little later in the afternoon we will be joined by students from Errol Road Public School, Sarnia, and St. Martin's Separate School of Terrace Bay.

Statements by the ministry.

ONTARIO SUMMER GAMES

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Mr. Speaker, the Province of Ontario is committed to improving the quality of life for our citizens and this means improvement in the human quality as well as environmental quality.

I should like to take this opportunity to remind the House that this government will also continue to encourage and develop athletic activities fully recognizing that sports and physical recreation are important and increasingly necessary in the development of our cultural and human quality.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): For northern Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Right. To attain these goals the provincial government, municipal recreation authorities and the provincial sports governing bodies have combined to ensure that adequate opportunities are available for those who wish to merely participate at the recreation level for either the satisfaction gained or the satisfaction gained through excellence of performance.

This preamble brings me to the announcement, Mr. Speaker, that the first Ontario Summer Games which the Ministry of Community and Social Services is co-sponsoring with the city of Oshawa from June 30 to July 2, are fast approaching.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): We are hearing a lot about Oshawa.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): You bet.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Great city. Permit me to go back for a moment.

Hon. R. Welch (Provincial Secretary for Social Development): Great member.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Great member, right. In 1970 the Province of Ontario Winter Games were held in the borough of Etobicoke; 3,500 athletes competed in regional competitions and 1,200 of them were brought to Etobicoke for the provincial finals. About 200 of these young people were then selected to represent this province in the second Canada Winter Games in Saskatoon.

Because of the success of these winter games, we can look forward to the first Ontario Summer Games in the great city of Oshawa.

Mr. R. D. Kennedy (Peel South): Great member!

An hon. member: Known as the McIlveen games.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We expect about 2,000 athletes, including the provincial member, coaches and officials will be involved in the total programme. Financial assistance is provided by this government through the sports and recreation branch of the Ministry of Community and Social Services. This assistance covers such costs as adaptations required for local facilities in Oshawa, the provision of officials, awards, meals, accommodation and transportation. We expect that between 400 and 475 athletes, coaches and officials will be housed in Oshawa during the games.

Nine of the 15 sports included in this programme will be staged in Oshawa, making it the central focus for the games. Six, for a variety of reasons, will be held in other locations in the province—for instance, baseball in Thorold, canoeing in London, diving in Sudbury, shooting in Winona, water-skiing

in Morrisburg and rowing in the great city of St. Catharines.

An hon. member: The rowing capital of the world!

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Swimming in Hamilton Bay.

An hon. member: I thought the member was going to walk on the water there.

Mr. Lewis: The Provincial Secretary for Justice (Mr. Kerr) will be walking across the bay again.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We greatly appreciate the support we have received from the city of Oshawa in the organization of the games. Special notice, Mr. Speaker, must be given to the Oshawa Municipal Recreation Department for the depth of its involvement throughout the planning stages and the responsibilities assumed by members of its recreation staff. I wish to add, the city has planned a number of other important events during Fanfare Week that will culminate with the games.

The nine sports featured in Oshawa include: track and field, cycling, field hockey, lacrosse, soccer, softball, swimming, tennis and water polo.

For about 250 athletes, the Ontario Games is but the prelude to the Canada Summer Games in New Westminster-Burnaby, B.C., Aug. 3 to Aug. 12.

The Canada Games, a developmental programme providing national competition every second year, alternating between the summer and winter seasons, was initiated at Quebec City in the winter of 1967. The second winter festival was in Saskatoon in 1971. The first Canada Summer Games were in Dartmouth-Halifax in 1969. Happily, this province has won the team award at each of these national events. While winning a flag for team competition is in no way comparable to the value of participation for our athletes, all of us will be watching with great interest to see just how well our Ontario team performs this summer.

You will be interested to know there are a number of national and international events planned in which Ontario athletes will participate. At the end of June, the province, along with the federal government and the borough of Etobicoke, will host the Pacific Conference Games, an international track and field meet for countries which border on the Pacific Ocean.

Next year, the British Commonwealth Games will be held in New Zealand; in the following year, 1975, the Pan-American Games will be held in South America and the Canada Winter Games in Alberta. These events culminate with the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal, as part of the 21st Olympiad.

Mr. Speaker, these are but a few of the many interesting sport events we can look forward to in the next three years, and beyond that, the hosting of the 1978 British Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, Alta.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Mr. Speaker, concerning the statement of the minister.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): Now for the bad news.

Mr. McIlveen: As member for the riding of Oshawa, which is hosting the games—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Is the member staying on?

Mr. McIlveen: For the moment.

I wish to invite all members of the House to come down, not only to Fanfare Week, but to see the games. Many of the athletes from their own areas will be participating.

I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister (Mr. Davis) asking if he would get all the members in line and we could run a relay race with a torch from Queen's Park to Oshawa. He gave me a confidential reply that unfortunately if we left Queen's Park by the time the House was through, the games would be over by the time we got there.

He's left it up to the member for High Park (Mr. Shulman) and me to carry the torch from Queen's Park to Oshawa. The member for High Park has finally consented to do the same if I would join with him in judging Miss Nude Canada; being a couple of doctors, I thought the anatomy lesson would be good for both of us.

I just happen to have some gold pins—like the one that I am wearing—for each of the members. I would like some pages to distribute one to each of the members, and one from the city of Oshawa. Even though we've got kind of banged in regional government, we still are going to give a few things away. Thank you.

Interjections by hon. members.

PROPERTY TAX CREDIT

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue): Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 1, the hon. member for Scarborough West asked a question relating to the Ontario property tax credits and the alleged use of such credits by the federal government to collect, as he put it, previously forgiven income tax. As a result of this question and of certain statements attributed to the hon. member in the press, an erroneous impression may have been left with the public. I think it is therefore incumbent upon me to put the record straight and allay any fears caused by the hon. member's remarks.

The initial question asked by the member was as follows:

Is he [the Treasurer (Mr. White)] or the Minister of Revenue aware that the property tax credit is being used as a way to extract income tax arrears on the part of the federal government from people over the age of 65 whose arrears had previously been forgiven?

The member went on to state that he had documentary evidence of two such cases before him.

In response, both the Treasurer and I indicated that we were not aware that the federal government was, in fact, using the tax credits to pay debts which had been, as the hon. member stated, forgiven. However, I undertook to pursue the matter with the federal government on the basis of the two cases which the hon. member claims had been brought to his attention, if he would supply the letters to me.

Although the member agreed to provide me with this information, he has not yet done so.

On the morning of Wednesday, June 6, when the promised details of these cases had not yet arrived in my office, a member of my staff telephoned the office of the leader of the New Democratic Party. The call has not yet been returned.

That afternoon, the member for Scarborough West again raised the issue in the House—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Very interesting.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —but having been taken to task for using the word “forgiven” he then spoke simply in terms of “arrears of tax.” As I pointed out at the time that is an entirely different matter.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): This is unbelievable. Thank God it is not question period.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: There is no question that the federal government has the right to apply the property tax credit, otherwise payable to an individual, against that individual's tax liability for the current tax year or against arrears of taxes. I do not understand how there could be any confusion on this point.

Mr. Lewis: That is what is wrong with it.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): The minister shared the confusion for a week himself.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: In the fall of 1972, legislation was enacted by this House amending the Income Tax Act which allowed the federal government to apply the property tax credit to any arrears of federal income tax.

Mr. Renwick: And we opposed it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: That was passed with the approval of the NDP.

Mr. Renwick: That is not correct. We opposed the bill and specifically drew the minister's attention—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: As recently as the latter—the hon. member for Riverdale had better not shake his head.

Mr. Lewis: We specifically drew the minister's attention to that at that time.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I am about to show the member how he drew my attention to it. As recently as the latter part of April of this year, just a few weeks ago, this Legislature debated and passed a bill further amending the Income Tax Act. Subsection 4 of section 2 of this bill re-enacted the provisions contained in the 1972 bill with certain changes. These amendments, therefore, once again dealt specifically with the matter raised by the member for Scarborough West—at least as he has now qualified his question. The explanatory note to the pertinent provision reads as follows:

Subsection 4 provides for the application of the property tax credit to meet any liabilities of an individual for income tax, Canada Pension Plan contributions and unemployment insurance premiums. This change is required under the terms of the collection agreement between Ontario and the government of Canada for the administration of the property tax credit plan.

That is the end of the quote of the explanatory note.

Mr. Lewis: And we opposed it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Does the hon. member want to interject some more? I would love some more.

Mr. Lewis: I am just telling the minister that we raised specifically with the parliamentary assistant that the federal government would have the use of it for the Canada Pension Plan and Unemployment Insurance.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The hon. member is talking about income tax.

Mr. Renwick: It is income tax on the whole.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: One cannot argue that this could have slipped by unnoticed because, as the hon. member has pointed out, there was a debate on this express subject. In speaking to this provision of the bill on second reading, the hon. member for Riverdale, although opposed to certain applications of the tax credit, supported the application of the credit to meet an individual's income tax liability.

Mr. Renwick: No, no.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: To quote directly from the hon. member's remarks as recorded in Hansard of April 24, 1973, on page 1258:

Now with respect to the property tax reduction, the only point in it that I could ask for some comment about is that I see now that the Treasurer is required to apply it not only to any arrears of income tax of the taxpayer before he gives consideration to actually paying it to the taxpayer, but he is also required to apply it to any arrears in which the taxpayer may be with respect to the Canada Pension Plan or with respect to any obligations which he may have under the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Mr. Renwick: I was speaking only of current arrears, current arrears.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I am still quoting the hon. member:

I can, perhaps, understand why the Treasurer would not refund the tax directly to the taxpayer with respect to interest charges and other penalties which he is obligated to pay under the Income Tax Act of Canada or of the Province of Ontario. That seems to me to make very good sense.

End of the quote of the hon. member's comments. In other words, the system of deductions for income tax arrears was agreed to by the NDP.

Mr. Renwick: No, they were not.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Incidentally, I should point out, Mr. Speaker, the same agreement—

Mr. Renwick: Did the minister read the rest of the debate?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —exists between the Manitoba government and the federal government as well.

Mr. Renwick: We are not responsible for the Manitoba government.

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): Is the member speaking for the party now?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, if it is now the position of the New Democratic Party that the property tax credit should not be applied against arrears of income tax, I think the member for Scarborough West should at least recognize that this is a complete reversal of his party's position.

Mr. Lewis: —I am glad the minister is interpreting for us.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member for Scarborough West has any evidence that the property tax credit is being applied other than in accordance with the legislation passed in this House, and in respect of this particular issue—

Mr. Lewis: No. I have no evidence of it. I didn't say it was other than in accordance. I said we disagreed with the contract, that's all. The government shouldn't have entered into it.

Mr. Renwick: We said the minister was wrong.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: With the approval of the NDP he should bring it forward so that we can pursue the matter with the federal officials.

Mr. Renwick: Come off it!

Hon. Mr. Grossman: If, on the other hand, as I suspect, the member has misinterpreted the cases he has referred—

Mr. Lewis: No, not at all.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —he should say so and remove the doubts he has raised in the public's mind.

Mr. Renwick: Not misinterpreted at all.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Let's not make any mistake about it, Mr. Speaker. The hon. member was taken to task on a number of occasions—

Mr. Renwick: That doesn't help one of the poor people in this province from whom the government has taken the money.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —for using the term “forgiven income taxes,” and that’s what we’re talking about at this time.

Mr. Lewis: The minister is really a paranoid minister.

Mr. Speaker: Oral questions. The hon. leader of the Opposition.

ONTARIO ENERGY POLICY

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I would like to ask a question of the Premier, asking him if he has had any communication with the government of Alberta since his statement a few days ago that he was going to enter into court action to question the validity of the decision of that province to have a two-price system for natural gas? If he has not heard directly, can he comment on statements made by the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs in Alberta regarding the Ontario threat of court action?

Hon. W. G. Davis (Premier): No, Mr. Speaker. We supplied to the Premier and the government of Alberta the material that was read here on Thursday, plus, I believe, the material that was tabled here. To my knowledge, I’ve had no communication directly from the Premier of Alberta, at least as of two or three hours ago. I wouldn’t like to interpret to members of the House, on his behalf, any statements made by one of his ministers. Our position is still maintained. If I do have some correspondence or some indication from the Premier of Alberta as to the reaction of the government there to our statements, I would be delighted to communicate it to the members of the House.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary: Can the Premier tell the House when it is calculated that the two-price system will go into effect unless there is some exterior delay? And what kind of a timetable does Ontario have for either entering into negotiations with the federal government or, failing that, if they refuse to have a conference for some sort of negotiation, before entering a writ in the courts?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I can’t give the Leader of the Opposition any specific timing. I understand the minister responsible in Ottawa made some observations, either on Thursday or Friday, that he was quietly working behind the scenes to resolve this. This is encouraging in that there have been discussions involving the federal government over the past number of months. I, person-

ally, am not familiar with any new suggestions that that minister may have in mind but, certainly, if he can resolve it, we would be very pleased.

I can’t tell the hon. member at what point in time we will be moving into the courts. I can only say, as I said to the member for Downsview (Mr. Singer) on Thursday, that it’s being very actively pursued at the moment. If necessary, as I said, we will test the constitutionality within the courts of this country.

I can’t tell the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Speaker, whether there will still be a conference on energy. It would be my hope that there would be, because, while the current discussions, if we can phrase it that way, between Alberta and Ontario are very important, they don’t constitute the entire question of energy supply in Canada. I, personally, think that a national conference on energy would be very constructive. Certainly, from our standpoint, we will continue to pursue it.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): A supplementary question.

Mr. MacDonald: A supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for York South.

Mr. MacDonald: Since the Premier’s parliamentary assistant has recommended a three-price system, the third one being for export purposes, and the Prime Minister has repeated that proposal and presumably given endorsement to it, on what grounds can the Premier now challenge the two-price system which he himself is advocating?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It’s legal if Ontario says it is.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I think we can still challenge it. At one point in time, we were looking for, and we still are looking for some solution without having the matter tested perhaps. Looking ahead to the future, I think that there is some merit, no matter if an interim solution is found, in determining what the rights of the provinces really are.

I say, with respect, that probably we’re discussing gas or oil today as between Alberta and Ontario, but tomorrow it could be some other form of natural resource or energy resource affecting one of our sister provinces, even affecting the Province of Ontario. I think there is some merit really, Mr. Speaker, in having, as the member for

Downsview suggested, a friendly reference to the courts, although I'm not sure whether any of these are that friendly; but some determination by the courts perhaps ultimately would be desirable.

I want to make it very clear that while the parliamentary assistant did suggest the three-price system, and perhaps this is a possible solution, obviously no one else has accepted this with enthusiasm; so we are in the position where we are now indicating the directions that we intend to proceed. If there is some change in attitude on the part of the federal government and the Province of Alberta, we are not unreasonable people and we would be quite prepared to discuss it.

I'm just now offering, shall we say, a voluntary opinion to the member for York South who is very genuinely interested in this matter, that probably at some point in time, and perhaps the sooner the better, we should have a determination as to the constitutional position.

Mr. MacDonald: A supplementary question here.

Mr. Singer: By way of a supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. member should be able to pursue his point, and then the member for Downsview.

Mr. MacDonald: Yes. Would it not be accurate to state, then, that the Premier's reference to the court is not only a challenge to Alberta, but designed to establish the constitutional validity of his own position?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I thought that I made this clear, really, in my statement that as it relates to the field of energy and the resources area generally I think there is some merit in determining just what are the provincial and what are the federal rights. I think, if some determination is made of this, it would help us on other matters that could arise in the future. I think, really, we've reached the point where there is merit in doing this.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Downsview.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Premier could tell us if he has instructed counsel, either within or without the government, to be ready to issue a writ should the instructions be given?

If this has been done, as I presume it has, would he be prepared to make available to us the latest legal opinion which the government has, insofar as the constitutional issue is involved in this particular issue?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I would only say to the member for Downsview there are people actively involved. I can't tell him just how this may occur, whether it would be a reference related just to the position of Alberta and Ontario or whether it would be an intervention in one of the pending cases. I will get as much of this information as I can for the hon. member. If we determine, of course, that it is in the public interest to disclose whatever legal opinions we may have—and I'm sure that with legal opinions, knowing them as I do, there could be varying points of view on a complicated issue such as this—but if it is in the public interest, certainly I'd be quite prepared to disclose these opinions to the House.

Mr. Singer: By way of further supplementary, would the Premier not agree that this kind of an action really isn't a cloak and dagger sort of thing, and that some of us who have an interest in constitutional matters might be very interested and perhaps helpful if we could see the kind of legal opinion that he has received and the basis on which it is proposed that he might go ahead?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

CONTROL OF MEDICARE EXPENDITURES

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A question of the Minister of Health: Since the list of must-pass legislation that has been put forward by the House leader contains no reference to bills pertaining to the Health ministry, are we to assume that the Minister of Health is going to make no statement nor is he going to offer any legislative amendments which are going to have the effect of putting some further controls on the outflow of payments from the Medicare fund? Such a statement has been indicated as expected soon by both the minister and his policy minister.

Hon. R. T. Potter (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I think there will be one that we will have to bring in this session. The only other bill that would be introduced in this

session is the health disciplines bill, but there will be one to which the member is referring.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary: As the minister states that before we leave for summer recess there will be a health bill, can the minister make it clear as to whether or not this bill will have the effect of controlling the outflow of funds in payment for the Medicare programme?

Hon. Mr. Potter: Mr. Speaker, this will be pointed out when I bring the legislation in.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: As a further supplementary, is the minister going to make the much-promised statement on these matters? I believe it was referred to first in February by his policy minister in London and it has been delayed over these many weeks.

Hon. Mr. Potter: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary, before recess?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Soon?

Hon. Mr. Potter: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

SITUATION AT BRANTFORD JAIL

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have a question of the Minister of Correctional Services. Can he indicate to the House the nature of the irregularities that he spoke of in his statement of Friday last associated with the granting of passes by the superintendent of the jail in Brantford? Can he indicate whether there were any occasions when five-day passes were granted back-to-back, which in fact would have the effect of granting perhaps undue freedom to people convicted by the courts? And was there any other provincial agency associated with the recommendations for these passes which the minister said were granted with some irregularity?

Hon. C. J. S. Apps (Minister of Correctional Services): Mr. Speaker, I can't give you an answer to the specific thing that you mentioned—whether there were two back-to-back five-day passes granted. The only thing I can do is reiterate the fact that there were irregularities in the issuing of some of the temporary absence passes. The superintendent didn't follow the procedures laid down on several occasions, and although this didn't result in a poor record as far as the temporary absence passes were concerned, the fact that he didn't follow the regulations in some of these cases was one of the reasons we felt

that we should transfer him to one of the other institutions.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary: Can the minister assure the House that the irregularities were only under the control of the local superintendent of the jail and in fact were in no other government office?

Hon. Mr. Apps: I assume that is the case. I'll be glad to check into it further and let the member know, but I assume that that would be the case.

The ultimate responsibility for the issuing of the passes up to five days is the responsibility of the superintendent, so ultimately he would have to assume that responsibility.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Further supplementary: Is the minister aware of a case where among the prisoners granted a special pass was a practising lawyer, who was granted a pass to defend a case in another town in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Apps: Mr. Speaker, no I wasn't aware of that particular case.

Mr. MacDonald: What one would call extra-legal activities!

Mr. Lewis: Probably under the Legal Aid Plan.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

SPEED LIMIT IN TORONTO

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A question of the Minister of Transportation and Communications: Is he aware of the decision made by the Metropolitan Toronto council—

Mr. Singer: No, the city of Toronto!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —the city of Toronto council to restrict speed limits on city streets to 25 miles per hour? Does he approve of that restriction; and in fact has he, under the law, the power to approve or disapprove of those restrictions?

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): I hope so.

Hon. G. R. Carton (Minister of Transportation and Communications): Mr. Speaker, first of all, there is a private bill in connection with the city of Toronto presently going through the procedures of the Legislature.

Mr. Singer: There is nothing in that about speeding!

Hon. Mr. Carton: Not about speeding, I realize that, but there are certain matters there, relative to stopping speeding, which I am concerned about—namely putting up obstacles along streets, which I do not agree with, quite candidly.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Yes; and that's an improvement.

Mr. Singer: Which the minister does not?

Hon. Mr. Carton: I do not agree with that!

Has the city of Toronto, and I'll ask this of the hon. Leader of the Opposition, have they made application to the minister?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Have they?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: They said they would.

Mr. Singer: Well, they passed their bylaw; it can't be made effective until the minister approves it.

Hon. Mr. Carton: What I'm asking is have they sent it up to the ministry for approval?

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Well it wouldn't be there yet, Mr. Speaker, and I'll deal with it when it comes.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, by way of supplementary: Does the minister approve of the thought, his approval being necessary that a municipality, the largest municipality in Ontario, should restrict its speed limits to 25 miles an hour, when the standard speed limit for all the other municipalities is 30 miles an hour?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, this is one of those situations where it will be studied, and I am not going to just give an answer in the Legislature to something that may be pending. There are many aspects of the Highway Traffic Act that would also have a bearing on this. When you bring in a bylaw—

Mr. Singer: It is very simple; either the minister is going to approve it or he is not.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Exactly; and when it comes before me, we will deal with it.

Mr. Lewis: The minister hasn't decided yet.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

TRANSPORTATION COSTS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, a question of the Minister of Transportation and Communications:

Is he aware that on page 26 of the submission to the Premier from his parliamentary assistant, the member for Chatham-Kent (Mr. McKeough), reference was made to freight rates in Ontario and sympathy was expressed in terms of the phrase, "all possible support to studies by the western provinces of freight rates," ending with this statement: "Broadly, for example, we," meaning Ontario, "should support the western Premiers' demand for complete disclosure of railroad costing in Canada."

Is his ministry prepared to make available the complete disclosure of his ministry's freight rate studies through northern Ontario at this time, and particularly the northwest, in the spirit of the parliamentary assistant's recommendation?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, the Foley report, which relates to the matter of freight rates in northern Ontario, yes, that is available; and I will make it available.

Mr. Stokes: Supplementary: In view of the Premier's statement, concurrent with his announcement in North Bay a few short weeks ago, will this ministry, in concert with the Attorney General's ministry, institute proceedings to test the legality of the present freight rate structure? When the Premier used the example of the cost being greater from Hearst to Oregon than it was from the Maritimes to Oregon, I would point out that it is greater from BC to Thunder Bay than it is from British Columbia to the Maritimes because of shipload lots through the Panama Canal. When will this ministry test the legality of the present freight rate structure as it applies to the northwest?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, the resources of the ministry, in other words the people who provide the expertise on this particular matter; yes, those resources will be available to the Attorney General on request. It would be at his instance, though, that the legality would be tested, not at the instance of my ministry.

Mr. Lewis: Supplementary. Has the ministry any other material to which the parliamentary assistant was referring in connection with the ministry's assessment of freight rates?

Hon. Mr. Carton: The main part would deal with northeastern Ontario, because that is the subject of the study that has been going on and has been completed. The main part would be relating to northeastern Ontario.

Mr. Lewis: Would the minister disclose anything the ministry has on the northwest?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Yes, Mr. Speaker, anything we have in the form of a study report, yes.

Mr. Lewis: Has the ministry anything at all?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, I have been dealing with the northeastern aspect and, as I said, there is a report; it will be made available, as it will if there is anything further.

EXPORT OF ONTARIO GASOLINE

Mr. Lewis: A question of the Premier, Mr. Speaker: Has the Premier called into his office the heads of the big three oil companies in Canada and in this province—Shell, Gulf and Imperial Oil—to ask them to give him a breakdown of, and justification for, such export of gasoline as is presently taking place by those companies to the United States, and in the process cautioned them that that is a policy not deemed advisable by his government?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I have not called the heads of those three companies into my office to discuss this in those terms. This does not mean that at some point in time fairly soon, if necessary, I will not do so either.

Mr. Lewis: Supplementary: Would the Premier also call in the heads of the big three oil companies and discuss with them the question of price increases and justification for those price increases in the context of the emergency energy situation which he has latterly described?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I think it is natural to assume that if—and I say if—I had a discussion with the heads of those three organizations we might touch on a number of subjects during the course of our discussions—and I say if I do have those discussions with them.

Mr. Lewis: Will William Kelly be present at all those discussions, as he has been in the past?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member is suggesting that William Kelly, being very knowledgeable in the energy field, should be part of those discussions because of his knowledge, I will take that advice under consideration.

Mr. Lewis: I know the Premier wants him there! I understand that.

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAMMES ANALYSIS

Mr. Lewis: May I ask the Chairman of the Management Board who is this director of programmes analysis at \$25,200 to \$31,500 that he is presently advertising for to fill the "immediate vacancy" in the "key position" associated with the Management Board? Why is this being done?

Mr. J. H. Jessiman (Fort William): Is the member still feeling insecure?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: What was the balance of the question?

Mr. Lewis: Why is this being done? What is this post and what is it all about?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It is a vacancy and I can't tell the hon. gentleman who it is, because I don't know.

Mr. Lewis: What is the post all about? What is involved in this very highly paid post?

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): How can we apply for it?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, I must say I haven't seen the ad and I will certainly get the information for the member.

Mr. Lewis: Wouldn't an advertisement involving a senior appointment for the Management Board secretariat at that level require the minister's approval in advance?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It probably will before he gets the appointment, yes.

Mr. MacDonald: That is a rubber stamp I would say.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Those bright young men from Hanover please note.

PERSONNEL FOR NORTH PICKERING PROJECT

Mr. Lewis: Just getting them on the record, can I ask the Minister of Industry and Tourism just what role he envisages for

the information officer who will foster effective communication between the North Pickering project and the public and to assist in a public participation programme; and the social analyst he is hiring for North Pickering to analyse feedback coupons, among other things, the one job at \$15,500 and the feedback coupon analyst at \$8,000 a year? What is going on in North Pickering?

Mr. W. Newman (Ontario South): Doesn't the member know?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Consultation.

Hon. C. Bennett (Minister of Industry and Tourism): Mr. Speaker, we have indicated to this House on several occasions that with the North Pickering project we would put together a team that would co-ordinate all information going out to the people of North Pickering and area; that on the other hand we would put the information together when we had the participation by the public so that we can draw some concrete analyses.

It is fine for the opposition, Mr. Speaker, to chuckle about the situation.

Mr. Renwick: They want to propagandize going out and coming back.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: We have tried to respond effectively to the requirements and the demands of the people of that area, and these are two of the people who will assist us in doing just that.

EARL BERGER ASSOCIATES

Mr. Lewis: A question of the Minister of Transportation and Communications: In this aspect of the new propaganda machines in the various ministries, would the minister like to comment on Earl Berger Associates and the holding of the public hearings in Brantford on the expressway? Specifically do you think that the hearings in Brantford will be of a level of farce sufficient to brand them as Berger's Bingo, as they were branded in London on the expressway hearings for Highway 402?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, firstly may I say that Dr. Berger first came to my attention through the auspices of his services at St. Catharines, and because of the fact that he is extremely well qualified and because of the fact I have had nothing but complimentary remarks from all sides about his supervision at those particular public hearings. The people who were pro-expressway

and the people who are anti-expressway without exception complimented Dr. Berger on his particular performance. Because of the fact that it is not easy to find an individual of these capable qualifications, he has been asked to do the same thing at London. I understand it has gone very well at London.

Mr. Lewis: It has been described as preposterous.

Hon. Mr. Carton: By whom, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Lewis: By the journalist covering it.

Hon. Mr. Carton: In any event, Mr. Speaker, I have all kinds of correspondence—

Mr. Lewis: By the citizens who came.

Hon. Mr. Carton: —from pro and con, respecting Dr. Berger's qualifications.

Mr. Lewis: Has this public relations firm now become a wing of the government, moving from expressway centre to expressway centre, holding public hearings, supposedly to look into the justification or legitimacy for an expressway, but, as in the case of the Brantford Expressway project, putting out glossy, elaborate material giving arguments in defence of an expressway at an open public meeting?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, first of all, the main point about Dr. Berger's qualifications, apart from his knowledge, was the fact that he did listen. These were the terms of reference. His term of reference is simply to listen to both sides. He makes no comment.

Mr. Lewis: He makes no comment?

Hon. Mr. Carton: He makes no comment.

At the end of the particular public hearings, he then makes a report to the minister.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary: Since it is also a part of his terms of reference that he makes no recommendation when he makes his report, but simply indicates what the citizens have said, how can the minister possibly justify the fact that it's so difficult to get a person of proper qualifications, because his qualifications, as far as I can see, are only those of a sympathetic chairman? The minister could ask anybody in this House, I suppose, to perform those functions.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, goodness! Don't do that!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And since his qualifications are so high—

Mr. Singer: Perry Ryan, for instance.

Mrs. Campbell: Barry Lowes or Roy McMurry!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —what is the government paying him to sit in Brantford and listen to the arguments, write them down and convey them without comment? What is he being paid?

Hon. Mr. Carton: I must admit, Mr. Speaker, that we have a great number of sympathetic chairmen on this side of the House. If there are any, and I qualify it this way, if anyone on that side of the House can recommend to me a man who has the qualifications of Dr. Berger, a man—

Mr. Lewis: Perry Ryan, Stephen Roman, Frank McGee.

Hon. Mr. Carton: I'd point out, Mr. Speaker, that at least Dr. Berger hasn't as yet been accused of any political involvement. At least he is being hired on his merits.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He is being paid to be impartial. How much is the Government paying him?

Hon. Mr. Carton: I don't know the exact figure, Mr. Speaker, but I will get his qualifications and I will get the amount that we're paying and report to the Legislature on it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary.

Mr. Lewis: Supplementary.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Is it possible that he could be retained at a figure of \$100 a day, simply to listen to these arguments and convey them to the minister without comment, and so get the minister off the embarrassing hook of the policy statement made by his leader under other circumstances?

Mr. Stokes: A hundred dollars a day for a rapporteur.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): A tape recorder could do that.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, it is possible he is receiving \$100 a day.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It might even be more that he's getting.

Hon. Mr. Carton: But I will check out the \$100 a day, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Lewis: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Does it make sense to characterize him as a nondescript reporter, when prior to the hearing this kind of material goes out containing a subsection called, Probable Consequences of No Expressway, in which is stated: "Findings of the recent transportation study confirm the general consensus of previous studies, an expressway is necessary"? Does that strike the minister as a listening, open-minded feature of public hearings?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, that's just a quote. That's not his opinion.

Mr. Lewis: It's right from the brochure, which I understand was distributed by this PR firm prior to the hearing.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Again, Mr. Speaker, the material that was distributed prior to the hearing is to make certain that all sides know exactly what is involved.

Mr. Lewis: Oh! At least one side is well represented!

Hon. Mr. Carton: As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, I understand that in Brantford all the anti-expressway people were involved in the public hearing.

Mr. Lewis: They had to be, with this stuff coming at them.

Hon. Mr. Carton: So, it wasn't a case of rounding up the pro-expressway forces.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for St. George.

POLICE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Solicitor General. In view of the fact that he has so many funds to do research, could he tell me what, if any, research has been done with reference to a communication system—other than the tower structures—by way of computers, as is being done in the United States? And can he tell us when the tower which Metropolitan Toronto is building will be obsolete, and has he advised them to that effect?

Hon. J. Yaremko (Solicitor General): There are a number of questions in that, Mr. Speaker. I outlined to the House—

Mr. Reid: Did he understand any?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I outlined to the House the communications direction of this government with respect to all of the police forces.

First is the technical aspect of CPIC, of providing a computer centre with all of the data, the history, which can be made available to the police forces right across the province instantaneously, referring to wanted people, vehicles and other items.

The second aspect is to make compatible all of the communications systems across the province, and the first major step in this direction was when we made additional funds available to the police force of the regional municipality of York in order to ensure that their system is compatible with the projected two-channel system available across the Province of Ontario.

Metro has, of course, developed its own system over a period of years. Nothing has been brought to my attention that the system is not compatible with what is projected or is beyond being made compatible with the provincial system.

There is nothing that has been brought to my attention that indicates the communications setup will be obsolete. They are very anxious to get what they have now—which has been on the drawing board for a number of years—into full operation, and the tower which is in the Winston Churchill Park is, as I understand, the remaining link and the key in the Metropolitan Toronto system. They are proceeding on the basis that they need that to get the current system going and that, hopefully, will be compatible to whatever is developed at the provincial level.

I don't know what the hon. member's reference or source of authority is for the remark "obsolete."

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Speaker, if I may, following that, I would just like to ask if the Solicitor General realizes that in the United States they are using their traffic computers in a far more sophisticated way? In fact, I believe in Metropolitan Toronto it isn't being used at all except as a traffic computer. Has the commission—which is doing such a great job of research and other things for the Solicitor General—ever brought to the Solicitor General's attention the sophisticated use of the computer to replace this kind of operation?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member and I are talking about two different things. If she is referring to the computer system relating to traffic control, that is not within the jurisdiction of the Solicitor General; that is within the jurisdiction of the metropolitan traffic section, working, I would assume, in relationship to the Ministry of Transportation and Communi-

cations. Are we talking about the same thing, because the tower has nothing to do with the traffic going along Yonge or Bay St.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Speaker, I guess I have my answer, but perhaps I could make it clear. There are traffic computers all over the North American continent—

Mr. Speaker: Is there a question? Please, a question.

Mrs. Campbell: I am trying to clarify—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member is making a statement. A question would be in order.

Mrs. Campbell: Does the Solicitor General know that there are traffic computers all across the North American continent and that in certain areas these traffic computers are used as a means of instant communication, giving information as to incidents of crime as they occur, so that police officers may know in advance what they are going to meet when they get to the scene of a crime? Does he know that?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, I am unaware of the specific matter that the hon. member is referring to. I do know this, that we are developing at the provincial, and hopefully at the municipal regional level, a communications system which will achieve the purpose of instant communication. As to having it integrated with a traffic control system, I don't know whether there would be any advantage to it in that or not.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sandwich-Riverside.

HYDRO RESEARCH COSTS

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Mr. Speaker, a question of the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development: How much money has Ontario Hydro spent on research into various forms of energy from solar power, which is nonpolluting and perpetually renewable, as alternatives to nuclear fission power, which is neither?

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): I'll take the question as notice, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The answer is none.

Mr. Stokes: Burr leads again.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister of the Environment has the answer to a question asked previously.

STELCO POLLUTION LEVELS

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of the Environment): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Wentworth asked the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development the following question:

Is it a matter of government policy within this jurisdiction which permits the Steel Co. of Canada to emit sulphur dioxide at a rate five times greater than that emitted by Dofasco, and approximately four times greater than the regulations of the Province of Ontario; that permits them to emit particulate matter at a rate twice the level of Dofasco and approximately twice the level of the regulations of the Province of Ontario; and to emit fluorides at a rate something close to 15 times the level established by the Province of Ontario as being acceptable?

First, Mr. Speaker, Stelco and Dofasco are both on controlled programmes which I think were settled about 1970, and are on schedule, and they require them to meet the standards set out in schedule 1 of the regulations for sulphur oxide, particulate and fluoride emissions.

There is, of course, a vast difference in the capacity of the two plants. I think Stelco produces something in the order of five million tons a year as opposed to 2½ million tons, and the relationship of emissions is inherent in these relative sizes, and their production rates.

The emission of fluorides has been receiving a great deal of attention. In fact, Stelco changed some of its equipment and reduced its emissions by about 25 per cent, and about two months ago started a new process without the use of fluor-spar, which hopefully will eliminate entirely the emission of fluorides. The air management branch and Stelco have been following the results of this test very closely to make sure that the resulting emissions are meeting our air quality standards. The hon. member asked two supplementary questions; the first one:

May I ask the minister whether he would be prepared to make available to the municipality of the city of Hamilton the figures related to the emission of these two particular pollutants by the two companies involved, who are within the city?

My information, Mr. Speaker, is that the provincial officers in our Hamilton office have been supplying all of the information requested by the city of Hamilton officials with regard to the emission of pollutants. If this is not correct, if the hon. member will ask whoever it is who wants the information to get in touch with me I'll make sure that it is available.

The final supplementary question:

May I ask the minister if he would also check to find out why it is that at this point, some two years after the statement by the government that Stelco and Dofasco were going to be pulled into line and

that there was a programme in effect that would reduce pollution emissions in the Hamilton area, we still have these kinds of situations?

I am sure, as the hon. member knows, the Hamilton industrial complex produces a very complex set of problems, very highly technical problems. The first control programmes for the steel companies were aimed at the emissions of particulate matter that were and still are the predominant air pollution problem in Hamilton. While these programmes are not due to be completed until 1975—I think the month in the schedule is August—and they require 90 per cent control of particulate emissions, to date Stelco has reduced particulate emissions by 50 per cent and Dofasco has achieved 37 per cent control of the emissions which prevailed in 1969 and 1970.

Since that time there has been continuing dialogue with the companies to reduce emissions of other pollutants, such as fluorides and sulphur dioxide, and of course some of the water pollution programmes which they have completed are also part of their programme and part of their costs. It is a normal operating procedure for the air management branch to make initial control requirements on the predominant pollutants and to follow up on secondary pollutants as time and importance of these pollutants dictates.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for York Centre (Mr. Deacon) is next.

Mr. Deans: Supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: Supplementary, yes.

Mr. Deans: Thank you. Is the minister aware of whether or not the new process being used by Stelco to combat the fluoride emission contains arsenic in sufficient quantity to be dangerous to the inhabitants of the area immediately north of the Stelco area—on the other side of the bay in other words—considering the fact that they are the people who get the worst possible effects from all of the emissions from the Steel Co. of Canada?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Speaker, my information as of about three weeks ago—which was, I think, when I read the first preliminary report of the new experiment which started in March—was that there was no problem. On the other hand that's one of the reasons why we and Stelco are monitoring that new process very carefully, to see that in reducing one emission we are not producing something of equal or greater hazard. But my information is that it appears to be going well.

Mr. Deans: Okay. One final question in this regard: In the monitoring of both the new and the existing problems, will the department undertake to monitor on a more frequent basis? Again I'm informed that one of the difficulties we are having in getting an accurate recording of the amounts of emissions from the various sources, is that the time span is too long. I'm informed that, in fact, we are receiving a great deal of emissions over short periods of time, and I understand that we are getting a lot of emissions over one- and two-minute periods. This causes considerable difficulty, for when it is spread out over the entire period of time for control purposes it doesn't appear to be too bad.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Speaker, without getting into a prolonged discussion I think I could say this; that by and large the effect of emissions is looked at over a 24-hour period and the health standards are set the same way. I think it's fair to say that in certain processes there are peaks and valleys, even though production may be on a 24-hour basis.

Another problem is in having the effective equipment to do the stack sampling which is required, rather than the ground sampling, which is what interests us primarily because that is where the people are. But I'll dig into the hon. member's question a little more thoroughly with my technical staff and if I have any further information for him I'll send it to him.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for York Centre.

TAKEOVER OF GREAT NORTHERN CAPITAL CORP.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): A question, Mr. Speaker, of the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations: What action is the minister proposing to take regarding complaints by minority shareholders of Great Northern Capital Corp. that recent purchase of control of Great Northern by British interests at a price of 50 per cent above prevailing market value, was carried out in contravention of the principles of takeover that the Ontario Securities Commission has laid down?

Hon. J. T. Clement (Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations): Mr. Speaker, I've had no complaints directly. I'll take the question as notice and inquire of the Securities

Commission and get back to the hon. member.

Mr. Deacon: I am talking about the letter distributed to shareholders.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for High Park is next.

GUIDELINES FOR MEDICAL PRACTICE

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): Mr. Speaker, a question of the Minister of Health. Is the minister aware of the guidelines that were distributed today by the College of Physicians and Surgeons to specialists in various fields, psychiatry and internal medicine, and do these guidelines for practice meet the approval of the Ministry of Health?

Hon. Mr. Potter: No, Mr. Speaker, I haven't seen them yet.

Mr. Lewis: The minister wouldn't want them to check with him in advance.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Downsview is next.

POOR QUALITY OF RESTAURANT MEALS

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Industry and Tourism. Could he tell us if he is doing anything more about the apparent poor quality of meals in Ontario restaurants other than giving a lecture to the Ontario Restaurant Association? Is he, perhaps, doing something about the quality of meals at Ontario Place or in the restaurants along Highway 401 or even the restaurants in this building?

Mr. Lewis: Especially the last, it may be said.

Mr. Deans: He is taking a YWCA cooking course.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Mr. Speaker, I have not yet taken up good housekeeping or the preparation of food but I must say to the members of the House that the discussion relating to the improvement of meals in the Province of Ontario is now taking place with the Ontario Restaurant Association and our ministry.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Wentworth.

Mr. Shulman: A supplementary?

Mr. Speaker: A supplementary? Yes.

Mr. Shulman: Does the minister intend to release this secret report on our restaurants which apparently is so embarrassing?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: No, I do not, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Lewis: Why?

Mr. Shulman: Why? Can I ask this other supplementary, Mr. Speaker? Why?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Mr. Speaker, the opinion of the minister is that it is in the interest of the public that the report be dealt with by our ministry and the associations which are affected.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Wentworth.

Mr. Lewis: What is it, a threat to public health? Why can't the minister release it?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: I am sorry, Mr. Speaker. If some of the members across the way were doing the food, it might be a threat to public health.

Mr. MacDonald: That is what I call a high school pitch.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: That is okay.

CLOSING OF APPLEFORD PAPERS

Mr. Deans: I have a question, Mr. Speaker, of the Minister of Labour. Is the Ministry of Labour currently in communication with Appleford Papers in Hamilton to determine why it is closing the plant down and to ensure that all of the people who have been laid off to date are taken in within the meaning of the Act, since it is becoming apparent that the plant is closing down permanently? Has the minister determined what effect the purchase of the plant by Eddy Forest Products has had on the decisions to close down?

Hon. F. Guindon (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, it is a general practice, of course, for the Ministry of Labour to work very closely with both management and labour in cases such as this. Insofar as this particular plant is concerned, I will need more information which I will pass on to the member.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Rainy River.

MERCURY TASK FORCE

Mr. Reid: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a question of the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development. Did the minister read the article in the Star over the weekend in regard to tourist camps and fishing on the English-Wabigoon river system? Secondly, is he satisfied that the current government policy allowing the Indians and tourists to continue eating the fish is a good one? Thirdly, did he have anything at all to do with the policy as it's laid down? In other words, did it come up before him in the policy development field?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: The answer to the last parts of the question is yes.

As to the first part of the question, no, I haven't read that particular article but I have read others recently on the question of tourism and the effect of the mercury on tourism. I don't think I can respond any further than that. The ministers involved, the Minister of Health and the Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. Bernier), have both made statements on the matter and until government policy changes, I wouldn't have anything to say.

Mr. Reid: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker, if I may.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. The time has been exceeded for oral questions.

Petitions.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I would like to ask the House leader that, in view of the upcoming debates on Bills 128, 129 and 130 both the Minister and the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development be in the House so that we can get some answers on these bills.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member, of course, has no point of order whatever.

Presenting reports.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves first reading of bill intituled An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Halton.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): I suggest, sir, that

the short form of the title of the bill might be the Snow White bill.

An hon. member: It's the good fairy bill.

Mr. Deans: The Treasurer is going to need all his dwarfs to help him out.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for the establishment of the regional municipality of Halton. With two significant exceptions the bill follows substantially our original proposal for a two-tier regional municipality with four local municipalities: the city of Burlington and the towns of Oakville, central Halton and north Halton. There is provision in the bill to change these names to meet local preferences.

Following extensive discussion with the residents affected, we have altered our proposal so that the village of Waterdown and the township of East Flamborough will be included in Hamilton-Wentworth, rather than in Halton. Nassageweya township will be entirely in central Halton rather than be divided.

Boundaries have been defined consistent with the right-of-way for the parkway belt west which was announced a week ago.

Mr. Speaker, we are confident that the new regional municipality of Halton will provide strong local government to meet the needs of present and future residents of this rapidly developing area of Ontario.

This bill will be taken through the legislative process by my parliamentary assistant, the member for York East (Mr. Meen).

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF OTTAWA-CARLETON ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton Act.

Motion agreed to: first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, this bill contains mainly housekeeping amendments requested by the municipality. There is a provision for the introduction of bus lanes on regional roads and changes to allow the regional council to provide its employees with some special benefits now available to employees of the city of Ottawa.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to repeal the Regional Development Councils Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, regional development councils have been phased out of the government's programme in Ontario and this bill removes the legal authority for them.

Many of their responsibilities formerly carried out by the regional development councils with respect to encouraging public participation in the planning process are being assumed by other bodies.

For instance, the new Ontario Planning and Development Act gives the Treasurer authority to establish groups to advise the government on the entire planning process.

At the same time, the government has established five broad planning regions to replace the former 10 economic regions.

Provision for consultation is also provided in the new legislation on the Niagara Escarpment and the parkway belt and the government is committed to furthering this process of widespread public participation in all our planning activities.

PROPERTY TAX STABILIZATION GRANTS ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to establish the Property Tax Stabilization Grants.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. Sargent: Another branch office.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, the Property Tax Stabilization Act provides for the alleviation of the burden of municipal finance upon the real property tax base. This is to be accomplished through two new grants, the resource equalization grant and the general support grant, as contained and described in this Act and the regulations which will accompany it.

The resource equalization grant enables those municipalities with below average per capita tax bases that is, those with less than \$10,000 per capita equalized assessment to provide those services which they have had to forgo because of their low base; or reduce their mill rates which are generally high due to a combination of the low base and the need for services; or both increase their service levels and reduce their mill rates. This grant will be available to all cities, towns, villages and townships where their assessment base is below the average per capita amount.

The general support grant recognizes the general financial burdens which municipalities have experienced regardless of the level of

their property tax base. It provides for a payment based on a sliding scale between two and six per cent of their net general dollar levies, depending on the rate of increase in their gross revenue fund expenditure. By this device we hope to encourage municipalities to exercise some restraint in the rate of increase of their spending. This grant will be paid to all municipalities in the province, including lower and upper-tier municipalities, upper-tier in this context including the county level of local government.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. Is it the government's intention to proceed with this before the summer recess or is this for our perusal at the moment?

Hon. Mr. White: I was hoping we would complete all my bills before we adjourn.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: They have already paid out money.

Mr. Singer: Will we start at 9 o'clock on Monday and finish at midnight Saturday?

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves second reading of Bill 132, An Act to amend the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Downsview.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, as I look at this bill, there isn't really a great deal in it.

Hon. J. White (Treasurer, and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I am sorry, I should not have moved second reading.

Mr. A. K. Meen (York East): Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding as I am to be responsible for the bill and to be authorized to reply in the debate, that it would be desirable, if not necessary in fact, for me to move second reading of the bill in the absence of or on behalf of the Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. White: With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I will retract what I have said.

Mr. Singer: Let the record not show.

Mr. Meen: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Meen, on behalf of Hon. Mr. White, moves second reading of Bill 132.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): But not in the absence of.

Mr. Speaker: I think that is a little unusual to say "on behalf of" when the hon. minister is present in the House. I am not sure at all that this would be a proper procedure on the introduction of second reading. I might have the benefit of the Clerk's advice on that point, because I suspect it is rather unusual. However, if the hon. members of the House will accept this situation, I will be glad myself to accept it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): On a point of order, I think the whole matter pertaining to the parliamentary assistant should be cleared up, Mr. Speaker, and it might well be that the government could recommend that it should be referred to the standing committee on procedures.

As you know, sir, you have not permitted questions to be directed to the parliamentary assistants nor have you granted them the right to reply on behalf of the ministry, simply because the matter has not been dealt with by the appropriate committee and by a change in the rules?

For our part, we have no objection to the parliamentary assistant having the passage of the bill, but we do wish that parliamentary assistants would have a clearer responsibility in the House so that, particularly in the absence of their ministers, they could respond to questions.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, the hon. Leader of the Opposition is quite right. The standing orders do not permit questions to be directed to the parliamentary assistants. I should think that the remedy, of course, if the House desires this to be so, would be by the simple expedient of a motion to that effect, supported by the House. Or it could be done in the manner suggested by the hon. Leader of the Opposition by referring it to the committee on procedural affairs. The whole matter of the parliamentary assistants should then be clarified. However, since the House has today agreed to proceed in accordance with the desired fashion, I think we should now proceed with the second reading of Bill 132. The hon. member for York East has moved second reading of Bill 132. We may then proceed.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): He pays his salary, too.

Mr. Singer: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. There is not a great deal of new ground carved in this Act. There are a few things that

cause some comment and there are a number of different principles here. Certainly we are not going to object to giving our approval to the mall idea in Metropolitan Toronto, but it does cause me to wonder why there is always a last-minute panic when these malls are being asked for, and why we can't get some general legislation that will avoid re-organizing the business of the House.

Malls seem to be reasonably accepted, and have been quite successful, certainly in the Toronto area. Ottawa has had them; I don't know whether other municipalities have or not. But I don't think it should be beyond the ingenuity of the draftsmen who advise the minister to come up with some general legislation about the use of malls which would avoid the necessity of having a series of special bills giving this kind of approval.

I notice one section here fairly early on in the bill, adding a portion of the township of Pickering to the borough of Scarborough. That's of more than passing interest, because this emanates, I presume, from the studies that led to the presentation of the parkway. Was it the parkway? The second part of that presentation the other day? The green belt!

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): That would be the green belt.

Mr. Singer: The green belt decision.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): No, it had to be regional government.

Mr. Singer: Or, because of regional governments or because of something else. I just wonder why we can't be co-ordinated in this regard, and perhaps get some kind of an explanation of what's going to happen to that sliver of land to the north of Steeles Ave. running west from Yonge St. to the railroad tracks, which is south of the green belt, cut off from North York—the hon. member for York East should be somewhat familiar with this—and cut off from the new York regional municipality.

I know my colleague from York Centre (Mr. Deacon) has some views on what might happen to that piece of land; but since that has been physically separated by way of the green belt from the municipality to the north, and since now to some extent the government is adjusting the boundaries of Metropolitan Toronto, would it not make more sense for the government to deal with that at the time that it is changing the boundaries of Metro? It's the first time they have been changed since Metro has in fact, been created.

I am interested in the section dealing with the request of the Metropolitan council to pay legal costs of a certain group that was involved in an inquiry. Now, this is an unusual kind of a precedent, Mr. Speaker. I don't know if I have got the benefit of having the minister listen to me or not, or the parliamentary assistant from York East; is he with me, the parliamentary assistant?

Mr. Meen: I am listening.

Mr. Singer: Yes. I say that the provision which would allow the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto to pay the legal costs of a certain group that was involved in an inquiry conducted not too long ago by His Honour, Judge Vannini, is an unusual kind of a provision. One would wonder whether this kind of a request should be dealt with just because it was made, or whether or not there should be some specific guidelines laid down in the legislation.

There were other groups involved in this inquiry; whether or not they incurred any costs I am not aware. As to whether or not the payment of costs should be governed only by a request, perhaps they should relate to a recommendation made by a judge at a public inquiry. Or perhaps it's a risk that individuals and groups run in our community when they have to incur costs, the same as being charged with an offence under the Criminal Code and later being found to be not guilty.

There is no compensation system for those people who are found to be not guilty. So I am a little concerned about the kind of precedent that is about to be established here. I ask the parliamentary assistant specifically what particular consideration did the government give to this request. Is he prepared to honour it merely because it was made, or does he have in mind certain guidelines that would apply?

I'm not singling this out because of either the incident, the occasion or the group that is involved, but I am concerned about the kind of precedent the government is establishing. It has been suggested in this House on several occasions by a number of people, including myself, that perhaps we could work out some kind of a system for compensation for those who appear before our courts and the charges against them are not proven and they are discharged.

Some of those expenses can be very high. Other than that, Mr. Speaker, I don't think there's very much in the bill. Those are a few points that occur to me quickly, and if the parliamentary assistant can answer them

reasonably satisfactorily then we might be prepared to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Mr. Speaker, there's a couple of points I want to make about this. I think this bill is inconsistent with government's policy and I think the government should recognize that if it intended to follow its own policy, it's making a very serious mistake in the bill.

The area of the bill that I refer to is the area which intends to vary the boundaries of Pickering and Scarborough townships; and it puts a few hundred people and a few thousand acres from Pickering into the corporation of the Borough of Scarborough.

However, in so doing the government has ignored the whole intent of what apparently is its policy right now, which is to create an extension of Metropolitan Toronto in North Pickering just outside the Metro boundaries and not very far beyond this particular annexation.

If the government intended to follow through with that extension of Metro Toronto in an easterly direction, with the creation of a new commuter area in that vicinity, then it should have annexed North Pickering into Metro Toronto as well.

Now frankly, Mr. Speaker, we would disagree with the creation of a new bedroom suburb of 250,000 just outside of Metro's boundaries. We would disagree with its being put into Metro's boundaries; and I think this Legislature should be aware of the inconsistencies which exist in the government policy as a result of this bill.

The situation that will be created as a result of failing to follow what is apparently government policy will be that there will be a part of Metro which just doesn't happen to come under the political jurisdiction of the Metro council.

We think the government possibly ought to at least be consistent; or better still in fact, it should very seriously reconsider its plans for the new town of Cedarwood, which violates the Toronto-centred region plan—and which would certainly violate the whole principle under which Metro was created and under which growth was to be directed well towards the east of Metro Toronto and not just on its fringes.

The other point I wanted to raise, Mr. Speaker, is to question the government as to why it is that after 20 years of Metropolitan government in Toronto, this Legislature

should be called on to be an extension of Metropolitan council; because that is literally what we are being asked to do in this particular bill insofar as it deals with pedestrian malls.

We are being asked to regulate the blocking off of traffic. The area is defined, the number of feet is defined, the specific powers are defined. It's ridiculous, Mr. Speaker; it's just ridiculous!

The Metropolitan council, which governs two million people, which has had 20 years to grow up, which has reached the age of majority that exists in the province today, which certainly has officials who are as competent as those of the province—I won't comment on the competence of the politicians who run Metro; possibly they are of equal competence with the politicians who run this particular government.

Nonetheless, there is no reason why they should not have the powers to decide whether and when to block off a particular street, and for what reason, without having to run to the Minister of Transportation and Communications (Mr. Carton), or without having to run to this particular assembly. And so for that matter should the city of Ottawa and the city of Brantford and the city of Windsor, and any other municipal jurisdiction that wishes to have those powers to block off a road to create a mall; to adapt their environment, in other words, to the wishes of the people who live in that particular community. But it's not to be as far as the province is concerned.

On the one hand, the Treasurer and Minister of Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs mouths pious slogans about the need for municipal economy. On the other hand, he continues to leave on the statute books legislation that requires this Legislature to act like an extension of the Metropolitan Toronto council. Mr. Speaker, we believe there should be general legislation in this particular regard and that it should not have ever again to come before this Legislature in this particular form.

I might say that in exercising the powers of a municipal council, I think we are playing very fast and loose both with the Ontario Human Rights Code and with the principles of freedom of speech, which I had thought this government on occasion had endorsed. A portion of the section that refers to the mall allows the Metropolitan council, and presumably its officials, to prohibit, regulate or to license the distribution of literature or the sale of literature, pamphlets and other pub-

lished material on the mall that they propose to create.

The regulation of beer gardens and the regulation of restaurants and the regulation of hawkers and the regulation of food sales and the limitation of noise through public address systems are all perfectly acceptable powers to be given to the municipal authorities. I do very seriously question, whether in this legislation or in general legislation, the powers to stop the freedom of speech, to prevent people from selling newspapers, to prevent people from distributing pamphlets, should be given to any municipal council.

There are federal laws in this country that regulate obscenity; those laws are effective on the city of Toronto mall and on Yonge St. just as they are effective on the Sparks St. mall in Ottawa or anywhere else in this province. I would say, Mr. Speaker, that those powers are sufficient powers; that no further powers should be given. If the municipality is concerned about business practices along the mall and about people touting their wares with advertising, there are other means that it can use in order to regulate that particular nuisance. But the power of regulation by prohibition of printed material, whatever the lasting merit or lasting value of it may be judged to be, is just plain wrong. I would suggest to the ministry, Mr. Speaker, that this particular section should be withdrawn from the bill and that the rest of the bill should go forward without the violation of freedom of speech which is embodied in section 6(d).

Mr. Speaker: Do any other hon. members wish to address themselves to this bill? If not, the hon. parliamentary assistant.

Mr. Mean: Mr. Speaker, the members opposite have raised a number of very interesting points. I'll endeavour to deal with them, if I can, taking each point together with the comment from the two members who have spoken in connection with the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I think both members have addressed themselves to the matter of the authority for the mall. The government and this ministry have considered extending this authority to Metro Toronto on a permanent basis, but Metro, at least for the time being, have indicated to us they do not wish this on a permanent basis.

Personally, I have some misgivings about the extension of this authority on a permanent basis, inasmuch as under present legislation municipalities may close off a street

and create a mall, provided they recognize that they are responsible and liable in damages to shopkeepers and others who are deprived of access and egress to and from their properties, with demonstrable loss. This is one of the elements contained in this kind of special legislation, which in every case when Metro has come to us—I think this is the third year running—they have sought protection against any such liability that could arise.

Notwithstanding that, we recognize that it has worked well in the past. The shopkeepers have, I think, virtually unanimously supported this application by Metro. They have come forward, and we have been prepared to give them this legislation. As I indicated, we have proffered them this year a sort of permanent authority to do this. It was declined, you might say, with thanks, Ald. Archer of the city of Toronto indicating that the city was still experimenting with various ingredients in the creation of this mall and that until it was satisfied as to all facets of it, they didn't want it spelled out in permanent legislation.

The member for Downsview inquired about Pickering and that small section of Pickering which has been added to or, by this bill will be added to Scarborough. This Rouge area, as I understand it at any rate, is added to Scarborough as a result of the east of Metro regional government proposal, as we call it, which I rather expect will be introduced to the House in the not very distant future. It seems logical to add it; it is not very large. It has some 8,600 acres and, I think, about 4,000 people in that section.

That, in our opinion, is not a significant departure from the general principle enunciated by the government that we do not intend to enlarge Metropolitan Toronto by any significant amount. That is rather an insignificant thing—a kind of straightening of the boundaries—and I think the member for Downsview would agree that that is about what it constitutes.

He raises the question of the little strip on the north side of Metropolitan Toronto running, west I believe he said, from Yonge St. I don't know much about that particular area. I suppose in due course, if the government gets around to looking at some of these areas which are more readily serviced from within one region than from within another, it might take a look at it, but I have no knowledge at the moment of any anticipated alteration in the north boundary of Metro.

I think the member for Downsview also referred to section 8 of the bill, the section dealing with the Ukrainian-Canadian committee. I agree with the hon. member that this is a unique sort of thing; it might well be taken as some sort of precedent. It came about, as hon. members will recall Mr. Speaker, last fall when we introduced a similar sort of amendment to the Metro Act to authorize Metropolitan council to compensate the police who were involved in that investigation, for their legal expenses.

At that time the Ukrainian committee came to us asking that it be treated in a like manner. Of course, we recognized that that is inclined to create a sort of precedent but suggested to the committee that if it made a similar kind of approach to Metropolitan council itself and if Metro council, by resolution, requested us to make an amendment to the Act authorizing them to make such payments, we would take it under advisement. This is precisely what has happened. We have been requested by Metropolitan council to give them the authority to compensate in some fashion or other the Ukrainian-Canadian committee for those expenses.

Frankly, I think the government feels that we ought to take a look some day soon at the provisions of the Public Inquiries Act, as indicated by the hon. member for Downsview. There is no authority in that Act for a judge to indicate that costs ought to be allowed to participating parties. I think we should take a look at the Public Inquiries Act; that would be an appropriate place to do it, not here in this legislation. Obviously, we are doing it specifically for this group which requested it from Metro council and Metro council, in its wisdom, has felt that it was desirable to help the committee out in some fashion.

Mr. Speaker, I think that covers the various points raised by hon. members opposite. I think there are other sections in the bill which they have not touched on and I think we are all, therefore, in agreement that they should pass.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill 132.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, would the parliamentary assistant permit one question?

Mr. Speaker: Would you permit one question?

Mr. Meen: Yes, I may have missed one question from the hon. member.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, the assistant did not comment on the subsection which will allow the prohibition of literature on the mall. I'd like to know if he would agree to withdraw that section from the bill?

Mr. Meen: No, we can't agree to withdraw it, Mr. Speaker. I apologize; I had intended to touch on that.

That is basic authority in the Municipal Act. All we are seeking to do is to give Metropolitan Toronto, in the area of Yonge St. which is a Metropolitan street, the same authority to license hawking and distribution of literature and other things of that sort in the same way as the municipalities themselves may do so.

Now, if it is appropriate to withdraw it, it is not appropriate to withdraw it here. It would be appropriate to withdraw it from the Municipal Act and that is a different matter. Therefore, I certainly could not countenance removal of the provision from the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Amendment Act presently before the House.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall this bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed to.

THIRD READING

The following bill was given third reading upon motion.

Bill 132, An Act to amend the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act.

Clerk of the House: The fifth order, resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for second reading of Bill 128, An Act to provide for Planning and Development in Ontario.

ONTARIO PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

(continued)

Mr. Speaker: Had the minister (Mr. White) completed his remarks?

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Yes he had; and I had moved the adjournment of the debate, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: I recall. The hon. member for Downsview.

Mr. Singer: If I may pick up the remarks that I had just embarked upon the other evening. I was suggesting to you, Mr. Speaker, that there are many things in this bill we just believe that we cannot, in fact, support. What the government is doing in this bill, and in several other bills that the House leader announced on Friday are going to be called for second reading, is replacing the rule of law by the rule of nameless and faceless civil servants.

What the government is saying is that planning henceforth will be done—and it asks for power in such wide and sweeping terms that one has to be frightened—what the government is saying is that we, the government, are going to take upon ourselves the right to establish development and to control zoning in the Province of Ontario without anything more than a sort of ritual sun dance that might take place from time to time when objectors can come forward and express their opinions before a hearing officer who has no responsibility other than to record carefully what those objections are. He then submits a report to the minister, or to the body responsible, and then the decision which was put forward is either confirmed or rejected.

What really is happening, Mr. Speaker, is that Caesar is being asked to sit in judgement on Caesar. The plan appears to be a steal from the expropriation Acts, ours and the federal one; which sounded at first glance like a very good idea. The so-called hearings of necessity—and really that's what it is, that's how we referred to it in the Expropriations Act—have become nothing more than another time-wasting device which never, in fact, appears to change anything.

Perhaps I could draw a parallel, Mr. Speaker, to the hearings of necessity which received some substantial publicity in relation to the new airport at Pickering. The federal government appointed Mr. Swackhamer, a very able lawyer, to sit and listen to objections in relation to a decision that government had made about locating a new Toronto airport in the Pickering area. Mr. Swackhamer, pleasant man that he is and capable man that he is, listened very carefully, and the odd time asked a question to elaborate on the type of objections that were being put forward to him.

Great and elaborate briefs were presented. Prominent counsel were retained. John Robinette, for one, I think, made presentations running for several days. Many individuals who felt that they were aggrieved by this decision came and made very interesting

representations against the decision. Even such inexperienced people as myself, Mr. Speaker, went before Mr. Swackhamer and made a presentation on behalf of certain people whom were representing.

All that resulted in was a great large volume which I wrote for and I now have in my closet—it runs about that thick—where there is a summary of all of the representations that were made, and then a recommendation from Mr. Swackhamer to the government. Really, after all those days of hearing and after all those many thousands of dollars of expense, the decision went back to where it had started. It went back to the federal minister who had the responsibility of making the decision, and he was really not convinced at all by anything that Mr. Swackhamer had heard, or anything that Mr. Swackhamer had reported to him.

As I say, when we first came to this kind of an idea, when we discussed our own Expropriations Act, I was among those who thought there was some kind of merit in it; and I advocated it. But I did suggest—and I never could bring this government to accept it; and the federal government picked it up from our legislation—that if these hearings of necessity were going to in fact have any validity, they had to go to someone other than the minister who had made the original decision.

But that wasn't the way it worked. That isn't the way this Act is set up, nor is the next Act that we are going to discuss, perhaps later today, Bill 129. What do we get? When the government, or the bodies that are going to succeed it, have come to the conclusion that a particular plan of development is going to be established anywhere in Ontario—and I will come back to section 2 in a moment—then the government by order establishes this area and makes up its mind as to what kind of development is in fact going to take place.

If there are people who want to protest, the best they can do is eventually come before a hearing officer. It will help them little, in my opinion in any event. If they hire the best counsel available in Ontario, the best planners available to advise their counsel, they can make representations, I would suspect, until they are blue in the face to this hearing officer. He, in due course, will have the duty—and I am sure he will carry it out—of recording what they have said, putting it back to the people who made the original decision; and the likelihood of their changing their minds is very, very, very remote.

So what have we got, Mr. Speaker? We are now about to initiate a system of planning in the Province of Ontario whereby the minister may, by order, establish as a development planning area any area of land in Ontario defined in the order.

Now, the other night I was suggesting to the minister that it isn't that I don't trust him. It is that I don't trust his successor, whoever that might be. What this statute in fact allows is that the minister may come into any area in the province of Ontario—he may come in to Metropolitan Toronto and say: "End of your development plan. We have got a new one. This is it and we will replace whatever you have."

They can come into the city of Toronto, or the city of London, or Windsor, or what have you. Suddenly there is a new development plan designated by the minister and then a hearing procedure is set up.

The hearing procedure is, in fact, very interesting as well, Mr. Speaker. The hearing procedure does not involve any justification by the ministry or by the boards that will succeed them. It goes from the ministry to—there is a scheme in here—and without specifically spelling it out it goes down the line after a while.

There is no provision for the justification of the original planning. At no point does this Act envisage that the original plan of development will ever be argued for. There is no machinery in here that forces the minister or his later delegates to say this is a good plan "because": Because they need more factories over there, or need more single family residences over here, or this would be a good place to have a park, or what have you. There is no machinery set out in this statute whereby the ministry has to justify itself at a public hearing.

Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton): They could do it in the Legislature.

Mr. Singer: Well, they may have to do it in the Legislature; but the hon. member for Eglinton has been here long enough to recognize that when we are going to get into details of the particular plan of development, we would have to be here for many, many hours to take one of them. I don't know what is envisaged. Presumably we are going to go into the Haldimand-Norfolk area—let's try that one as a start—and deal with several thousand acres of land; several thousand acres of land with industrial designations and residential designations and park designations and road designations, and so on.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Townships with official plans already.

Mr. Singer: I just don't believe that we are going to be able to debate that, detail by detail in this Legislature, without exasperating the feelings of all of the members; probably being out of order, because there is no specific provision here that we will be able to debate any one of these things.

Surely, Mr. Speaker, to this point the member for Eglinton is correct, we can get up and say to the Treasurer (Mr. White): "Why did you do such-and-such terrible planning in Norfolk?" And he will say: "Well, because we thought it was right and we don't think it's terrible." And that's about the end of the debate, really.

Perhaps you can get at him in the question period, but there is no provision here that's going to say, why have you—as you will do presumably in Norfolk-Haldimand—why have you moved the road from here to over there; and why should the park be at the north instead of the south end? We are not going to be able to get into that kind of a discussion and there is not going to be that kind of justification that the people who make the planning decisions will have to put forward in order that those planning decisions are acceptable.

So really, Mr. Speaker, what we get to is that the decisions are going to be made by nameless and faceless civil servants. We will never really be able to point our finger at X—

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey Bruce): Right.

Mr. Singer: —and say: "He's the man who did it. Can we go and argue with him? Can we hear what his justification is?"

Mr. Sargent: That's the key.

Mr. Singer: The Treasurer is abandoning the controls that existed before, where there was an appeal in the way of a public hearing to the Municipal Board. When these matters were argued before the Municipal Board under the previous chairman—and I would imagine under this one; certainly that's the scheme that set up the Municipal Board—there had to be some justification for the planning proposals put forward by the applicant; and if the opponents didn't like it then their arguments could be heard. At least there was a body there that would listen in detail to this kind of an argument, weigh the pros and cons and come forward with a decision.

What this bill proposes, Mr. Speaker, is that these rights are being taken away. They

are being taken away in such broad general terms that they have to be frightening. The minister may by order establish a development planning area—any area of land in Ontario is defined in the order. Absolute power—no appeals; no argument; no justification of the merits.

As my colleague from Brant has said, if the government goes into the Norfolk-Haldimand area where official plans already exist, it can wipe those out with a stroke of its pen. The local people, the local planners, the local elected councils, have no other recourse than to go before a hearing officer and say: "This is terrible."

There is going to be nobody there; there is no machinery that I can read in this statute which indicates that those people who are responsible for bringing in the new plans have to come and say: "This is good because—." All they have to do is sit and listen.

I think that's wrong. I think that's terribly wrong, Mr. Speaker. I think what the government is now doing is taking unto itself absolute power insofar as land use and zoning is concerned, without any attention being paid to and without any rights being left with the local people in any way whatsoever.

It's for that reason, Mr. Speaker, that we have come to the conclusion that we cannot support this bill. We think this bill is a terrible invasion of the rights of the people in Ontario to have something to say about the use to which land they own or land with which they are concerned is going to be put.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): They are walking out on him now.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member for Ottawa Centre can see what his speech brings about when he begins.

Mr. Singer: I am not saying, Mr. Speaker, that eventual land use determination has to be in accordance with the rights of every individual. I would agree, Mr. Speaker, that the end criterion has to be the greater good for the greater number, but this surely has to be done in a democratic way. And when this government gives us a series of bills—such as this one, Bill 128, and 129 and 130—all of which carry through, sometimes in identical wording, this terrible invasion of individual rights, all of which take away from individuals and from elected municipal bodies the rights to ask for justification, the rights to properly challenge what's going to go on in a civil service atmosphere—going to go on in a place and be done by people we can't find, whom we can't identify, whose

reasoning we can never get at—then I say, Mr. Speaker, that the people of Ontario have got to rise in righteous anger and defeat this kind of a proposal.

I don't know what is going to happen here in the Legislature, and I'm sure our words in debate are not going to change this minister's mind.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh, I wouldn't say that.

Mr. Singer: I would hope they might. He's a very open-minded minister. Certainly he listens on occasion to the things we have put forward. I have yet to see—well, no, I won't say I have yet to see him; he did during the budget make a substantial about-face.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: "One of his finest hours," the St. Catharines Standard said

Mr. Singer: Maybe he'll do the same again here. But I would urge upon him second thoughts and third thoughts and fourth thoughts on the contents of these bills. I would urge upon him a realization of what really the government of Ontario is doing.

I don't believe that all the wisdom lies in the front benches of that government, no matter who is occupying them. Whether it is the present occupants for today or it will be us tomorrow, I don't think that all of the wisdom extant in Ontario will reside in the occupants of those benches.

I don't believe we should abandon systems of justification and should give the fiat to control land use absolutely to civil servants, and that is in fact what is being done.

You look, Mr. Speaker, for instance at section 6: "A development plan may contain," and it goes through six headings under subsection (a) and then it ends up with: "Such other matters as are, in the opinion of the minister, advisable." In case there was any doubt that the minister is going to be absolute they put in subclause (vii) of part (a) of section 6 so that if the first six criteria are not sufficient anything else can be put in that the minister deems advisable.

And then, the development plan may contain—and this goes into 6(d); again there's the general grandfather clause—"such policies as are, in the opinion of the minister, advisable for the implementation of the plan." It's a different kind of method of control.

By so doing, by putting in those two grandfather-type subclauses to which I've just referred, the ministry will have successfully removed any consideration of the contents of a plan, even from the courts—be-

cause in the criteria you lay out, as specific as the earlier ones might be, you've cut the ground away by putting in those two general clauses at the end of subsection (a) and subsection (d) of section 6.

So what you are saying confirms my earlier argument. What the government says is the minister can do no wrong insofar as land use is concerned and his word is final and that is the be-all and that is the end-all.

Mr. Speaker, in section 7 I've marked a number of subclauses there and also in section 8 and section 9. This is a debate in principle and I'm not going to deal with those at length. We'll deal with those if this bill has to go to committee.

I'm interested and can't refrain from commenting on subsection (3) of 9, which allows the minister not even to have this kind of a hearing before a hearing officer if he considers a frivolous application has been made. I suppose frivolity is a very subjective judgement and if in the mind of the minister something is frivolous, that apparently again is the be-all and the end-all.

The minister reserves unto himself all of the tests that people might want to be able to resort to insofar as challenging the wisdom of government. I recognize, Mr. Speaker, that the minister is going to suggest to us there is no better control than legislative control.

That's a point that I've sometimes made and it's a point that I don't disagree with, but I don't think legislative control means absolute dictatorship. That's what I'm suggesting this government is going to be able to do if it is given the authority to go ahead with the provisions of this bill.

Certainly legislative control is important, and certainly it is important, Mr. Speaker, that we are able to stand in our place from time to time and question the actions of the Treasurer of Ontario in any of his official governmental capacities, in relation to any of his actions. But I say to you, as I was suggesting to the member for Eglinton, that kind of a safeguard is not sufficient to be able to question what might happen reasonably soon in Haldimand-Norfolk.

Mr. Reilly: Where would the hon. member take it?

Mr. Singer: Well, I would think the government would take this back to the drawing board. I would think that it would begin to wonder. There should be no one who would wonder more than the hon. member for Eglinton on the taking away of an individual's

right. How many times have I heard him say: "We've got to protect the little man, the little businessman, the ordinary citizen who has no remedies"?

Wasn't his last speech in this House about businessmen, minority shareholders? We got into a bit of a row on that in the select committee this morning. I can understand the point made by the member for Eglinton. He believes that the small shareholder, the minority shareholder, should have more protection than other people believe.

He made the argument. His opinion and mine on that particular point were at variance, but that's the kind of point the hon. member for Eglinton should well be able to understand. I have listened to him over many years, and this is the point he continues to make.

I would hope, Mr. Speaker, that before this argument is over the hon. member for Eglinton will join with us in condemning the provisions of this bill. Certainly, the philosophies expressed in the bill are the antithesis of all the thinking the hon. member for Eglinton has expressed since he has come into this House.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): That's a commendation for the bill.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I could continue at some length along the same theme, picking out phrases from the statute and making additional arguments about the importance of the rule of law. I am not going to use all of my ammunition at this time. There are going to be two other bills which are the same in principle and I will use some other facts and figures which I have in relation to them.

Suffice it to say, for my contribution to this debate, Mr. Speaker, we find this bill abhorrent. We find this bill a complete derogation of the true ideas of democracy which we believed, up to this point in time, applied in the Province of Ontario. We don't believe that any ministry should be entitled to the powers which are asked for in this bill and we oppose it accordingly.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, I watch with interest in this House and I see young people from various schools around the province coming in to see how our legislative process works. For their benefit, as well as for members of this House, I think they might be interested in what is happening here today.

In 1946, this province had a Planning Act which governed municipal planning and which has governed it for a period of getting on for 30 years. The minister decided some time ago, in his wisdom, that more powers were needed as far as the provincial powers of planning were concerned and, therefore, he decided that he would introduce a new Act. This Act, therefore, is the most fundamental reform of planning in the province in something like a quarter of a century.

The young people who have come here probably were told by their civics teacher or one of their other teachers about the importance of Parliament and about the way in which a Legislature soberly deliberates about policy, gives it careful consideration, ventilates the various objections and opinions which various people have and has the opportunity for consulting with individuals and interest groups within the society that is governed by that particular Legislature.

However, in this particular case, the legislation, which represents a pretty fundamental change, was introduced to this House one week ago today. It was published in the press for those who were interested less than a week ago today. Debate on it began in this Legislature only two days after the bill had been published and information about it was generally available to the people of the Province of Ontario.

This suggests, Mr. Speaker, that the minister, as well as his government, pretty seriously misunderstand the way in which the parliamentary process ought to work. That certainly is not the way in which my friends up in the gallery were taught that this place works. Neither the minister nor his government understands the way in which the process of planning in this province, or in any democratic province, ought to work. They misunderstand it completely and that, Mr. Speaker, is why we feel we cannot support the bill, and in fact must oppose it.

The minister has substituted manipulation for genuine consultation. He has disguised a centralized process of preparation of plans by cloaking it in certain machinery which is designed to fool and dupe the public. Essentially what he is proposing in this particular bill is no different from what the government has right now. The bill, Mr. Speaker, is a sham. The minister is a prestidigitator, he is a sorcerer who is trying to fool the people and trying to make them believe that they will be consulted and will be involved. It is—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Lawlor: It's not quite the same as a prevaricator, but it comes pretty close.

Mr. Cassidy: That's true, yes. It is something the government has done on a number of occasions and I shall have some examples during the course of the speech.

But I think that the thing to look at first is what the minister himself has had to say, then measure up the words that he has given to groups—such as the trilevel conference in Peterborough the other week; the Community Planning Association of Ontario, where I believe he was this morning; and to this Legislature in that pathetic eight-minute introduction of this bill which we had on Thursday evening.

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): On a point of order!

I would have been glad to speak longer if all of the opposition members the other night hadn't been heckling continuously to the extent that I think not a single word I said was heard. I will have more to say at the end of this debate, and by the time I'm finished I have no doubt the hon. member will have heard enough.

Mr. Lawlor: I heard a great deal.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, why is it that neither in this House or outside the House the minister has yet to say exactly how he intends to apply this Act? Whether in fact he intends to use every power available under this Act in order to supersede municipal planning and zoning right through the province; or whether in fact the Act is simply something that he has put into the hopper in order to implement the government's presumed commitment to land use planning of the Throne Speech and whether he in fact will not use it at all or to any significant extent.

Let's just look at some of the comments of the minister in his speech; and I did hear every word as a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, virtually every word—I certainly read every word the minister had in that rather lame introduction of his bill. Surely the minister can give us more than that; more than eight minutes. He said:

I cannot imagine a minister now or later abusing these powers because of the offsetting restraint of the municipalities involved.

The facts of the bill, Mr. Speaker, are that the offsetting powers of the municipalities are severely limited and in many cases may

not apply at all; as we shall see in a few minutes. The minister also said:

The government had concluded that in certain circumstances where compelling reasons exist, the province itself must take a broader general approach to planning and development in a way that present legislation does not permit.

At no time has he spelled out what those certain circumstances may be. At no time has he spelled out what are the compelling reasons that would come in, in order to convince him or the government to introduce portions of this law. At no time has he spelled out an overall rationale—which I will spell out as far as that part is concerned—an overall rationale for bringing in an Act like this.

That is one of the reasons why we are so uneasy about the government's intentions. We are entitled to know just what those compelling reasons are. We are entitled to get them before the second reading debate, Mr. Speaker, and not at the very end when the minister feels that he has heard enough from this side and then decide to give us the goods and tell us what we should have been debating during the course of the second reading. What are the guidelines, in other words.

The minister, in his introduction, rejected guidelines. He said, "We can't do them." He said, "We can't lay down in the bill things like setbacks and lot sizes and things like that."

Well, of course not, and nobody expects him to. Those were not the guidelines that anybody expected the minister to lay down when he was introducing this legislation.

What we were concerned about particularly was the process by which these provincial planning powers would be used. And it is that process, Mr. Speaker, which has got us most seriously concerned in the course of the bill.

In the background paper the minister released at Peterborough, he made a number of comments which we found interesting. Among other things, he referred to regional planning as a policy strategy embodying social, economic and cultural as well as physical plan elements. Those words are reflected in this particular Act, but if this Act is to be the definitive instrument for regional planning in Ontario, we have yet to hear that from the minister.

We are told only that it will be used in the parkway belt west of Metro. We have been told a number of areas where it will not be used and we have had no more in-

formation from the minister on which to work.

The minister states that the planning exercises which are under way as part of his regional plan in eastern and southwestern Ontario will result in a set of broad policies designed with the needs and wishes of the people concerned in mind. Yet if this Act is the means by which those policies are to be prepared, there is no means by which the needs and the wishes of the people concerned can be injected into the provincial plans. There is certainly no guarantee that their needs and wishes will be injected.

The minister stated that he intended that the North Pickering community would be oriented to the needs, desires, and aspirations of people. Look at the words, Mr. Speaker, "the needs, desires and aspirations of the people." But when the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development (Mr. Lawrence) was asked why North Pickering or Cedarwood would not be covered under the Ontario Planning and Development Act, he said it would be because the land will be publicly owned.

Surely there will still be people who are living on that land; surely those people are also going to have needs, aspirations and desires and surely they, too, should be guaranteed some kind of input, even the inadequate kind of hearing process which is here under this particular bill.

The minister said in his background paper that provincial planning will be a clear, open, public process. As far as the bill went that he then proceeded to introduce, Mr. Speaker, the minister's words were hypocrisy. They simply were not true. There was no guarantee of a clear, open or public process in this particular bill. In fact it can continue to be, just as covert a process as has existed before, although it may be accompanied by the occasional efforts to bring the public in to the point where they believe that they were consulted as the government goes ahead with its particular intention.

Mr. Speaker, the government has been told again and again and again that the people of the province want to be involved in the planning process. They want to be involved in a very meaningful way. This has come not from radical academic intellectuals and from citizen activists and people like that. This has come from some fairly august and authoritative sources. The Committee on Government Productivity, for example, a committee whose advice the government has been very anxious and eager to heed on many occasions, stated in report No. 8 that:

In the preparation of each regional or urban plan, a dialogue between the government and the public must take place. The development of a plan is progressive, being based upon the views of people living in the area, but taking into account also their responses to proposals developed to reflect vital issues. Throughout the dialogue, the government must maintain a reasonably open mind on the degree of development in a region and the direction it should take.

That's the Committee on Government Productivity.

The Ontario Economic Council, also made up of government appointees and also a prestigious and hardly radical body, had equally a very strong advocacy of involvement of citizens in the planning process. The government didn't even see fit to wait until the council, which it funds to the tune of several hundred thousand dollars a year, could publish its report on planning before coming ahead with the Planning and Development Act.

In a review which was published in the Ontario Planning newsletter, they state very clearly that citizen involvement in planning decisions is strongly advocated, and that it should not simply be in the form of opposition to a plan which is already proposed, which is the form that citizen involvement has taken in the past. We should not be, they say, in the position where irate citizens are storming the doors of the town hall, the city hall, or for that matter the Legislature. Citizens ought to be in at the beginning. They have to be involved in the process. They should not simply be let in at the end in order to have to argue and fight every inch of the way against proposals which they find unpalatable because they have not been involved.

Perhaps a less august body, but one that certainly stemmed from this Legislature and contained a majority of government members, was the select committee on the Ontario Municipal Board. If the minister has examined that, he will know that the entire thrust of the report was to decentralize decision-making; to get away from the need for a provincial body, in this case the Ontario Municipal Board, to be involved in local or regional planning decisions. This was to ensure that every citizen had the right to be involved, had the right to be notified, had the right to have his say during the course of planning proposals rather than after those planning proposals had been ratified by local council and were just simply one or two by-law readings away from ratification and await-

ing the approval of the Ontario Municipal Board.

There are principles now in Ontario law as a result of the Brampton decision—our legal friends would know more about that than I—which basically require that during the course of hearings on a planning application at the local level citizens have the right to be notified.

If that hasn't taken place, if citizens have been excluded from the process until the council come out of its in-camera meeting to ratify a bylaw at a quarter to midnight on a dark Saturday evening, if citizens are excluded until that point, the bylaw will not stand up in the courts because the principles of natural justice have not been followed. That's what the courts are saying. But the minister, alas, doesn't understand what's been happening: he's taken an entirely different route.

Our fundamental objections are chiefly directed to the first part of the bill because that is where the minister talks about the planning process as he understands it. However, that is not the way the people who have been advising him, and this Legislature, understand it. That is not the way current thought on planning understands it. That is not the way we understand it. And we do not think that the people of Ontario will accept the arbitrary kind of preparation of plans that the minister proposes.

If you look at the planning process, Mr. Speaker, you start out by deciding what kind of goals you want to have. If it's a regional plan then what kind of goals do you have for your region? Are they industrial goals, population goals, style of life goals, environmental goals, recreational goals, transportation goals? There are a number of goals.

And these things are not to be drawn up only by the technocrats, the bureaucrats and the planners. Right there, at the very first step in the planning process, the public has got the equipment to be involved. It knows the kind of society, the kind of area, the kind of region that it wants. There should, and can be, interplay among various members of the public and between the public and the planners in the process of full setting. But that is not provided for in this Act.

Next, the planners come in. They complete a survey of resources. They decide what's there and what are the potentials of the area. That's something that the planners do best and it's rather more difficult for citizens to do. But once you've decided what you have right now, you've got to make

some forecast about what you're going to have. Those forecasts, as anybody who has been in the planning game knows, are very impressionistic and are in an area where the general public has got a great deal to contribute.

I've only to recall the Spadina Expressway decision and the plethora of forecasting that went on there, about what would happen to the city depending on certain assumptions about the way in which the city developed. If it was to be an automobile-oriented city, then possibly the expressway was needed. But the citizen opposition, the people who came in and weighed heavily for reconsideration, first on the local level then on the OMB and then ultimately on the government, were saying: "Those forecasts are wrong. Our goals for the city are different. Those goals affect our forecast. We do not need that expressway. We should be creating a different kind of city."

Therefore in the process of forecasting the government is also making decisions about what kind of society, or what kind of region it wants to have. Therefore, it is perfectly legitimate, at that stage, for the public to be involved.

Once you have some ideas of your goals and the kinds of resources you're going to have to work with, then it's a matter of working out the various strategies on how to do it. But there are various means of doing it. And there are alternatives, as the minister has been at pains to point out, in some of these rather lyrical speeches he's been delivering up and down the province; there are alternatives. The public is certainly able and ought to be there in order to help decide about those alternatives; in order to register its opinion, in order to indicate to the provincial government how the people of a particular region feel about the various alternatives they have helped to define for their regions, and which one they particularly prefer.

But that process of defining the alternatives and then choosing between them is also not open to the public in the process which the minister has laid out in this particular bill. The choice between those alternatives is not open to the public in this particular bill. The only thing that is open to groups of citizens, municipalities and other interested parties, is in the ratification process which is that which is laid down in the process of hearings and in the travel of the bill of the proposed plan from the planners up

to the minister and up, eventually, to the cabinet.

But where is the interaction which the COGP talked about? Where is the interaction where you have planners making proposals, citizens having a look at them and chewing them up? You have a kind of a dialectic process that ought to occur in planning and, in fact, one of the ministers said that this was a Marxist bill. It certainly isn't. Maybe it ought to be. Maybe, in fact, the minister ought to understand the nature of the dialectic which does occur within planning when you have it open to citizens and when they are involved—not at the very end, but from the very beginning; and that's the way it ought to be.

If you look at what the minister has, in fact, done, you see that he has simply obviated any significant local involvement. He said that he may establish one or more advisory committees in the development planning area which has been defined by the ministry. He doesn't have to, but he may.

There was no indication who would serve on these advisory committees, whether they would all be Tory bagmen or only half of them, whether they might possibly represent a range of interests within the community. There are absolutely no indications whether that power will be used, how it will be used, what equipment the advisory committee may have, what access to resources the advisory committee will have, whether its advice will be heeded, either by the planners, by the minister, by the government, or by anybody else.

The bill also says that the minister shall ensure that the council of each municipality within a development planning area is consulted. And that's the basis, as far as I can see, for his saying that municipal involvement is guaranteed in the bill. Because the bill says that each municipality shall be consulted, or he will ensure that they are consulted.

But it does not say how; it does not say when; it does not say to what intensity, what extent; it does not say whether they should be consulted as to all features of the plan, or none. It does not say whether they will be consulted.

In fact, if you read the words of the bill, Mr. Speaker, it says they'll be consulted only as to the proposed contents of the plan. And the proposed contents of the plan to me look very similar to the proposed plan which is referred to later, and which is what you get when you have

finished all of your planning, you've finished choosing between your alternatives and you've finally got something that you want to stick to.

It looks to us as though that's the area and the only place at which the municipalities are going to be involved. We don't think that's good enough. There is no meaningful involvement guaranteed for municipalities, just as there is no meaningful involvement guaranteed for these advisory committees. As for the citizens and interest groups and other people in the community, well you may as well forget it! The minister doesn't even understand that they have a stake in their region and that they ought to have the right to be involved, rather than being left out as they have been right here.

Then we come to what I call the ratification process. That's where the minister has a proposed plan.

A proposed plan, I would assume, is something like this here, the parkway belt west, or perhaps like the Haldimand-Norfolk plan that we received the other day. Its characteristics are that it is generally prepared in camera; conceived by bureaucrats somewhere in the recesses of Queen's Park; achieved without consultation; often unsubstantiated by any factual analysis that can be found. Its characteristics are also that the people responsible for it are seldom able to answer for it, often have no answers at all about its contents, in some cases may have read nothing about it at all, but nevertheless feel they ought to back their people. That is the proposed plan as we are getting to be acquainted with it here in this Legislature.

Anyway, that proposed plan will be sent out to the municipalities and to a regional advisory committee if one had been appointed, and the public will be told by newspaper that should they feel interested the ministry would deign to let them have a copy in order that they can make their comments. Then there will be a hearing officer and the hearing officer will listen and the hearing officer will then make his recommendation and the proposed plan will go up to the minister.

It is very significant, Mr. Speaker, that it is the proposed plan that goes up to the minister, that regardless of any objections which are lodged by municipalities, by citizens, or by the advisory committee, there is no way in which the proposed plan can be ditched, turned around, turned back to the community because it has been made very evident that it was a lousy plan. The proposed plan, intact and virginal, goes up to the minister and the minister is then expected

to consider the recommendations of the hearing officer before going forward with the proposed plan to the cabinet.

Now even at that stage, Mr. Speaker, there is still no possibility of amendment of the proposed plan. This damn thing is unshakable. It is immutable. It won't be changed until it gets to cabinet, and we are asked to accept that during the ratification process, a minister who is so busy that he hardly knows what to say until a speech is put in front of him, a minister who at best can spend only two or three hours on one of the results of these hearings of a development plan, will somehow be able to make an independent judgement on the basis of the hearing officer's recommendations, will somehow have the expertise and the time to make modifications to the plan and will then be able to defend what he has done and take it up before the cabinet.

It simply is not an acceptable procedure the way it is going right now. When it goes to the cabinet is there any provision for an appeal? No. Once the cabinet has decided that it will accept the proposed plan, or accept the proposed plan with some modifications, and makes it provincial policy, is there any way in which one can get a review? The answer is no. Is there any way that the process is open enough that citizens or municipalities can even get political leverage on the plan and use that kind of pressure in order to get changes they consider desirable? The answer is no.

Is there any feedback about what the minister is thinking when he reads the hearing officer's report? Is there any feedback back to the citizens, back to the area affected? The answer is no. Are there any guidelines as to how the cabinet or the minister will deal with these things? The answer is no.

It is a very negative kind of thing, Mr. Speaker. It is a very closed kind of process. It is a very secretive kind of process, and that is not the way we believe the planning ought to be carried out in the province.

Members of the opposition party have mentioned that these are Draconian powers. Of course they are Draconian powers. What worries us in particular is that we don't think the minister even knows what he is going to do with them, or if he knows he certainly has not come clean with this Legislature to tell us what he is going to do with them. He misunderstands consultation and he misunderstands the way in which provincial policy has been formed, and about the only place where we might conceivably find com-

mon ground with him is that ultimately there has to be some responsibility of a government to make policy on a regional and provincial basis.

It so happens—and this is about the only point where I will agree with the minister—that we accept that that responsibility does rest with the government. However, everything that leads up to that point in this bill, Mr. Speaker, is wrong. It is wrongly conceived, wrongly understood, and it is for that reason that we severely question the kinds of power which he is assuming unto himself.

We have some good reasons, Mr. Speaker, for questioning the way in which the government is going to proceed. We certainly see no signs that they are going to turn over a new leaf and that they are suddenly going to be angels, angels of consultation, people who will listen in the way that was promised back in the last provincial election. There is no sign of it, and there is every sign that the government will continue to work in an arbitrary fashion which fails to recognize the needs, the desire and the right of people to get involved with planning at the local and regional level. I mentioned Cedarwood. Because of public ownership, for some reason, the government is not going to set up any complicated machinery there and is not even going to use the limited powers that exist in this particular Act.

In eastern Ontario when the now Ministry of Industry and Tourism introduced the eastern Ontario plan, as it was called, the minister was almost laughed out of the room by the municipal representatives who had been invited to come and see something substantive. In fact, they were furious with him because of the insubstantiality of what he had come forward with.

They were particularly frustrated because of the fact that for about four years people in eastern Ontario had been awaiting the pleasure of Queen's Park.

Queen's Park had arrogated the planning process from eastern Ontario. It had taken it over from the Eastern Ontario Development Council. It had put it into a room up here in the neighbourhood of the Legislature and then it had put it on the shelf because other priorities were given precedence.

Eventually, Queen's Park came back with a booklet that represented the beginnings of the planning for eastern Ontario, something that could have been done in the course of two or three months plus a month for the pretty graphics. That was all. Yet the people

in eastern Ontario who were summoned from as far as 80 or 100 miles to come to see the minister do his thing, found that there was nothing there and that all that they were really being told was that three years of their time had been wasted.

In northwestern Ontario, the minister says there has been full consultation. The answer that I have had from people who have been involved in that area and who know about the progress of the northwestern plan is that that is sheer bunkum and that there has not been any significant kind of local consultation or local involvement in the plan for northwestern Ontario.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Pecksniffian cant!

Mr. Cassidy: The minister's predecessor just under a year ago, or just over a year ago, disbanded the regional development councils. They certainly were performing a role as advisory committees, or whatever you may call them, representing local views on regional planning in the 10 economic regions of the province. They introduced the bill today, but they disbanded them, pulled the rug out from under their feet, and took away their funds, effective in September or October of last year.

They are now five months behind in the proposal by one of the minister's many predecessors, to set up advisory committees of the municipalities and to set up advisory committees of the business, academic, labour and commercial sector which will advise on regional development plans within the new regions. At the provincial-municipal liaison committee, the reason for the delay is very clear. It is that the province is unwilling to take any meaningful steps toward aligning its ministries on a regional basis in order to conform with the regional planning which is now said to be under way with the Treasury and Ministry of Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs.

When the government introduced its intermediate rapid transit plans, it simply laid over the maps of Hamilton, Toronto and Ottawa its conception of where the new routes for rapid transit should go without so much as a word of consultation with any of the local governments that were involved. And in Haldimand-Norfolk it is much the same kind of story and it's much the same kind of story with the regional school boards.

In Peel-Halton, it is much the same kind of story. The Peel county council pleaded and begged for more information and they pleaded

for time in order to develop new concepts of regional government. Their requests were overruled by the government which took a panicky, hurried and very slim majority decision of the Peel county council to be the definitive and last word as to what the people in that area wanted. It is now proposing to implement it into law. That's the way they worked in Peel-Halton.

We have seen that happen in regional government. I will tell the House some more about that when the bill comes forward.

Mr. R. D. Kennedy (Peel South): I will tell the member something about it too.

Mr. Cassidy: It certainly is true.

Mr. Lewis: The member for Peel South is going to have to.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right, yes. I would like to see how Peel county council wasn't overruled. It was an 11-to-10 vote and five municipalities of the 10 opposed the proposal which is currently before this Legislature.

That's a measure of the kind of consultation and attempt to conform to local wishes which is so characteristic of this particular government. In regional government proposals right through the province, Mr. Speaker, we have seen this again and again and again. The government makes a pretence of consultation, eventually decides what it wants to do and goes steaming ahead regardless of the feelings and wishes of the local people.

We have had an example in Ottawa-Carleton, and I don't know what the member would think of this. In Ottawa-Carleton, after two years of muttering vaguely of the need for amalgamation of municipalities, the parliamentary secretary came to Ottawa on May 7, I believe. He told the assembled mayors and reeves that he wanted them to come up with a plan for amalgamation in 53 days, by the end of June. If the government didn't like their plan for amalgamation, the province would impose its own. If they didn't come up with a plan for amalgamation, the province would impose its own. It's a sort of heads the province wins, and tails the municipalities lose, kind of proposition; which again is so characteristic of the way in which the province has worked.

The government simply misunderstands the meaning of consultation; it has shown it again and again. And yet it is that process of consultation the Conservative idea and the Conservative process of planning which are

embodied in this bill. That is why we cannot support the principle of this bill, Mr. Speaker.

Let me give members another example.

Mr. D. R. Irvine (Grenville-Dundas): The member doesn't support it because he doesn't understand it; that is why.

Mr. Cassidy: I sure do, but I would understand more about it if the minister had, in fact, bothered to tell his own backbenchers, this House or the public of Ontario what it all means.

I am working from the wording of the bill and the wording of the bill suggests that he is simply intending to continue a process of planning which the government has been doing badly and with a lack of consultation for the last five or 10 years. If he intended something else, if he is putting on a new cloak, he should have told us and he should have brought forward some evidence to convince us; and that he has not done.

Mr. Speaker, this is the plan for the parkway belt west. It was created by a task force which was begun in 1970, as the report itself tells us. Now, some time before 1970 there had been discussion in a very general way about the need for the parkway belt; I will have some more to say about that when we get to that particular debate. The Central Ontario Development Council had come forward with some proposals; the 1970 report on the Toronto-centred region plan had also talked in general terms about the parkway belt.

As the Speaker is aware, or may be aware, there has been no consultation about the Toronto-centred region plan. There has been no attempt even to sound out and test out these proposals on the public who are affected by them. The plan is simply laid on the table; as the government has said it is adopted as provincial policy.

It has been on the table; occasionally it gets adapted from time to time in order to please this particular developer or in order to bring in this particular new airport and new city and that kind of thing. In other words, the chief influences on it have been the distortions which have been introduced by the provincial government itself, certainly not with consultation and involvement on the local level.

We are told that the parkway belt is the one area of the province to which this new Planning and Development Act is going to apply. It's very clear when one looks at this report just what all that consultation

and public involvement—the open, clear public process that the minister talks about—is really going to mean.

On the map at the back of the book there is very clearly laid out where the parkway belt is going to go. We have here a proposed plan and there is nothing in any public consultation that goes from here on, Mr. Speaker, I would contend to you, which will change one dot or one iota of the basic outlines of this proposed plan.

Nothing at all will change it. The public will be brought in. They will be manipulated. They will be asked to believe that, by talking about the zoning or about the width of the expressway corridors or about the buffers which may be put up when expressways and hydro lines pass through recreational areas, they are being meaningfully involved.

But the basic concepts of the parkway belt, which is the first plan under this new Act, are already set. The minister may as well call hearings right now, get the darn thing through and have it out and passed within three or four months, because then at least municipalities which are affected could come forward and seek amendments.

There is no meaningful consultation left, as far as I can see; no opportunity for meaningful consultation left with the plan as it stands at this time. Yet that's what's going to happen again and again. The minister will set out a planning area. The planners will go to work. They will bring down a document like this and then people will be asked to believe that they are being consulted as they go before a hearing officer in order to express their views.

What do these hearing officers do? There were some questions about that today, and this is another concrete example about the hearing process. This is something new to Ontario; it's been introduced only in the last two or three years and only, so far, in relation to expressways. It's well established in British practice; it has public trust there. But it's very difficult for us to have public trust in this government because of the way in which they have manipulated planning and consultation in the past and because of the way in which they are manipulating the hearing process as they have used it up to now.

The introduction to the leaflet prepared by Earl Berger and Associates for the hearing, which was conducted by Mr. Earl Berger I understand, states that the hearings are "to ensure that the opinions and

feelings of local groups and individuals regarding the proposed continuation of the Brantford Expressway are conveyed to the decision-makers in an unbiased, concise and clear manner."

Well, it would seem to me that if the person holding the hearings is to convey the opinions of people to the decision-makers, which I presume means the cabinet, in an unbiased manner, it is at least incumbent upon him to convey some background to the public, if he is to do that at all, also in an unbiased manner, and that is certainly not the case in this particular document.

If the document is biased, as it is, then it is simply an engineering of public consent by a man experienced in public relations and nothing more. It should be recognized as that and the government, when it moves in with hearings, should state clearly: "We are holding hearings in order to persuade you that—" and then underneath the government can put in the particular proposition that the government is trying to advance at that particular time: "Expressways are good for you;" "gravel pits belong in the Escarpment." There are all sorts of things that the government ought to allow: "That speculation should continue in the areas outside of Toronto." These are a number of things that the province seems to believe in.

In page five of this particular document, Mr. Speaker—this was an unbiased report on the planning that preceded the Brantford Expressway—when it comes to "Environmental Considerations," which is something citizens are obviously concerned with, Mr. Berger tells the citizens who are about to talk to Mr. Berger: "Every attempt was made to adjust the final alignment to avoid the need to acquire sound buildings and to use those land areas identified for redevelopment in the Brantford urban renewal study." If anybody has looked at aerial photographs of that expressway, you will know that 234 buildings are to be removed. Most of them are sound housing. Some of them are housing in the \$30,000 category, which the minister would recognize as meaning housing in the \$50,000 to \$60,000 category if it was located here in Toronto.

This report also seeks to allay people's fears that expressways reduce assessment because they sterilize land. It says there is no real loss. There may be a short-term loss, but: "Other studies of housing, business or industrial displacement provide convincing

evidence that all uses tend to relocate within the general area."

One of the experiences of expressways is that among other things, certain types of industries simply never relocate at all. They are driven out of business because they depended on low-rent locations and on certain other factors that allowed them to stay in business and create jobs; and those factors end when the expressway comes through.

Then finally, this marvellous phrase, that the "findings of the transportation study," according to Earl Berger, "confirm the general consensus of previous studies — an expressway is necessary." Well, if that is the case, then there was no need for those hearings at all, because Mr. Berger has already told himself what to think. If that is the way the hearings are going to be carried out across the province, there is no need to hold them at all.

The hearing officer will come down and waltz into town and say: "Look, I have got this summary that has been prepared by the ministry to show you that every aspect of this plan is vitally necessary. There is really no need to change it all. Don't try to convince me with the facts. Don't try to tell me how you feel. I am not interested. I have made my decision. You'll find it if you read between the lines of the thing I am handing out, so why don't you go home and let's go and have a drink down at the local pub."

Very much the same kind of thing happened when Mr. Berger was involved in the hearings in London as well. It was also an attempt to manipulate the public. As it turned out the public came armed with questions. They wanted to question the ministry officials whom they had had no chance to question before.

But when they asked them about environmental studies of the area, which had been done a year or more before, the ministry experts said they were unaware of them. When they asked the officials why the expressway could not be relocated north of the city rather than to the south—I guess it's south of the city rather than to the north—again there were no answers available from the experts.

The experts had not come prepared to participate in a dialogue so one didn't take place. But the citizens were frustrated because they had had no other opportunity to talk to the planners, to talk to the people who were making the proposals and to find out why these proposals were necessary.

"The affected citizens are angry and they have every right to be." That's a comment by Paul Saloway, who is a respected reporter with the London Free Press. The legitimate questions have received few if any satisfactory answers. That was the conclusion of the hearings as conducted by this government on the London Expressway. And yet in the way this Act is worked out the citizenry will receive few if any adequate answers as far as proposed plans under the new Act are concerned.

There is no guarantee of it at all. There is no way in which they can get it. You know, Mr. Speaker, the minister has an attitude toward the provision of information which reflects the whole approach of his government. Whether it's airplanes or planning or anything else, there is a feeling that the public really shouldn't know, a feeling that the opposition parties shouldn't really know, and a feeling that municipalities shouldn't know.

For example, when people come to the minister asking for financial implications of any of his regional government plans the answer has invariably been either "we don't know" or else "we will get the answer to you" when it is too late to have any influence on the particular piece of business that is before them. That certainly would have happened in the case of regional government east of Metro.

There is no guarantee that the advisory committees can get information here. There is no guarantee that municipalities can get information. There is no guarantee that they will have the resources to be involved in these regional planning studies. No guarantee at all. When it comes to the hearings there is no guarantee that citizens can get to alternative strategies prepared by the planners.

There is also no guarantee that they can see how the alternatives were defined and how the choice was made between them, no guarantee at all. These people are simply shut out. The minister is expecting, as his government so often expects, that the public will confront the government in a kind of David and Goliath situation. Only, as far as this government is concerned, it always wants David to lose and it does everything it can to make sure that David loses. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Lawlor: It takes the slingshot away.

Mr. Cassidy: It takes the slingshot away, that's right!

The ministry has got a panoply of experts paid \$20,000 and \$25,000 and \$30,000 a year

to carry out its work for it. And it is hiring these experts at a great pace right now. An information officer is required to foster effective communication between the North Pickering project and the public and to assist in a public participation programme—

Mr. Lewis: Those boys opposite have gone wild on information officers.

Mr. Cassidy: —for \$15,500 the ministry—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: —is hiring a manipulator to go in and talk to the public in North Pickering and to ensure that any public which is there will be subject to his particular wishes.

Now there has been certainly no guarantee that the public will have a planner, an information officer, an animator or any other kind of resource person with whom it can confront the ministry.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Cassidy: The ministry's information officer will be backed by a whole team who will be working on the North Pickering project. The public, if it is lucky, may be able to get a bit of free legal and planning advice, but nothing else.

How about this one!

Regional Planning Managers: \$17,700 to \$22,300 for the regional planning programme to translate provincial economic and social policies into a set of plans and programmes tailored to meet the needs of each of the five planning regions in Ontario in such a way that each region can achieve its full potential. Social, economic, cultural and physical elements are included in each regional plan.

Well there is certainly no mention there, that I can see, of the need for public involvement. There is certainly no indication that whoever is hired ought to have any ability or any experience in relating to the public.

Look at the qualifications: An honours degree, specialization in economics or geography or planning or political science or a social science; extensive experience in socio-economic research, analysis and planning; ability to prepare highly technical and complex reports with which to bamboozle the public; demonstrated technical and administrative ability.

But at no point is there any requirement that these regional planning managers—and look at the term, “managers”; as though this

was General Motors going out to plan some industrial suburb outside Los Angeles—that these managers have any demonstrable ability to relate to the public, any sensitivity, any idea in fact that there is a public responsibility that the public should and must be involved. Oh no, that is not the way in which the government is concerned.

Oh, here is another one:

Official plans analyst who will promote the ecological approach to urban planning, co-ordinate the ministry specification of the official planning process in municipalities and review completed plans.

Well, this one job does carry the responsibility to “develop and maintain co-operative relationships with other officials and organizations.” At least, in other words, he should be able to get along with his fellow staff people within the ministry, and maybe the other organizations and good citizens groups. I don't know; but what is significant is that the only person on this list of job requirements who has got to relate to any other individual, even within the ministry, is the lowest paid of the three jobs—and he is only to get \$12,700.

Mr. Speaker: Order please! I have a strong suspicion the hon. member is straying considerably from the principle of this bill.

Mr. Cassidy: No, I don't think so, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: I can't see anything remotely connected with it and perhaps the hon. member would speak to the bill? I have permitted him to continue for some considerable time—

Mr. Cassidy: I quite appreciate that.

Mr. Speaker: —with that very same suspicion and I would ask him please to speak to the bill now.

Mr. Cassidy: The point I was making, Mr. Speaker, is that this bill ought to guarantee the right of access to information to the citizens and to municipalities and it does not, and that is yet another failure—

Mr. Speaker: Well, the hon. member realizes, and it has been pointed out to the hon. members of the House, that you may not speak to matters that are not in the bill.

Mr. Cassidy: I realize that, yes, but I am saying that that is another defect in the planning process as it is laid out—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member is being repetitious.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay. You know, Mr. Speaker, the country cousins of the Conservative backbenchers really expressed their view about planning the other week in the private bills committee. The city of Toronto—

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): Country cousins?

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, country cousins — and there are one or two in the House right now. There was a request from the city of Toronto for power to delay demolitions for a period of time in order that constructive planning could go forward in particularly designated areas of the city of Toronto.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member's party has a notice of motion on that; why doesn't the member debate that when the bill is called?

Mr. Cassidy: That was refused by the backbenchers of the Conservative Party. It was also refused by members of the Liberal Party who were there. That is the real attitude of both those parties toward planning, Mr. Speaker. They really wish it didn't have to exist at all; they wish they could do away with it; they wish that somehow a dream-like, laissez-faire society could continue to exist. And that is one of the reasons, Mr. Speaker, why the Conservative government does such a bad job when it comes to planning.

Let's face it, already there are enormous restrictions on the use of land within the province of Ontario through the zoning powers and through such devices as ministerial orders, and other things like that.

The government's own supporters don't accept that; the government's technocrats say it must be done. The minister comes forward with a bill, but he doesn't really know what to do with it—and that is why we get into the kind of mishmash that we have right now.

The minister says that he learned something from our socialist friends out in BC when he brought forward this particular bill. The fact is that he didn't learn anything at all. The fact is he has brought forward a bill which is far inferior to the bill which exists out in British Columbia. In fact, the bill violates a number of the principles which are respected in the BC land bill, which was passed just the other day.

The BC land bill gives a land commission power to zone—

Mr. Speaker: I would ask the hon. member to return only to the principle of the bill.

Mr. Cassidy: I am talking about the ideology behind the bill, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: He is straying too far from the principle as enumerated in this bill.

Mr. Cassidy: Not at all, Mr. Speaker. This Ontario bill effectively establishes the same powers of broad zoning that exist under the BC bill, Mr. Speaker, but this Ontario bill gives no power of appeal that exists under the BC bill.

This Ontario bill permits expropriation by the minister or by the cabinet for almost any purpose whatsoever. Those powers do not exist in the BC bill, which the minister is so prone to criticize.

The minister says he has learned from this side or from our NDP friends out in British Columbia, and the answer is that that is hogwash, if in fact, he intended to bring in a bill which he considered would be more moderate or more safe, or something like that, than the BC bill. We happen to be very happy with the bill out there. We are rather unhappy about this one, because we are unhappy about the people who are going to be administering it.

Let me tell you some of the specific reasons, or some of the specific objectionable features, Mr. Speaker, which are sufficiently gross as to be points of principle rather than points of detail in the bill.

One of them is the fact that this bill provides that not only may the government expropriate land as well as acquiring it for purposes of the development planning under this Act, but that it may also sell that land as well as lease it or dispose of it by other means. And we are opposed to the principle that the government should use powers of expropriation and then should go ahead and sell to its friends in the development industry for the purposes they see fit, in order to serve private profit instead of worrying about the public purposes which should be served under the bill.

We don't like that at all. We will oppose it when we get to the particular section. We believe that whenever the government acquires land, it should keep it. If the land is to be developed, then it should be leased for development and should never, under any circumstances, be sold.

We also find rather objectionable the powers without limit in the bill which allow the minister to give, not only to municipalities and to other government bodies but also to any private individual, funds if they are carrying out purposes under the Act.

That can be interpreted, Mr. Speaker, to mean absolutely anything. It could mean that if I am willing to give 10 ft of land for the purposes of a plan under this Act, the minister could recompense me with a little under-the-table payoff of \$500,000. There is not even a relationship between the value of what somebody does to implement the plan and what the minister may recompense him for. There are no limits on it. And once again, it is an unusual and unjustified kind of power which should not exist under this particular bill.

Third, we find that there is a need for guidelines. Not the kind of guidelines the minister referred to—little land use things, setbacks, and that kind of thing—but some general specifications as to how this bill is going to work.

I can tell you, Mr. Speaker, how we would do it. I can't really say how the minister is going to use his powers because he hasn't told us. As far as the New Democratic government is concerned—

Mr. Sargent: What government?

Mr. Cassidy: —we advance the needs for an Ontario economic plan, and it is something which this government has never accepted, except through the back door, through the creation of the Toronto-centred region plan.

As part of that Ontario economic plan, we also need an Ontario land use plan, and that, as an instrument of government policy, has ultimately to be decided through the government, by the cabinet, and we would hope also would be ratified by or presented to this particular Legislature.

The Ontario economic plan and an Ontario land use plan however, Mr. Speaker, would be confined to some pretty general goals—growth goals, economic targets, an industrial strategy, a recreation strategy, an idea of the population distribution that we wish to see around the province. These are the major things that would be encompassed within a provincial plan, and that would set a framework for a regional planning in which you could have close, continuing and meaningful public involvement. Once the overall strategy exists, then there can be

genuine consultation such as is not provided for here in this Act.

Mr. Sargent: Having said that—!

Mr. Cassidy: There would be the commitment to consult the municipalities, not in the meaningless way that is in this Act, but in a genuine way—in ways that made sure they were involved at every step of the process, from goals to forecasts, through alternative strategies to the choices of what had to be done. There would be the same kind of commitments to citizens' interest groups and citizens' groups in the regions or area in which it would be effected.

We would guarantee that there would be access to information for people who were involved during the process of plan formulation, and not just at the time of hearings or not just after the Act was passed.

We would guarantee that there would be a review procedure. It would either be through the cabinet or could conceivably be through a committee of this Legislature. Certainly it should not be that once cabinet has disposed of the matter, that is the end and there is no way—as there is no way provided in this Act—for any kind of review or appeal. We would see that there would be one.

We would guarantee that there would be regional or area planning advisory committees; that they represented a broad spectrum of the population, and that they were meaningfully involved, rather than simply being shoved into one corner. This can very easily happen under the minister's proposals.

We would ensure that there was genuine feedback right through the process, Mr. Speaker. If it appeared that the planners had made a mistake, then we would return it to the community or to the area or region affected. This is preferable to passing it, overriding municipal autonomy, and forcing municipalities to come in through the amendment process that is provided in the bill—that is, after the plan has become policy rather than before. That's a very significant kind of distinction.

Mr. Speaker, finally, we would ensure that within the provincial plan, which overlay all of the planning that we are talking about and possibly the minister is talking about—I do hope he'll bring us into his confidence—that the Toronto-centred obsession would be ended. This obsession is reflected in the government's Toronto-centred region plan. It cannot have failed to affect every regional or development plan which may be undertaken under this particular Act.

The government is obsessed, not only with centralizing its decision-making in the planning field, but with centralizing the growth of Ontario within the Toronto region. The population and other projections for the Toronto region ensure that there is no significant growth to be had in the rest of the province. That means that the process of provincial planning that the minister may be talking about is nothing but a sham.

We cannot support the bill, Mr. Speaker. I will have more to say about it when we get to the particular clause-by-clause discussion. But we feel that the government has totally missed the boat in its recent experiences with consultation and that it totally misses the boat with this particular bill. Therefore, the bill represents an unnecessary and undesirable assumption of power without sufficient check or curb to the minister and to his cabinet.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. member have further comments at all? Has he completed his remarks?

Mr. Cassidy: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: All right, the hon. Leader of the Opposition then perhaps will move the adjournment.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I understand that we are dispensing with the private member's hour today by agreement. You may be the last to know.

Mr. Speaker: I finally have been notified that there is no private member's hour.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): We were all just notified.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: So, with your permission, sir, now that you have been notified, I would like to express some comments on the bill that is before us at the present time.

Mr. MacDonald: It was a part of government planning, that all those involved heard about it after it had been decided.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: There is no doubt, Mr. Speaker, that the Treasurer, as the planning representative of the executive council, has unlimited planning powers at the present time. He and his predecessors in the office have had those powers, and from time to time have exercised them. I recall on one occasion when Mr. MacNaughton, one of his predecessors, designated himself as the chief planner for Ontario. There was no doubt in his attitude and in his decisions that he un-

derstood that he had full and almost unre-served powers in the planning function.

There is not an official plan in any municipality in the province that has not had the specific approval by way of signature, stamped or otherwise, of the Treasurer or his representative. There is not a zoning bylaw which has not been approved or vetoed or amended, if not directly by the Treasurer, at least by those exercising powers that emanate from his position.

With this bill we are simply talking about another way of the utilization of those powers which are unlimited as long as they are supported by a majority of the members in the Legislature.

I would like to spend a moment—I don't intend to occupy a great deal of time in this debate—and recall to your mind, Mr. Speaker, some of the areas of planning authority as they have been exercised by the government leading up to this Bill 128, which appears to me to be the ultimate symbol of the untrammelled authority that this Treasurer and this administration feel is necessary in order to plan the development of this province.

It wasn't many years ago when we were criticizing the government for having a divided planning authority. The then Minister of Planning and Development, Mr. Randall, had very far-reaching powers indeed and under his ministry property was purchased and expropriated for a number of purposes not the least of which was housing and the development, ostensibly, of new communities. Much of that land is still lying fallow, not being used for any purpose, and it has been justified by a reference to something called a land bank.

The Treasurer of the province in those days had the authority to make very far-reaching economic decisions but it was the then Minister of Municipal Affairs who wielded the authority that the Treasurer now has in approving all official plans and in fact, exerting authority as the chief planner of the province.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: In those days there was a feeling, Mr. Speaker, if you will permit me to continue—

Mr. Sargent: How about some points of order here?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —that the government was unwilling to accept the authority. As a matter of fact, it made it clear that the local

reeves and councils, or mayors and councils, were the ones who should develop the official plans and say to their neighbours and fellow taxpayers that Mr. X's land could be developed while Mr. Y's could not.

Of course, this decision left the political responsibility at the local level where, in many respects, it should be but the final authority, the approval, the amendment, the power to veto, was still in the hands of the then Minister of Municipal Affairs. In other words, he evaded the political responsibility for making decisions which were often unpopular.

There are many reeves who found that their political demise was based on the fact that they had simply acceded to the urgings of the Minister of Municipal Affairs of the day and had gone forward with a municipal plan for land use because they felt that the ministry meant business. Then they found that their fellow citizens were not prepared to accept the plan and they were voted out of office; often the successor simply applied the official plan that had been approved. At least the local citizens had had their vengeance.

The chief planners at the provincial level sat back and said "Gradually, we are going to avoid the political opprobrium associated with making this sort of unpopular decision and we are heading toward a completely planned Ontario" — with planning authority based on the authority of the Legislature as wielded by the then Minister of Municipal Affairs, now wielded by the Treasurer, but with the political risks taken at the local level.

Mind you, Mr. Speaker, I am sure you are aware as a former reeve yourself, that not only were the political risks taken at the local level but that the individuals whose lands were being planned and who wanted to concern themselves with the goal of their own community did have ready access to the decisions made over their own land and the goals for their own community. While there was political risk, I believe it was a healthy risk. There are many reeves who were able to survive, let's say, these difficult circumstances either through their own acumen and by going forward with an official plan, or by simply saying to the Minister of Municipal Affairs, "If you want a plan you can impose it yourself. As far as I am concerned, we are not interested in it."

As the Treasurer well knows, there are many of the most prosperous townships and

municipalities in this province which don't even have zoning bylaws. I think the most outstanding example is Chatham township itself where the minister's predecessor on the day he resigned, or gave up his portfolio, imposed a freeze order so that a \$7-million shopping centre ostensibly could not go forward, because there wasn't even a semblance of an official plan approved in the area, although the local municipality had been working on one and it had been delayed for over two years by the former Minister of Municipal Affairs, the former Treasurer, the present member for Chatham — Kent (Mr. McKeough).

Mr. Speaker, I know that you would not want me to wander from the point, but if I can just simply to reinforce this. The authority for planning exists now in the hands of the Lieutenant Governor in Council and, specifically, the present Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, and it always has existed in that ministry or its precursors under different titles. We have seen the administration in years gone by more in different directions in an effort to bring some leadership into the planning of this province, without accepting what they feared was a deadly political responsibility. John Robarts in his Design for Development attempted this. The offshoot of the Design for Development, the strengthening of the regional development councils was another attempt.

Notwithstanding expressions that I myself have made in support of specific development councils — and oddly enough, the one around London is probably one of the better ones—I am prepared to say that the regional development councils have basically been a waste of money and a waste of the time of many good citizens who were prepared to accept the concept and the principle of the Design for Development at face value, not realizing that the government was using this as a political facade simply to postpone the acceptance of certain responsibilities having to do with a plan for Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, this Bill 128 has been referred to by some as the vehicle which will permit the government to move forward to some kind of a plan for Ontario. If that is so, then I, for one, at least approve of those goals. I have felt that for too long we have been forcing the municipalities to plan in a vacuum and that there had not been any statements of understandable policy as to where the growth nodes were expected to be and what the government's policy was

for the maintenance of farmland for a reasonable period of time.

I have observed very carefully the government's attempt to exercise centralized controls in many areas of land use planning and other governmental decisions, while at least appearing to strengthen the decision-making at the local level. I'm sure, Mr. Speaker, you recall a survey that was made about five years ago which indicated that the various government departments, as they were then called, had established 33 different regional boundaries for the application of their own responsibility, whether it was agriculture or housing or education or welfare. Most of these had no coterminous boundaries at all.

Anybody who tried to draw a map of Ontario with these various boundaries realized that they had what politicians have for years been calling simply a patchwork approach to a policy which was well stated in Design for Development, but which, in effect, was meaningless folderol in its application in the province. Not only was it a waste of time for those citizens who were drawn into the endless meetings during those long winter nights, when they drove 20, 30, 40 and 60 miles to attend the regional development council meetings to discuss the numbers of telephone poles that had been counted in their township, relative to the numbers of telephone poles elsewhere. Numbers of municipalities often relied on the province to extend the financial support that was needed to pay the salaries for the executive director and his endless newsletters and the various other functionaries that over a period of time were expected to provide some kind of a voluntary development plan for an area and this has been a failure.

The ministry has now accepted the failure. Just today it introduced a bill which would repeal the regional development councils. I don't think that it has sufficiently accepted the responsibility for the fatuous statements that were made in the last five years in support of the concept. Particularly when it has asked the Legislature to continue voting money for the endless surveys and reports which in my office formed a nice stack about 10 feet tall, until I threw them out.

Well frankly, Mr. Speaker, I have also felt that the whole approach to regional government imposition, if the Treasurer will let me use the word while it's my speech, could have been avoided if there had been an acceptance of the need for regional planning involving urban and rural areas together. Interestingly enough, most people at

the local level have accepted the necessity of plans with teeth in them. Most farmers I have talked to felt that in the past they have been put upon by various planning decisions, zoning bylaws and official plans. But now they have accepted the fact that it is not in their best interests or anyone's best interest to have strict development up and down the concessions with the centre cores reserved simply for agricultural purposes. While there has been a lot of reluctance in this connection and many feel that they have been dictated to by people who didn't understand the problems themselves, I feel there has been a considerable acceptance of the need for planning controls with teeth in them.

My second contention is that the local community is prepared to accept meaningful planning controls established locally, while the Treasurer and his predecessors have been forcing township councils into establishing official plans, and have not made an orderly nor meaningful approach to what we, as a community of Ontario as a whole, want.

Mr. Speaker, a third point is that I do not for a moment suggest the government of Ontario should not specifically make planning decisions involving the basic structure of Ontario. Leslie Frost was prepared to make a planning decision when he decided to build the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway from one end of the province to the other and it was not necessary for his government to accept any special planning authority to do that. But I'm talking specifically about certain planning decisions that have already been made. They were made without consultation but now that they have been made, in my view, they should be built on.

The Nanticoke decision of Ontario Hydro is a good case in point. I believe that it is an indication of the lack of adequate planning in years gone by that the government itself, according to statements made by the then Prime Minister, was surprised when the decision was made to establish Nanticoke as a multi-billion dollar electrical production facility. It was followed shortly after by a Stelco decision to establish a major new industrial enterprise in that particular rural part of the north shore of Lake Erie.

But once that decision was made—I believe it should have been made at the behest of the overall planning policy of the government, but it was made based on the good sense of Ontario Hydro and the good sense of Stelco—the government then could very well have made the decision that those facili-

ties were to be available to any industry which could be persuaded to move into that part of the country.

In my view there certainly should be land set aside which is purchased by the government, serviced by the government and made available by the government for a substantial industrial complex—a centre, which in fact will be one of the operating planning centres for the whole part of the southern Ontario peninsula.

Now the same kind of reasoning would follow with respect to the Hydro establishment in the Bruce peninsula. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, the member for Grey-Bruce, has been deeply involved in the development of these ideas and he is very much concerned that the planning responsibilities of the people in his area should not be usurped.

But surely if Ontario Hydro has decided to go in there, as they have in a big way, it may be one of the most important and undoubtedly will be one of the largest power centres in the world within the next 10 years.

Surely it should be a part of an Ontario plan that that is another area where industry can locate. It is right on the Great Lakes. The docking facility needed for Ontario Hydro and certain other facilities should be oversized so that it can be an industrial docking facility. The water intakes, the sewage disposal system, and all the rest of it should be built oversized at public expense, with the cost recovered from industries which over the next 20 years must undoubtedly locate there, rather than in the heart of what the government likes to call the "Toronto-centred region."

If we believe in the decentralization of development then obviously this is the sort of decision which in my opinion must be a part of a plan for Ontario. In my opinion the nodes of that plan, as far as industrial development, are going to have to be the power centres. It may well be that Lennox-Bath is another one. Obviously up on the Ottawa River is another one, with certain areas in the north fulfilling the same criteria. But in my opinion this does not require the special powers put forward by Bill 128.

The decision has been made in the past to go with local planning and give the authority to the local municipalities that obviously stems from the authority of this Legislature in the first place.

The minister and his predecessors have used every coercive means to get the local

municipalities to plan, but there has always been the suspicion at the local level that it was window dressing, and that in fact it was not necessary to have a local plan. Chatham township is a good case in point. The reeve and his predecessor were entirely right; that while there should have been an official plan for such a well-to-do, rich, potentially-developable area, no plan was forthcoming.

In my opinion it would be quite proper for the authority of the Treasurer from this Legislature to require a co-ordinated, official plan in each of these municipalities; and if he wants to do it on the county level or the regional level, fine. But in my opinion he makes a serious mistake in the philosophy of democracy when he puts aside what I suppose has been a facade in the past and emerges as the single planner for the Province of Ontario.

Now, I've read the bill very carefully. Section after section refers to the establishment of advisory committees and the fact that there will be special hearing officers, who will go right into the area concerned and hear the citizens as to what they have say.

As the member for Ottawa Centre said a few moments ago, the hearing officer is just going to sit there and I suppose have a staff that takes down the salient points. They'll bring them back and say to the Treasurer: "Well, this is what they said." But of course the Treasurer is going to do what he chooses anyway.

There is no necessity for any local justification; just the kind of public relations activity whereby a pleasant person will go out with all the panoply of some sort of a paper given to him by the Treasurer, rent the halls, put the ads in the papers, and listen to the opinions of the people locally. The people locally will have no right, other than to express their views. There is no legal appeal. As a matter of fact, in the past the planning decisions which were made locally were in essence appealable finally to the minister and no further.

I understand that and I accept that, because after all the laws are made under our system of responsible government by the advisers to his honour. And as long as they have the confidence of this chamber then, in fact, the only appeal beyond this chamber is to the people at regular intervals. But, of course, that doesn't constitute the kind of appeal in which a specific issue can be considered or discussed.

But as I look at this bill, all the lines of authority do not lead even to a group. We talk about the nameless, faceless, bureaucracy. Well, I know the names of some of them. I know the faces of quite a few of them; and I know them to be pretty well directed individuals. Most of them have excellent educations and most of them have the very best interests of the community at heart. Not only have they got those interests to begin with, but they are well paid—I presume they are well paid; from time to time we hear about these things—to exert their best judgement in advising the minister. But at the centre of this particular lace curtain, or this doily, or this cobweb, or however you want to describe it, there is the minister himself. There is all of the—

Mr. Sargent: Web!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Well, I suppose you can call it that. There is all this lacework of committees and there in the centre sits a tarantula with a sting in his—let's say his teeth—whereby he can kill any proposal or he can give life to any proposal. So he has some powers that even the tarantula does not have.

I think the point has been well made by the member for Downsview, that with this bill we are going to remove all of the powers of the local planning boards, and if anything they do is deemed by the Treasurer to be in contravention, or in fact not in support of decisions that the Treasurer made, then those local bylaws will be deemed to have been changed, if in fact the local council doesn't change them fast enough to suit the power that sits in the centre of this fancy network.

The minister has talked about the possibility of a review of all of these planning functions in this very chamber, and yet I would like to ask him to consider the establishment of the Toronto-centred region plan as official policy.

We remember the presentation of the plan. That was one of the earlier public relations extravaganzas. I don't think the present Treasurer was directly involved in the coloured spotlights and that particular slide show, but still the people in the area were asked to give their views, and some of them did and some of them did not.

Finally, in a statement of government policy, it was indicated that the Toronto-centred region plan was now the plan for the area concerned.

There was never a bill presented to the Legislature. There was never any opportunity to debate it in detail. Whenever we asked the Treasurer for such an opportunity, Mr. Speaker, he said, "Well, make a speech in the Throne debate or on the budget and give us your views." You would be immediately reduced to talking about the second concession of Whitchurch township or something about the establishment of some industry in Orillia which, in my opinion, should not be the topic for a time-consuming debate here, but it should be the topic for very important and perhaps time-consuming debate in the jurisdiction which is affected.

So Mr. Speaker, we believe that the Treasurer is removing all semblance of democratic control of planning; that with this bill—which when it becomes law doesn't apply to anything until he decides on a certain plot of ground to which it applies—he is establishing himself as the land use tsar of this province; that we do not cotton to people establishing themselves as tsars of anything. We believe that it is obviously the thrust of the statements of the Progressive Conservative Party in the past to disseminate and disperse this responsibility, but now they show themselves in their true colours. The initiation of special planning, and all of the decisions associated with it are based, not even in this Legislature but in the mind of one man, the Treasurer of Ontario, who sits like a frog in the lily pad, right in the centre of the pond, dictating all decisions in this province of a land use planning nature.

I personally regret that instead of backing away from the often stated policies and principles of the Progressive Conservative Party in the past, that we have now seen that those statements are a sham and a facade and that the party is truly a centralizing party; that the government that accepts the philosophy of the Conservative Party is in fact a centralizing party and a government which is prepared now, through this bill, to accept unto themselves undue authority which admittedly has been theirs all along but which has very properly been dispersed at the municipal level—not as effectively as it might have been, but dispersed all the same.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, we find that we cannot support the bill; that we do believe in a plan for Ontario which does designate those growth points and certain aspects of transportation and service which go with them. We do believe in a plan for

Ontario which may very well save the fertile farm lands from further development, as long as compensation for the present owners is understood and that there is a direct procedure for compensating the owners for the relinquishing of their developmental rights.

We feel this bill doesn't even come close to that. It is simply a Conservative assertion of naked central power and for that reason we cannot support it.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Speaker, this is keystone legislation leading on to a number of other bills and giving the general approach and orientation of the government in the area of overall planning. That being the case, the legislation may mean everything or it may mean very little. It depends, with the skeleton, upon not only the flesh and bones and the blood stream, but the clothing that is going to be put on the animal and nothing of that is spelled out. We have the bare skeleton to deal with and we can see right through it. That is not the way the legislation should have been introduced.

On that wide swath that the government has cut for this particular legislation—and I want to express this personally — I really deeply regret that there isn't, in my opinion, sufficient time given really to get into it. The legislation, introduced one day, has some very deep, even profound ramifications as to the life of the province and the democratic process itself; it was dropped on our laps. For instance, I would like to spend a little time looking at a friend of the minister's, Louis Mumford, who has done a good deal of work, which the minister deeply appreciates, with respect to the role of the highway versus the city and as to what the mutual weights and allocations ought to be given, even in that rather narrow demesne.

Or his friend and mine, too, Jane Jacobs, as to whether nodally-oriented regional concepts ought to be central; whether the city is king or whether an emphasis in this province ought to be given more to the rural or countryside. Nothing of this is spelled out.

In the committee, on which the minister and I sat for a number of years, there is a major chapter "Reconciling Structure with Function." The two central things of that particular concept at that time had to do with the idea of accessibility on one side and services on the other. Where, within the panoply of government, have we been introduced to his thinking in these regards, as to where he places his priorities, as to what

attitude or mode of approach he takes with respect to overall planning? What is important to him and what is not important to him? Does he really go for the nodal concept of the major city as being that which centres a region, gives it its turn and builds around it a mutual interrelationship, or does he not?

The legislation, as I say, *deus absconditus*—drops like a god from heaven on to the desks of all the members without having any defined pattern, any mode of approach, or any indication of what the minister's philosophy is with respect to planning and over all government. We are left to guess as to whether his intentions are maleficent, beneficent or just what they are supposed to be. We are supposed to assume, of course, that under all designations the minister's kindness will emanate, will show itself and that the very best possible thing will happen. It is not the role of an opposition to accept any such nonsense but that is, nevertheless, what he in this kind of arrogant and supercilious manner seems to take upon himself.

It happened in the committee this morning, as the member for Downsview mentioned earlier, Mr. Speaker. It was the same kind of thing; he shoves it down our throats; he shoves it down the throats of the municipality; he shoves it down with a little mascara and a little dressing up, making it a placebo for the throats of the citizenry at large.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I am not queer—

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): I will vouch for that.

Mr. Sargent: I am not clear whether he is for or against, but he is not speaking to the bill, Mr. Speaker. Put him in order.

Mr. Speaker: You have no point of order. I think he is just building up to his point.

Mr. MacDonald: It is good to have someone in the Speaker's chair who can understand what the member for Grey-Bruce is talking about.

Mr. Lawlor: All I can tell members is that all the many girls I like wear mascara. It is the mascara that makes the difference.

Anyway, resuming in the same vein—what is the minister's approach to agriculture? Does he think it has a kind of high priority against, for instance, recreational uses? Against industrial uses? Against, again, residential? Against

commercial? Where do all these things fit in in the general universe which he happens to inhabit and which he is seeking to impose upon us? It seems to me—and I am speaking more personally here than, necessarily, apart from party politics—that the recreational is focal; that one starts with a recreational concept, not necessarily with the agricultural one, although one might have been disposed to mention it.

There is a great deal in this province that can be turned to viable agricultural uses. And except in unique features, such as the fruitlands. Does the Treasurer intend to make his designation over the fruitlands? I think he should. I think that they should be protected and that if subsidization is to take place to retain that invaluable and irreplaceable resource in the overall planning picture, then he should be prepared to do that.

Sure there are offsetting and substitutional uses for the fruitlands which bring a better optimum return in sheer economic terms, but that isn't the only consideration. The cost terms and the economics terms should be third or fourth in the Treasurer's list of priorities, I suggest to him.

Recreation is the best place to zero in on in planning over all the province, with the leisured society just around the corner, with a population in the MTARTS region of six million people seeking some kind of outlet away from the congestion and the density concepts that are going to come into being—and promoted by the Treasurer's planning as thus far given to us, as far as I can see. With respect to Burlington, with respect to Oakville, and all the way along the line he has been promoting intense concentrations of population.

The Treasurer must give his priority to the areas of recreation. But what does he do? He sloughs it off. He backs away. Gertler gave him some teeth, he really gave him a purpose.

We'll get to it, of course, when we get to the Niagara bill. But it's the general overall approach that I am concerned with. Only hints and gestures—and even with Niagara the Treasurer takes it basically out of this legislation entirely and places it in another field.

Would he envisage the lakeshore properties fitting into an overall plan? I think he has to have a master plan. Half the difficulty with the regional government concepts so far has been that they are piecemeal. The Treasurer must have an overall picture as to where he's going to place the weight, as to where

transportation ought to be. He can't do it in the void and he can't do it regionally. He must do it in a fairly universal and widespread way.

So I find the master plan has been the missing link, and has been an ill-defined influence throughout in seeking to bring in regional governments. And the Treasurer's regional government thing is haphazard and a little absurd, because, precisely, he wasn't moved into that particular area. Now, laterly, he's coming forward; having brought in seven or eight regional governments, he's now bringing in a thing which I thought should have been introduced at the very inception.

Of course, what is wrong with the legislation before us are the mechanics of that legislation—the modes of consultation, the participational aspects. That has been pointed out and will be pointed out, no doubt, ad nauseam in this House. And that's where the government basically fails.

It's with respect to unique attributes of all kinds in the topography, in the landscape, that must be protected and must be designated. Why can't we, when legislation of this kind is brought forward today, get some indication of precisely what designations are intended to be made, at least in the short term, to give some hint?

The Nanticoke region which was discussed earlier; is it to be designated in any particular way? Are we to include the Haliburton Highlands features? How are they to be protected? Surely, the Treasurer has some notion, he's studied the stuff long enough. It's four or five years now, maybe earlier than that, since the first whiffs or whims of this sort of legislation was bruited to the people of Ontario. Why can't we have some insight.

It all depends upon what you intend to do. More and more of the legislation coming before this House, Mr. Speaker, is framed in the most vacuous and vague of terms, and we are unable to judge the merit of the legislation in the void. It is so much placed in the ozone and is so lofty and obtruse that it is impossible to get one's teeth into it. And this is a typical instance of the same kind of thing.

I was looking at a report which was prepared in our office some years ago, giving some idea of how the matters might be approached. I won't spend a great deal of time at it although I'd like to read all 53 pages. At least it has some kind of meat on the bones. At least one can grasp something.

It says sufficient lands should be set aside within the region to provide for the space and locational requirements of the most important space using activities within that region. Because of the scarcity of lands suitable for particular kinds of activities, in setting aside land priority should be given to recreational land requirements; secondly, residential land requirements; thirdly, industrial land requirements; fourthly, commercial and institutional land; and lastly, road requirements.

It follows from this that agricultural land should be given priority only insofar as it provides either recreational use or makes possible the growing of crops which cannot be grown elsewhere in the province and are viewed as having to be produced within the boundaries of the province. To the extent that agricultural land is required for the latter purpose, its priority is on a par with the recreational priorities.

There are whole hosts of various types of approaches and weights to be placed upon the meaning of legislation of this kind if it is to have any meaning at all. In another document produced by the government, two focal points made were questions of density and pattern and working from one to the other.

The intention was to work out some kind of general overall approach. That's perfectly permissible. It can be placed on the basis of transportation routes, it can be given some emphasis to housing needs; any number of things, none of which we know, none of which we have been told. We don't know at what point they are going to zero in. We don't know what value they place on any particular head so far as the province is concerned as to their concepts in regional or in overall governmental planning.

We are kept completely in the dark. One suspects they don't know themselves. And if that would be the case then the bill ought not to be before us until they do know. And the minister, however he may have been harassed in his introductory statement, I don't think intended to stand up and tell us where they place their finger on what they feel are future developmental niceties and necessities. Not at all. I don't know how they mean to proceed. I suspect that instead of getting a master overall plan they are going to go region by region, kind of groping from darkness to darkness, in the hopes of coming out with something that is fairly palatable—

Mr. Sargent: That is the—

Mr. Lawlor: —not in terms of economics and economic planning of regions; not in terms of recreational use; not in terms of preserving vital agricultural lands and soils; not in terms of the best modes whereby human beings may live and how closely they may live together or in what density, but, as in the Halton and Peel situation, on purely political grounds. If that is the case, then this does become an effrontery, a piece of dictatorial claptrap as empty as most of the language therein contained.

If the Treasurer does not mean that, and he means to give it fulfillment and meaning, then let's hear from him. The bill may have far more efficacy than I am willing to accord it at this time.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Grey-Bruce.

Mr. Sargent: Well Mr. Speaker, the party on my left, the NDP, are the greatest simplists I ever saw in my life. They believe in government control and I don't know what kind of doubletalk we are getting from down there.

Mr. MacDonald: The member lives by mythology even when it gets so ancient and out of date that it is heavy.

Mr. Reid: Oh, come on. The NDP are the biggest centralizers the world ever saw. What do they think socialist theory is all about? Government control of everything. They know best.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Reid: They know what is best for the people.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Reid: They may end up like an amateur. The best thing you can say about this is that it is the Conservatives and not the NDP.

Mr. MacDonald: —down in that committee.

Mr. Sargent: So I suggest that the NDP right in bed with John White in most things.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Reid says we are centralizers. He says we are centralizers and that is it.

An hon. member: That's right.

Mr. Lawlor: —a little simple-minded.

Mr. MacDonald: He is just aspiring for leadership.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Hamilton East): Local mishmash!

Mr. Reid: Well, after seeing what the NDP had over there for leadership, I feel I should be able to give it, too.

Mr. MacDonald: The greatest tribute to the Liberal Party is that no one is following the hon. member.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Sargent: If you heard the truth for a change—being in this business all my life, I'm—

Mr. Reid: The member for York South mustn't go.

Mr. Sargent: Nothing, I think, scares anyone in this business more than the arrogance of bureaucrats backed up by legislation and this bill is definitely a scary thing.

It will, I think, give nightmares to all of the people who are running municipalities. It will be a field day for land developers. It will create a new batch of millionaires, and, if it does nothing more, it will create, I think, a greater degree of frustration on the part of municipalities across the province. Certainly all of us are in favour of orderly planning but this bill with its absolute authority in the hands of one man, is unbelievable.

Three years ago a man in my riding in Bruce — his name is Angus Rolfe — bought three islands from a border developer who owned these islands off the Bruce Peninsula. All he has been allowed to do in the last three years is pay the taxes on those islands. He can't touch them.

We have thousands of people like this, whose lands are frozen. We say this is the land of opportunity, this is the place to stand — Ontario, we watch the invisible government unfolding in the United States—Watergate.

I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that this bill is an example of the centralization of power in the hands of one man which my leader spoke of so well moments ago. He has the power to tax, the power to assess, the power to destroy. Those are dangerous things, but now you have the power to tell a man what he can do with his land — whether he can sell it or whether he can't.

I think it is a scary situation. It is incredible, Mr. Speaker, that a member of this Legislature, any of the 117 of us, would believe that one man would grant these powers to one man.

I think this bill is the most important bill to come before this House for many years. It is the most important bill we will debate in this House for many years, touching on the lives of each and every citizen of this province, born and unborn. It gives absolute powers to the minister and into the hands of the developers and the people on the inside.

The minister says no one would think that anyone would do these things. Well, those of us who have had to deal with governments in the past 25 years know the complete frustration it is to walk in as an elected official, with your group with you, to these bureaucrats who have legislation to back them up. We all know what a rough time you get. This bill is a bill to supersede any other bill. It is a blank cheque as it were Mr. Speaker to ride high, wide and handsome over the average Ontario citizen.

What happens to families who have held land for generations in this province? Paid taxes on them for generations? They cannot dispose of their land unless they sell the whole kit and caboodle. They can't sell a piece of it or subdivide it off.

Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain): This was done to save the peninsula.

Mr. Sargent: The member is being very unknowledgeable on what I am talking about. I am talking about a principle, a policy, for people of this province.

What freedom has a man left in this province? Giving this man these powers to say that a man can sit in Queen's Park and say what a man in my riding can do with his land. Who does he think he is?

I have had hundreds of phone calls this last weekend about this thing. A man rushed this letter down to me by taxi from the Thornbury area today. I won't read it to the hon. members, but he goes on to say: "Any veteran with property on the escarpment might wonder what has happened to the freedom he risked his life for, if he served in the last war." I could tell you at length of thousands of cases. He says in a clause here: "In the Grey county area, after four years and \$40,000 or \$50,000, the province has said, 'Scrap the plan. We will appoint our own lackeys in Queen's Park to tell us what to do with our land'."

We have here in this bill in this Province of Ontario no official plan whatsoever. Harold Greer in his very able column in the Queen's Park View says—

Mr. J. R. Smith: Who?

Mr. Sargent: Harold Greer. And I don't think he writes anything that isn't true; you can say he doesn't. I'll quote what he says and the minister can say that he is printing untruths. But he says:

There is no official plan, there is no unofficial plan for that matter, which the minister must follow in making his decisions. There is no requirement that government regulations be passed setting out criteria he must use. There is no appeal to the cabinet, the Ontario Municipal Board or the courts from his decision.

All this is being done, believe it or not, in the name of encouraging more effective planning at the local level, particularly in regard to the control in use of land. That was how the Speech from the Throne of last March foreshadowed the legislation and that is how the government, aided by the surrealist efforts of its favourite advertising firm, has now presented it to the local governments and the public.

Further, Mr. Speaker, there is no time limit on the minister's enjoyment of these extraordinary powers. There are many sections where the ministerial ad hockery will not be necessary since satisfactory local unofficial plans exist to provide public access and use. But vast stretches still remain where there is no such protection and which have been frozen while the province decided on the policy. Thousands of property owners in these stretches will now individually attend the minister's pleasure. To call this planning, Mr. Speaker is, of course, a desecration of the language.

And I'm not going to talk to a vacant seat. I'll wait until the minister returns. The lives, Mr. Speaker, of thousands of people are tied up in this bill here and this minister, who would control by the stroke of a pen millions and millions of dollars, walks out of the House when I'm talking to him.

Mr. J. R. Smith: He is going to the wash-room—he is a mortal like the hon. member.

Mr. Reid: Not in this bill he isn't. He's God in this bill.

Mr. Sargent: He's been out of that seat about five times this afternoon when members have been talking. And I've asked the

Chair to have, not only this minister, but the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development (Mr. Lawrence), the policy minister there. He is not in his seat. And my time is valuable—I know the time of all members is valuable. What the hell are we doing here if we can't get the answers and get to know what is going on?

Mr. J. M. Turner (Peterborough): Order!

Mr. Kennedy: Withdraw that!

Mr. Sargent: I don't know what democracy is coming to because these things are important to the lives of these people.

An hon. member: To the lives of all of us.

Mr. Sargent: On this bill—in the Bruce county area we have now spent \$50,000 on the planning—cash moneys down the drain. In Grey county they have committed themselves to \$150,000 in planning; that is down the drain now. The explanatory note to clause 1 says in effect: "When a development planning area has been designated by a minister he may cause a redevelopment plan to be prepared for such area."

I say: What happens to the moneys we've paid out which we can't use now?

Clause 3 reads, in effect: Provision is made for a consultation during the preparation of the plan, to which municipalities and other affected persons or organizations and hearing officers will be appointed to receive representations concerning the proposed plan."

The bill itself does not mention consultation. I will read the clause of the bill to you. It does not mention consultation whatsoever in clause 3 at all, and that has to be amended. The amendment should read: "The plan will not receive endorsement until full approval of municipalities is received.

Clause 6 goes on to say: "When a development plan is in effect, the municipalities in the area that are covered by it may not pass bylaws or initiate undertakings that conflict with the plan. In the event of a conflict between the development plan and any official plan or a zoning bylaw in effect in the same area, the development plan prevails to the extent of such conflict."

I say that is wrong. The government says in effect that anything they bring in will prevail against any existing plan. That should be amended to read: "If passed by a referendum of the people."

Clause 7 says, regarding the development of these plans, that provision is made for

financial aid to municipalities. That should be changed to read: "financial payment to the municipalities." Why should the municipalities go in hock for hundreds of thousands of dollars—or, across the province for millions of dollars—just at the pleasure of this government to make changes in their plans? It should not read "financial aid," it should be "financial payment."

I suppose I am talking to the wind because this doesn't involve too many people here. I don't know whether or not the members agree with me but it is very important in the overall picture. This bill is kind of an omnibus bill. It covers the whole ball of wax. It isn't the escarpment or anything else. It is the complete power to control everything in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that it is boring to the House for me to read this message when the minister is not here, but I think it would be interesting for the record.

Mr. Speaker, in the minister's absence, I have talked about things I think he should consider in the amendments of certain clauses of the bill insofar as payment to the municipalities is concerned for changing their plans instead of financial aid. I think in each case where he walks into a municipality, instead of having consultation, he must have a referendum from the people. He should ensure that they approve of the plan and then he wouldn't have the power to foist any plan he wants upon any municipality. In the end, the people should have the say.

What happens when a government takes over some land? I will quote to you from this letter which came down by taxi today, Mr. Speaker:

Despite the fact that the government has largely been the architect of the Beaver Valley plan, this plan and planning board has been discarded in favour of a new provincial board with even more stringent controls imposed in the Grey-Bruce area. While these goals are laudable, the preservation of these two natural attractions may turn out to be the greatest curse ever visited upon the people of Grey-Bruce. The Ontario government's method of acquiring them will ultimately affect every taxpayer in both counties. It has already cost the taxpayers of Grey-Bruce thousands of dollars, both in wasted planning and loss of tax revenue on government-owned lands.

Many people fail to realize that the government has not paid education taxes on its land for years and has thus forced

taxpayers to pick up its share. Some people may believe that by having the government purchase land, it will be quickly improved and become an asset to the area.

An hon. member: Take a look at Malvern!

Mr. Sargent: Yes, that's right!

We suggest you look at some of the 3,000 or so acres in Collingwood township and you will recognize it as the most run-down and neglected property in the township. Buildings are demolished and it is mostly unworked. Fishing streams have deteriorated. Beavers have built dams, creating swamps and killing valuable forest, warming the streams and making them less habitable for trout and better for suckers. In short their land purchases have been disaster in contrast to other purchases.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Back to nature!

Mr. Sargent: Well, that is what I expect from that member.

To continue:

People from the cities have bought land in Grey-Bruce usually at higher prices than the government. They have restructured the farm buildings and repaired them. And we need people in that area. They rented the land at low cost to the neighbouring farmers and have paid increased taxes. In short, most have proved to be excellent citizens, creating work for carpenters, plumbers, electricians, and adding to the cultural life of the community.

The fact that government planners have tended to approve only the city type of subdivisions with full services, has forced many would-be purchasers to buy larger acreages than would have been the case had they been able to purchase two to 10 acres as a vacation retirement site.

It is our belief that this type of development is much more compatible for Grey-Bruce. Years ago the population of Grey-Bruce was twice as large as it is today. Many farms consisted of only 50 acres. It is our opinion that today Grey-Bruce is capable of sustaining four times as many people as its present population. It could do this with more realistic planning and still retain its natural characteristics.

To achieve this, it is essential that the people of the area have a stronger voice in planning and that more than one or two people are represented on a board of 17

which deals with 40 to 50 per cent of the land involved.

The dictatorial tactics of the present government are unacceptable to the people of Grey-Bruce. We believe, to all the people of the Province of Ontario. If the present attitude of this government persists, we firmly believe that they will be properly dealt with at the next election.

The recent announcement on June 4 by the Ontario government is extremely distasteful and completely negates the principles of democracy, consultation and compromise. It makes a mockery of participatory planning and offers a prime example of an arrogant government which has lost touch with the people for whom it is supposed to govern.

It goes on to say many more pointed things that are bad for the whole area, but I want to get across to the minister this. We are not against orderly planning, but we want

the people of the area to have the say of yes or no if they like the plan, and if they approve of it.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): And want to develop it.

Mr. Sargent: And want to develop it. But to the Treasurer I say, absolute power he's giving not to himself, but successive ministers, in effect he is giving it to the bureaucrats, the civil servants. I don't trust them for a moment. I want that power to be left in the hands of the people. And the Treasurer, as a man who has been in public life most of his life, should know that this is not democracy at work.

Mr. Stokes moves adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, June 11, 1973

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1973

The House resumed at 8 o'clock p.m.

ONTARIO PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT (concluded)

Mr. Speaker: When we rose at 6 we were on second reading of Bill 128. The hon. member for Thunder Bay.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder-Bay): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. We were discussing Bill 128, An Act to Provide for Planning and Development in Ontario.

"Planning," to me, presumes that you are planning for something, you are planning for a goal, and in the process of planning you set out certain strategies whereby you might achieve those goals.

It also says "development in Ontario." My idea of development, for the length of time that I have been in this Legislature, goes back to the plan for development that was enunciated by this government back in 1954. There have been something like 55 plans of development in the span of years from 1956 until the present time in 1973.

As a result of all of the studies and the surveys that have been undertaken by this government since that time, only two regions in the province have reached the stage where Phase 3 of Design for Development has been accepted as government policy. And I refer to Phase 3, Design for Development: Metropolitan Toronto area, or the Toronto-centred region; and the other one is the Phase 3, Design for Development: Northwestern Ontario.

As a result of recent action and recent commitments made by the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, they have ordained that the 10 economic regions of the province will be reduced to five. The government has disbanded the regional development councils to be replaced by something else which has been announced, but as yet there is no implementation, no action.

I realize that most of the implications in

this bill deal particularly with land use planning. Very little is said in this bill about development. I think it's either a misnomer or I have missed something in the bill. I am concerned with both planning and development. As a matter of fact, I recall the first major contribution that I made in this House in 1968. It was in my leadoff speech as the critic for this party for the Department of Lands and Forests. In that speech was something to do with land use planning.

Mr. Speaker, I see no plan in this bill.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): Right; there is no plan!

Mr. Stokes: I see a collection of ordinances that are already on the books—here, there, and scattered all over throughout existing statutes. I see this as a pulling together of all of those, with no overall commitment for a plan of strategic land use in the Province of Ontario.

I don't know whether this minister is aware of what has been going on in northern Ontario for the past five years concerning strategic land use planning. We have been dealing specifically with orderly planning and use of Crown land in northern Ontario.

This planning has been under the aegis of the former Department of Lands and Forests, now the Ministry of Natural Resources. We've had advisory committees to the Ministry of Natural Resources and, latterly, advisory committees to the district foresters. I don't know what's going to happen to those committees now, with the reorganization within the Ministry of Natural Resources, but I'm assured there is going to be a continuance of this kind of planning and this kind of dialogue.

It's set up in this way, Mr. Speaker.

The government has closed zones in areas where there's not been sufficient data collected for the ministry to make a determination as to the best and the wisest use of Crown land in northern Ontario, whether it be for resource development, whether it be for recreation or whether it be for just ordinary public use. When they have made that determination they, in their wisdom, and we

as members of that committee, suggest what we consider to be the best use for that land.

When we have got all the input from our resource people, mostly within the Ministry of Natural Resources, the planners, the timber supervisors, those concerned with fish and wildlife, those who, in any way, have any responsibility for the policies concerning natural resources or lands and forests, a plan is evolved and it's made public and the public is given an opportunity to voice their opinion pro and con. There isn't a determination well in advance without any consultation.

I'm wondering if the minister is aware of this process of orderly planning—strategic land use planning.

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): I am aware of the principle. It's embodied in our bill.

Mr. Stokes: Well, it doesn't say so.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Nonsense!

Mr. Stokes: I'd like to assume that the kind of things I've been talking about for the last five minutes—I'm sure there are many more meticulous grammarians within the ministry and among legislative counsel that the minister could have come up with a much more lucid plan, a much more lucid bill. Then we on this side of the House would, and indeed in talking to some of the minister's own backbenchers they, too, would have been much more ready to accept this bill had the Treasurer been open-handed about it and come clean with just what he expects to do and what he proposes to do with the provisions of this bill.

Hon. Mr. White: Well, I will be.

Mr. MacDonald: I wonder what bill the minister is sponsoring? Has he got another one over there?

Mr. Stokes: We've had this ongoing consultation with people in northern Ontario for a good long while. My colleague from Rainy River and I sit on these committees.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Great talent!

Mr. Stokes: I sit on one in Sioux Lookout, in the city of Thunder Bay, in Geraldton and in White River. The area under the supervision of the four district foresters covers a wide swath of the geographic entity of this province. I like to think as a result of our deliberations over the past five years that we have come up with a fairly realistic

plan for the strategic use of the land and resources that we have in northwestern Ontario.

In many instances we have said because of the unique and the particular characteristics of a certain area, and because of the flora and fauna, that it should be left as it is. Don't touch it; leave it there.

As a result of deliberations by the Quetico Park advisory committee, we have made recommendations to this government as to the future use of that particular facility. While it is pretty nearly 10 months now since we brought down our recommendations, the government for its own reasons has neither accepted nor rejected it. In many other areas where there seems to be a conflict we try to ameliorate that conflict by suggesting the kind of use to which a particular area should be put, whether it is best to be used for resource exploitation, or as a result of a particular characteristic, because of good beach property, or because of good potential for cottage lot development, we are able to come up with a concept of multiple use.

This is the kind of dialogue and this is the kind of planning that seems to have worked very well over the past five years. I am wondering why the minister wouldn't have come up with just such a bill. He says, "I am describing this bill." The minister himself can be pretty articulate at times and he can be very secretive at other times. I recall when this bill was introduced last Thursday evening we were given to understand by the House leader that there would be an extensive statement made by this minister, because this was considered to be an omnibus bill which would be a companion to others that the minister introduced as a result of proposed action on the parkway west and because of proposed action on the escarpment itself. We hoped for that. Indeed we feel the minister was given ample opportunity to stand up and articulate the kind of land-use planning he envisaged would be undertaken as a result of the tremendous powers that are given to him under this Bill 128. He hasn't chosen to take that course; so we can only assume that he is just playing around.

Mr. Sargent: We are not in committee stage!

Mr. Stokes: He is just playing around with land-use planning. He hasn't given any commitment that there will be the kind of consultation between other jurisdictions that will be responsible for the wise use of the land

that we have in the Province of Ontario. He hasn't, as in the Design for Development programme that was initiated several years ago by this government, indicated that he has any overall development plan for the Province of Ontario. If he doesn't have a development plan for the Province of Ontario, how on earth is he going to ordain what the land-use plan is for the Province of Ontario?

Mr. Sargent: Right!

Mr. Stokes: So it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that this bill is faulty in two major ways. The fact is that he doesn't have any goals, so if he doesn't have any goals how on earth is he going to design a strategic land-use plan—

Mr. Sargent: He is going to retire next year.

Mr. Stokes: —as to how he is going to achieve those goals?

Mr. MacDonald: No guidelines to reach the non-existent goals.

Mr. Sargent: He is getting out; he is getting out.

Mr. Stokes: Yes; and if he doesn't, and let's assume that away back in the catacombs he does have a goal, that he is not prepared to confide in us at the present time, to what degree is there going to be any consultation?

We've been hearing that this is the age of participatory democracy. Indeed, in this pamphlet or this booklet that was put out, "The Background Paper on Planning and Development in Ontario," he mentions that a good deal of the planning that has been undertaken by the municipalities has been very worthwhile and he says:

There is no doubt that the government of Ontario has taken the initiative in the establishment of a working planning programme in this province, but successful implementation will require the full participation of local government. Municipalities in this province have an honourable tradition of land-use planning.

And yet—I think that the minister is being somewhat hypocritical when he suggests that they've had an admirable record—and yet there is no provision for any participation, or any meaningful consultation with the municipalities who have taken the initiative to evolve their own official plans. There is no indication that they will in any way participate meaningfully in the process to

attain the goals this minister has set for himself—heaven knows what they are; we don't.

Going back, I remember reading two or three years ago, an article that was written by Professor Norman Pearson, who said: "The one thing that we need in the Province of Ontario"—and this was some three years ago—"is a provincial plan." Now, by no stretch of the imagination, Mr. Speaker, can this be called a provincial plan. There are no objectives at all outlined in this. Sure, we had in a presentation over in the Macdonald Block a few days ago some plans for parkway west and some plans for the Niagara Escarpment; but other than that this vehicle for planning and development in the Province of Ontario is absolutely meaningless.

He has set up subdivision controls in many areas of the province that simply tell you what you can't do. It doesn't say what you can do.

There isn't a week goes by, Mr. Speaker, that I don't get letters from groups of interested people who are very disturbed to find that they can't set up a mobile trailer home in certain areas because this ministry has set up road blocks for really no obvious or apparent reason; people who are being thwarted at every turn because they can't subdivide a farm or a wood lot so that the owner's son can build himself a little home where he might choose to raise his family.

It seems to me it is the same even in unorganized communities like Armstrong, where the government has imposed subdivision control. People in unorganized municipalities have just become so frustrated that they are beginning to think of this minister as the Karl Marx of 1973.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): Hardly!

Mr. Stokes: They are!

Mr. Deans: Adolf Hitler maybe, but—

Mr. Stokes: They just seem to feel that this minister is just out of touch with reality and what is needed in the province by way of orderly planning and orderly development. And I don't see anything in this bill, Mr. Speaker, that will change the present situation one iota. Unless the minister is prepared to elaborate on the provisions of this bill and to expand on what he proposes to do once he is given these wide and extraordinary powers, I think that we'll have no alternative but to oppose this bill.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other hon. member wish to speak to this?

The member for York Centre.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, I was rather disappointed when the minister brought in this bill in the form he did. I always had the idea that perhaps he was one member of the government who really understood the true meaning of consulting, of working with people.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): On what basis?

Mr. Deacon: Because I have had experience in the past where this minister has appeared to appreciate something that others have in the way of ideas and worked with those people in developing those ideas, even though those people weren't necessarily from his own party background.

Consulting doesn't mean bringing out a plan developed by your own experts and then trying to sell the people who are affected by the plan on what you have done. Consulting surely means working with the people who are affected, assisting them to develop their plan and then ensuring that their plan fits and co-ordinates in the total picture.

It seems ironical that my colleague mentioned the situation in Grey County where they have spent \$150,000 in preparing a plan that is now thrown out because of this minister's bill, which refuses to recognize the excellent work that these local people have done in developing what they feel as the ultimate—

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): Where did the member say this plan was to be—

Mr. Deacon: In Grey! The plan that Grey has done has been put to one side and there is no credit given to Grey for that work.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That's wrong! That's absolutely wrong! He shall have the answer.

Mr. Deacon: And Bruce is the same way.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That's wrong too.

Mr. Deacon: I didn't hear the hon. minister.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I said that's wrong too.

Mr. Deacon: Well I don't know how. There is no provision in this bill for making use and recognizing—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The member is trying to make political hay out of something he knows nothing about and he will get the explanation.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Deacon: Well, it's interesting that you have to have these things explained at the end and not at the beginning, as to how they are going to work.

Mr. Reid: That's their idea of consultation.

Mr. Deacon: That's right!

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It's a negative position he takes, that's why.

Mr. Deacon: It is not the position that we take. We are just looking at what was in front of us.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It isn't? We'll see then, we'll see.

Mr. Deacon: I think the hon. minister should understand that the position we can take is only on what we read in a bill, and what we read in the bill here is that the minister will develop a plan. It doesn't give any indication in the bill that has been drafted that that plan will recognize the work that has already been done and the money that has already been paid out by the areas affected.

Surely what we as a province must do in this bill is spell out our broad goals. That is the provincial responsibility. What are we seeking as a result of the planning for the whole province that we have been asking for for years? We are asking for broad goals, and we should say as a province to the municipalities affected: "These are our goals. We want you to work out in your own way, with our backing financially and any leadership or co-ordination you want us to provide for you, the means of arriving at a plan that fits your aspirations in your local area; plans that fit into those broad goals."

Give a timetable to be met in order to arrive at a plan that they see they want for their area and then co-ordinate the plans so they are not in conflict in the adjoining municipalities or they are not in conflict of the basic goals.

Then we can make use of the common sense that prevails in local areas. Then we can truly recognize the priorities that they have, the aspirations they have, and know that those aspirations will certainly

be met and can be met within the broad goals that we set to begin with.

People are not so parochial in their points of view that they will do something for their own benefit that is not in the long-term interests of the total provincial scene. They don't want to destroy the basic strength and the desirable aspects of this province by taking a petty position in their planning.

But unfortunately, in the way we have set this up in this bill it's all a Queen's Park-centred plan, drafted by Queen's Park experts to sell it to the local municipalities. It's not building on a strong local base. This bill is typical of the legislation that is causing the people of this province to be disenchanted with their provincial government. It is a bill that is based from the top down, and that is no way to build any solid provincial plan.

When he considers the amendments we bring forward to this bill, I would hope that this minister will recognize that this bill and his long-term plan will be far stronger, if he will introduce clauses and accept clauses that place the responsibility, the real base of planning, in the local areas and in the local jurisdictions within those designated areas. I say to the minister it is wrong to have in this bill an absolute open opportunity for the minister to designate any area he wishes, without going to this Legislature, as an area that comes under this legislation. It is vital that we don't have given to any single individual in this province the power that is sought for in this legislation.

So I urge the members of the House to join my colleagues and members on this side of the House in turning down this bill.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Algoma.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): Mr. Speaker, I would like to make some comments on this bill.

Mr. MacDonald: I'll bet he is in favour of it.

Mr. Gilbertson: Before I do, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of the House that there is a class in the gallery up here that travelled 500 miles to come to see what we do down at Queen's Park.

Mr. Deans: We knew there was a good reason for the member getting up.

Mr. MacDonald: They must be pretty disappointed.

Mr. Gilbertson: I just thought I would bring it to the members' attention. They are from north of Sault Ste. Marie.

Mr. Reid: They are watching the member pretty carefully.

Mr. Gilbertson: I would like to make some comments on this bill and I couldn't think of a more appropriate time than at this time when I have some people from the home area who know the situation.

Mr. Deacon: Better than the member does.

Mr. Stokes: I'll bet they are from Searchmont.

Mr. Gilbertson: Well, not far away.

Mr. Stokes: They don't like subdivision control.

Mr. Gilbertson: I appreciate the minister's concern about planning and the land-use bill and all about the Niagara Escarpment. I think he does know the problem we have, especially north of Sault Ste. Marie in regard to trying to have some rhyme and reason up there so that people can build a home where they have been raised and lived all their lives. They have got to the place where they are now able to build themselves a reasonably nice home, but the way the restrictions are it seems almost impossible to get a permit. I would appreciate it very much if this government could see fit to try to get some type of planning for the people who live in the area and are involved.

Mr. Reid: Why doesn't the member go off to the Speaker in his office as he does when we speak?

Mr. Speaker: Order please!

Mr. Gilbertson: I would appreciate it very much if something could be done. This is a large area and it is under the planning board of Sault Ste. Marie at the present time. Naturally people who are raised 50 miles away from Sault Ste. Marie resent to a certain extent that the city is coming in telling them where they can build and what they can do and what they can't do.

I am sure that the people up there want to have some planning. They want to have some rhyme or reason to the development up there north of Sault Ste. Marie. I know we have had representation go from Queen's Park up there. I am looking forward to the ministry coming up with some plan that will

be reasonably suitable that we can live with north of Sault Ste. Marie.

I just felt I should bring this to the minister's attention at this time.

Mr. Reid: While the member had some people up in the gallery

Mr. Speaker: Any other hon. members wish to speak to this bill? The member for Rainy River.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Speaker, I wasn't really going to comment on this bill because I think we have covered the essentials fairly well. It is strange that the member for Algoma who just spoke had an opportunity on Saturday afternoon on Compass North on CBC radio to express the views that he is expressing this evening.

The member for Sudbury (Mr. Germa), and I, who had made a commitment to be on that radio programme along with the hon. member, were present. Yet the hon. member, for one reason or another, didn't see fit to show up and express his views on northern Ontario and these matters that affect us.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Shamel

Mr. Gilbertson: I had important things to do in my riding and that's why I wasn't there.

Mr. Reid: We all do and we all did, but those of us who made a commitment to be there were there.

Mr. Gilbertson: I couldn't think of a better place to express one's wants and wishes than right here in front of the minister.

Mr. Good: Well, what about telling the people of Canada, then?

Mr. Speaker: Order please! We are dealing with item 5 on the order paper.

Mr. Reid: Yes, Mr. Speaker. I want to review some of the matters in regard to the Planning Act. We have gone through all the great pronouncements, with the usual side-show effects, dating from 1954, through my time here since 1967, with Design for Development: Phase 1; and Design for Development: Phase 2.

Can you see, fellows? It is all right.

We have gone all through this charade over the years and the end results of all these great pronouncements and announcements of the government have been the same. All the

power, all the decision-making has been drawn to Queen's Park.

My colleague from Thunder Bay spoke about the land-use planning advisory committees in northern Ontario under the aegis of the Ministry of Natural Resources. One thing that I thought he might have mentioned, and he did touch on it, was the Northern Ontario Development Council. Mr. Speaker, this was probably the most effective single body in northwestern Ontario. It didn't have that taint or tinge of self-interest that the Northwest Chamber of Commerce has or that might apply sometimes to the Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association. We probably had one of the best, most efficient, intelligent, interested, public-participating development councils in all of Ontario, with some very good people on that council.

That council was given the job of coming up with a development plan for northwestern Ontario which it did within the allotted time. It came up with a development plan which was acceptable to the people of northwestern Ontario because they designed it themselves. The government, Mr. Speaker, accepted that plan and said, "That is great. We wish all the economic councils across the Province of Ontario could have been as good and as efficient and as knowledgeable and as intelligent as the Northwestern Development Council."

Very shortly thereafter, Mr. Speaker, the minister responsible announced the demise of the Northern Ontario Development Council along with the development councils in the other nine regions of the province. We have yet to see what is going to replace that structure. I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that it was a deliberate murder done with forethought, done with full knowledge.

Mr. Deans: With malice!

Mr. Reid: Done with malice aforethought, or before thought, whatever it is. But done deliberately by the government because it was afraid that that development council was going to keep pushing the government and demand the kind of programmes that the government had accepted under that scheme and under that plan. There was no way that the then minister, the member for Chatham-Kent (Mr. McKeough), wanted anybody telling him what the government should be doing. Rather it was that the government would tell them and tell us.

So the government, by edict, did away with the Northern Ontario Development

Council and the other nine in the different regions of Ontario.

Mr. Stokes: It just withdrew the financial help.

Mr. Reid: Certainly, the government didn't murder it; didn't kill it. It just cut off the legs and arms and removed other vital organs out of the body and left nothing. The government wouldn't listen to the pleas and the requests of those people who had worked so hard within the region itself to do the planning for their own area.

Mr. Speaker, we see the results of all this in this bill before us. It has always been the tendency of this government to centralize the decisions, to draw all power into Queen's Park where one superminister could wield almost ultimate and god-like control over the affairs of this province, over planning and over development.

And the Treasurer got up Thursday evening when he introduced the bill, when we were going to begin to debate it, and said, as he is wont to, throwing his arms out wide: "Trust me. You can trust me. Once I make a decision it's infallible."

He has a short memory because, obviously, he would have remembered that it was less than a month ago that it was he, and he alone, who brought forth in this House an abortion called the seven per cent energy tax which he was forced to withdraw within two weeks, or less.

Mr. Speaker, I was speaking to some of my colleagues over the dinner hour in respect to Bill 99, the Police Bill, which I believe was introduced in this House of 1964. That bill, **Mr. Speaker,** you'll recall, would have given unprecedented power to the then Attorney General if it had been passed. It would have allowed the minister, the Attorney General, to incarcerate, to hold captive, a person in this province without due process of law, merely on the whim of that minister and that Attorney General and those advisers who might surround him.

Mr. Speaker, in this chamber tonight, we're debating a bill that, while it may not offend civil rights as much as that particular bill did, gives all power and all discretion to one minister.

I say, sir, respectfully to you, that there's a parallel in this case, that it again is symptomatic of the power-crazy, power-hungry centralizing people that sit across the floor from us.

May I digress for a minute, **Mr. Speaker,** and I don't want to get overly partisan

about this, but my friends to the left, with that great unction they are known for, that great self-righteousness for which they are well known—

Mr. Deans: How can the member say something that makes no sense?

Mr. Reid: —the greatest centralizers of any political party that exists in the Province of Ontario, or Canada, get up and bemoan the centralizing tendencies of this government.

Mr. Lewis: The member should not forget he is fighting them, not us. He is forgetting.

Mr. Reid: Well, I want to make the hypocrisy on that side clear to the House, because they're very simple-minded, and I don't know whether they see the irony—

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): He does that regularly.

Mr. Reid: —and the hypocrisy in their position.

Mr. MacDonald: It's the member's ignorance, not our hypocrisy!

Mr. Reid: And the only fare we have, **Mr. Speaker,** the only thing that I can envision being worse than this minister, or some other of his ilk, having the power that is given to him under this bill, is that party over there.

What does this bill do? It gives one man and his advisers, who have no responsibility to the people of this province at all—they're not elected representatives—the advisers to the minister and the minister himself that God-like authority to direct the lives of the people of this province, their property, their whole being at his whim and his discretion.

I'm not sure the minister here has read McRuer on civil rights, civil liberties, and so forth, but surely McRuer's point is that there is already too much discretion in the arms, or in the tender hands or mercy of various government bodies, commissions and so forth, that are not responsible to any real group of people.

The minister stands in his place and promises us that there will be participation, that there will be consultation, when McRuer, who came down with one of the reports, **Mr. Speaker,** that all parties I think have philosophically accepted in this House, said that these wide discretionary powers should not be available to anyone, including the government. He went through, **Mr.**

Speaker, a number of ministries and pointed out specific instances where, in the legislation, wide powers of discretion were given to the minister, that at his whim, people's civil rights, economic rights, all the rights that are embodied in various statutes, common law and moral law in this province, are at the whim of one man or one ministry. He said that should not be so. And in direct contradiction to that, the minister brings forth a bill that I feel he is not even aware of himself, nor of its consequences and ramifications.

Now, supposing for a moment that we, on this side, had some kind of confidence in this minister, which I, Mr. Speaker, for one, do not have, to exercise this bill intelligently on behalf of the province and people of Ontario; what happens when this particular minister leaves this ministry? If we admit that this minister has the competence—when he goes, and he has already announced that he is going, which is probably the greatest thing since Canada's centennial, when he goes who are we going to be stuck with in that office?

Supposing the present Solicitor General (Mr. Yaremko), for instance, was exercising that authority. Doesn't that send shivers up and down your spine? Or some of the other members and ministers over there we could name, who are equally incompetent and equally insensitive to the problems of the people of this province. Where are we left then?

Mr. Speaker, others before me who have spoken on the bill have pointed out already that it is nefarious in its intent. It doesn't even pretend or begin to solve the problems of planning in the Province of Ontario. We are giving the minister wide open, carte blanche powers to do what he feels should or shouldn't be done in the Province of Ontario without any guidelines, without any idea of how this power, unlimited within this bill, is going to be used.

The people of the province have no idea what the minister has back there in the cobwebs of his mind—he, his advisors or his successors. And the minister, who a month ago made one of the greatest political blunders, as well as one of the greatest economic blunders, in trying to bring down an energy tax—which we understand he and he alone was responsible for—asks us to take on faith that he knows where he is going and what he is doing, when our experience with him less than month ago was absolutely to the contrary.

Mr. Gilbertson: Why bring that up now? Why not forget about it?

Mr. Reid: There's the great spokesman for the Conservative Party in northern Ontario. Where was he when this minister brought in a seven per cent energy tax which would have been to the detriment of everybody who lives in northern Ontario? Where was the member for Algoma? I didn't hear him speaking in the Legislature that night or that day or since that time about what kind of a scheme that was that was going to affect us in the north.

Mr. Gilbertson: We got it changed.

Mr. Reid: Oh, the member didn't get it changed at all.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! Order!

Mr. Reid: These members are like a bunch of trained seals. When the minister throws them a fish, they bark. Other than that, they are as mute as stones.

Mr. Gilbertson: You are just jealous of the minister.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Reid: I am sure the hon. member, Mr. Speaker, is not a fan of Shakespeare, but when I look at him and some of his colleagues back there, I think of that line in Julius Caesar: "You blocks, you stones, you less than senseless things." That quotation applies to members opposite, each and every one.

Mr. Speaker: Order; let's get back to the bill. Order! Back to the bill please.

Mr. Lewis: Will there ever be another like the member?

Mr. E. M. Havrot (Timiskaming): God help us if there is another like the leader of the NDP!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Reid: Keep it going, I need a drink.

Now that I have made my introductory remarks, Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak to the principle of the bill.

It has been stated by my leader and others in this party that we will oppose this bill. We consider it one of the most important pieces of legislature ever to come

before this House. It's far-reaching consequences, I don't think are appreciated at this moment by any of us in this chamber. I say to you, Mr. Speaker, it's a travesty of the democratic system that a minister in this period of time in the history of the Province of Ontario should even have the nerve or temerity to bring forth a bill like this before this Legislature asking for these powers in the Province of Ontario.

And I say to you most respectfully, sir, that it negates all the great speeches, all the great pronouncements, all the regional governments, all their designs for development, and everything else—all their great blandishments about participatory democracy and consultation, advisory committees, and the whole bundle. I say it negates all those things, Mr. Speaker. It is a fearful bill. My colleague from Grey-Bruce said it was scary. Indeed it is, especially in the hands of this minister who then has untrammelled powers in the Province of Ontario. I say, sir, that we cannot support this bill; nor will we.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to speak? The hon. member for Wentworth.

Mr. Lewis: He's just warming up, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Deans: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I don't intend to take very long. I thought I might exchange with you some pleasantries in the absence of the minister in order that he might hear what I have to say since, in fact, I consider it important though he may not.

Mr. Reid: He got tired of listening to the member for Algoma.

Mr. Deans: No, I'm sure he didn't. Like the rest of us, he got tired of listening to the member for Rainy River.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): Now; be generous!

Mr. D. R. Timbrell (Don Mills): I am. I only clapped once.

Mr. Deans: The fact of the matter is, Mr. Speaker, that the legislation before us is something which I find rather difficult to understand.

Mr. Reid: The feeling is mutual, that's for sure.

Mr. Deans: The member is absolutely right.

Mr. Reid: Reading a statement of the member's is—

Mr. Deans: I might say that the asides of the hon. member were far more to the point than the main theme of his speech.

Mr. Lewis: That credits the asides with more than they merit.

Mr. Deans: Maybe the member is right.

I can't help thinking, looking at this legislation, that it presents a very jumbled-up view of the ministry's thinking. I feel this legislation ought to have come at the end of a process rather than at this point. To put into the hands of this government the kind of power that this legislation obviously is intended to put there, leaves me just a little bit worried about the future of the Province of Ontario.

I wonder, for example, what kinds of goals the government has set and intends to set in terms of both economic and aesthetic values? I wonder whether government has given any real thought, right off the bat, to what it hopes to achieve by way of economic redistribution, by way of the preservation of the aesthetic values of the Province of Ontario and whether or not it has in mind some overall programme of development and preservation for the Province of Ontario that might well become the cornerstone or the foundation upon which legislation such as this is built.

When I stopped and thought about it, I couldn't help feeling that if there had been any broad goals that the government had had in its mind, it would have enunciated those in guidelines, both in terms of the way the province might be affected and how the provincial government might involve itself in the financing and the general backup support measures that are required in order to ensure the guidelines are brought into force. Secondly, it would have enunciated the government's own intentions with regard to its own programmes and how those programmes would be integrated into an overall plan for the Province of Ontario.

It worries me when I think of the dismal failures of this government in the areas of greatest need. I think about the way that it has failed to come to grips with proper planning of airport development, for example. I wonder whether in this overall plan the government is talking about, it has even given any thought to how and where and under what form and within what jurisdiction the kind of air transportation policy of the government might be formed. That is

a key to any overall development plan that the government might begin to bring about.

In the Hamilton area I wonder how the government brings into context its inability to deal with something like the jurisdiction of the bay with regard to the kind of planning that the city of Hamilton wanted to undertake. This government cut the feet out from underneath it when it made an attempt to plan the landfill in some areas of the bay.

I worry because I can see the government not being able to come out with programmes of development and programmes of planning which are going to be of any value to the Province of Ontario. I wonder how the government is going to deal with the very broad and important area of the preservation of the fruit belt? How does this government view that and how is it going to integrate the various official plans which it talks about into some kind of overall policy that will preserve the fruit belt and recognize its worth and the way in which it must play a role in the future development of the Province of Ontario.

I wonder what the government intends in the development of an official development programme for the Province of Ontario for the lakefront properties? How this government views access to and the preservation of the lakefronts in the Province of Ontario. And whether or not we could expect to see guidelines, in order that municipalities and planning areas, when they're doing their planning, would have an idea what the government has in store for them, so that their plan doesn't conflict one with the other, or for that matter, at all with the government's plans.

Or I wonder what the government has in mind by way of guidelines for a redistribution of job opportunities in the Province of Ontario. Because that too falls within the very broad confines of this bill: the Act to provide for planning and development in Ontario. And it is very much a part of section 6. I wonder also just when we're going to hear what the government guidelines, goals and policies are in regard to trying to reallocate and redistribute the economic opportunities across the province, so that everyone has a chance to take part. Because that's all part of developing an overall plan of development for the Province of Ontario. And no small region, no municipality, no planning area, can possibly come to grips with the responsibilities that are being thrust upon it by this government, unless there's a very clear

understanding of what the government has in mind in these areas.

What is the government's view of inhibiting the unrestricted growth in the large municipalities these days? Does the government have a policy of trying to maintain some reasonable size to municipalities and stopping the topsy-like growth that's been occurring over the last 10 or 15 years?

Before any area can come to grips with a development plan, it has to know where the government stands in that regard. What is the government's intention in regard to a consolidation and an implementation of some kind of a social policy to meet the needs of the many hundreds of thousands of people who are trying to struggle through in this province? Because that too is part of any kind of development plan.

And it's about these things that I worry. Because to come in here at this point and to introduce legislation which grants all kinds of powers, but which, in fact, doesn't set out clearly for anyone to see the objectives and goals the government has in mind, is to ask us to vote blindly. It is to ask us to place faith in a government in which we have no faith. It is to ask the people of the Province of Ontario to accept the goodwill of the government when, in fact, the government has shown by its very example over the last year and a half, that it has no goodwill towards the people of the Province of Ontario. It has shown this government is not a government of consultation, but is rather a government of implementation, implementation with or without the support of the people of the area. And that's evident both east and west of Toronto.

And it's about these things that I worry when I see a bill like this coming up. I have difficulty imagining this government going out and involving the average man on the street and getting his views of what would be best for the municipality he lives in, or for the area immediately surrounding the municipality. And the reason I have difficulty in imagining it is because during the last while, I haven't seen any examples of it. That's why I have trouble imagining it.

And so, when you ask us to support this kind of legislation, you're asking us to support a blind policy. A policy that we have absolutely no idea of, other than that the minister, on behalf of the government, is asking that he be given extremely broad powers. But the purpose of those broad powers and the general direction of the government has to be spelled out much more

clearly before I can bring myself to support this kind of thing.

I suggest to you that before you brought this legislation in there should have been established for the next 10 years a set of goals in the Province of Ontario. Goals on what you're trying to achieve in economic growth, economic development, growth of municipalities and in things that affect people. You should have, at that point, set out broad guidelines. And those guidelines should have encompassed things like the preservation of the Niagara Escarpment, the preservation of the fruit belt, a guarantee that the lakeshore properties were going to be preserved and given an opportunity, that people of the province were going to be given an opportunity for access.

And beyond that, there are additional things that should have been done. And then once having set out those broad guidelines, the government should have set out, in very broad terms, its plans. The plans, not only of what it wanted and how it wanted that achieved, but how it was prepared to involve itself in trying to achieve those things. It should have set out what kind of participation it intended to provide, how much financing it was prepared to provide, how it was prepared to engage in meaningful dialogue—not only with the average man on the street, but with the many corporate giants in the province—to try and ensure that there was more equitable economic development across this province. And that should have been the third step.

And beyond that, having once set out those three steps, there should have been then the beginning of the implementation through an amalgamation of the bylaws that are already in existence; the local neighbourhood plans that have been developed; the official plans of the various regional governments that are being set up across the province. These then should have been incorporated into one overall plan. There would have to be a little bit of sorting out to make sure that they were complementary one to the other, rather than abrasive, one fighting against the other. That should have been the fourth step in the minister's programme.

Then finally there should have been general implementation of all this, once you got it under way. There should have been clear direction from the government of how it intended to involve itself, both financially and morally. This would ensure that this plan, once it had gone through the four or five steps that I mentioned, reached a point where

a person in the province would be able to tell, if he moved from point A to point B, exactly what the conditions were going to be there. He would know whether it was possible for him to develop industrially or to locate in a residential site in that area. He would know what the chances were for his children, what the opportunities for education were, what kind of social and recreational facilities were available there for him.

This is the kind of thing that is important in a development plan of the kind that the minister talks about. And it isn't here. Not in the statements of the minister, not in the slides that were shown in the MacDonald Block, not in the statements of any of the other ministers.

There is no co-ordination from one ministry to the next. There is no clear indication that there is even any dialogue between ministries. Therefore it is absolutely impossible for anyone sitting outside the management board of cabinet to clearly understand the direction the province is going to take, or the way it will be directed by this ministry or any other.

Until you do those kind of things, until you set out what your policies are in the areas of greatest need and greatest concern, the areas where you are getting the greatest number of people across the Province of Ontario asking for assistance and guidance, there is no point in bringing in this kind of legislation. This kind of legislation can't work until people clearly understand what the government's intentions are.

For those reasons and many others that I don't intend to take up the time of the House with, I'll oppose the bill.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to add my voice to all the others on this side of the House who have expressed considerable dismay with this planning and development legislation, and to make some comment, some brief comment in passing.

Mr. Speaker, as we understand it, this bill flows from the Throne Speech emphasis on land use, land reparation. It is an effort on the part of the government to retrieve what has been lost in land use planning for the last several years in southern Ontario. This piece of legislation is the centrepiece of the three bills which were introduced about a week ago, along with the major audio visual presentation in the MacDonald Block. It was meant to say to the Province of Ontario, I

think, Mr. Speaker, that the Conservative government has a major commitment to reverse the patterns of folly which have characterized land use in southern Ontario over the last generation.

For a great many of us who heard the Throne Speech or read it afterwards or wanted to believe in its substance, the bills were anticipated with some enthusiasm. It obviously has struck the Treasurer strange, and others strange, that the opposition should not rush to embrace that which they finally disgorged.

Hon. Mr. White: I have not heard anyone talk yet who has understood the bill.

Mr. Lewis: Well then, sir, you are a trifle presumptuous—which is perhaps one of the problems of this government.

Hon. Mr. White: Although the member wasn't here to hear it.

Mr. Lewis: I was here to hear much of this debate, and took the trouble to go upstairs and get the instant Hansard to read that which I hadn't heard.

May I go further, Mr. Speaker, and say that what we found in these bills—in this bill in particular—both bitterly disappointing and fundamentally flawed—were two factors in particular. One is that the so-called process of consultation in this planning and development bill is weak and ineffectual. It's a weak masquerade for arbitrariness on the part of government.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, I think that the minister and his colleagues view this kind of legislation as fashionable legislation rather than serious legislation. You think there is some kind of modern, contemporary value in having some rules and guidelines for land use planning, but you pay it no adherence whatsoever in substance. Mr. Speaker, if I can draw your mind back to the presentation at the MacDonald Block, there was barely any reference given whatsoever to this, the single most important bill that the Treasurer pretended to bring forward. All of the emphasis was on the parkway belt, another fundamentally flawed bill and the Niagara Escarpment Act for which there is no redemption as a bill, I may say.

But in terms of this bill, almost nothing. Then when the minister stood to speak the other night, I guess it was Thursday at about 10 o'clock, he spoke for seven or eight minutes on the entire package, giving the most cursory overview of this piece of legislation.

Hon. Mr. White: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. I didn't speak for seven or eight minutes. I shouted over continuous heckling from the other side. I think not a single word that I said was heard by anybody in this chamber. So if one thinks I am under some obligation to shout for three-quarters of an hour, they've got another think coming.

Mr. Lewis: I may say that I have never known you so deferential, so timid, so diminutive a man, that you wouldn't shout over opposition heckling. Has your skin become so thin since the problems of the last few months that you can no longer cope with the cut and thrust of debate? Is the Treasurer so weak, has his timidity overcome him thus, that he stands in the House and says: "I only spoke for eight minutes, because I was obstructed by a vociferous opposition?" Who is he kidding?

Hon. Mr. White: Cut and thrust?

Mr. Lewis: Who is he kidding? You, my man, my friendly man, I say to you, through the Speaker, you spoke for eight minutes—and he was fighting to fill that much time, because he had nothing to say, he had not a blessed thing to say.

Mr. Reid: He was finished in 30 seconds.

Mr. Lewis: He brings in a pretentious piece of puffery and calls it legislation. Then he tries to justify it for three or four minutes; and when the opposition takes him on, he talks about opposition heckling. Come now; he loves heckling, he thrives on it, he dreams about it; and God knows what he would do without it. So let's not use that as a pretence.

The minister's bill is flawed, I say through the Speaker, because the consultative process is a shambles. It is surprising that after all this time, the minister wouldn't have realized that.

But the bill is also flawed, Mr. Speaker, in another equally important respect. The bill has no application, in the minister's own words, to all of the areas of land use planning in southern Ontario—which are surely critical. As a matter of fact, in the minister's own words, the only area to which the bill has application is to the parkway belt. That's all. Just that one proposal. Even that proposal will be very difficult to defend when we get to it a little later on this evening.

But that the bill should not have been introduced to apply to all the other contentious areas in southern Ontario, is unforgivable. It demonstrates how laughable is the

content of the bill. Because if the government introduces planning and development legislation in 1973, then it must use it to apply to those areas under greatest development pressure and areas of greatest public debate.

Mr. MacDonald: Before 1984!

Mr. Lewis: Presumably before 1984! Perhaps even before the year 2000.

Let me tell you something else, Mr. Speaker, as I know you would wish to hear it from me, sir. I appreciate your passionate nod of agreement.

Mr. D. R. Irvine (Grenville-Dundas): Don't presume too much.

Mr. Lewis: I want to look at those two points in reverse order. I want to point out to the Treasurer, through you, sir, that under his aegis and under the aegis of this government, we have succeeded in destroying the Toronto-centred region plan—a plan which was supposed to have some primary application to southern Ontario. Instead of bringing in this bill to rescue that plan and to intrude principles of democratic land use planning so that the Toronto-centred region plan would again be viable, we don't apply it to the areas of greatest pressure. May I point out to you, Mr. Speaker, that in the area of Cedarwood and the airport, what we have done is not move development to the east, as the plan indicates it should be done, but we have extended the boundaries of Metropolitan Toronto in a way which simply adds to the urban contagion that already besets this metropolitan area.

Mr. Timbrell: That's not right.

Mr. Lewis: That is precisely what has happened with the Toronto-centred region plan and the development of Cedarwood and the airport.

And the provincial Treasurer says that this Act does not apply to Cedarwood. How can he possibly defend that?

He had an Act, which comes in. He has Cedarwood, where he is going to acquire a vast acreage of land in the public sector. He has the single most ambitious development he has undertaken in I don't know how many years; it is tied directly in with the absurdity of a second international airport in the western part of Metropolitan Toronto.

He has problems of leasing land back to builders. He has problems of subdivision development. He has problems of commercial-industrial balance. He has problems of agri-

cultural and recreational preservation. He has every single planning problem there could be and he says with positive enthusiasm that this, the Planning and Development Act, will not apply to Cedarwood.

What utter nonsense! How can one have any faith in this kind of legislation if it has no application to the most crucial area of southern Ontario?

And, Mr. Speaker, the Treasurer then says, as did the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development (Mr. Lawrence), that the plan had absolute application to the parkway belt. The parkway belt manages to deliver the final blow to the Toronto-centred region plan. The TCR said development should be to the east of Metropolitan Toronto, so this extraordinary cabinet and planning board introduces a parkway belt to attract development west of Toronto; to build highways and transmission lines west of Toronto; to encourage Burlington, Oakville and Mississauga to expand north, yet again to increase urban sprawl west of Toronto and to destroy whatever modest remnant may have been left of the planning principles that John Robarts introduced several years ago. Of what use then is the Treasurer's Planning and Development Act, coming in as it does as a fait accompli in the parkway belt and without any application to Cedarwood and the airport?

It is worse than that, Mr. Speaker. It doesn't have application, as it now stands, to the escarpment. The escarpment is under ministerial order; the escarpment is under zoning bylaws; the escarpment is clearly open to the kind of principles which are embodied in this bill, and the Escarpment Act talks about analogous principles which will govern the escarpment commission. But the escarpment commission is setting out on an entirely new path, something called development controls. And that will be judged and exercised in isolation from this bill. So again we have the absurdity of a major piece of legislation which manages specifically to exempt the Niagara escarpment except by association rather than by direction.

And, Mr. Speaker, may I call your attention to Haldimand-Norfolk? The minister stands in the Legislature, and in order to prevent the private developers from acquiring land in areas where the new town might be built, places a vast area of townships under control—under subdivision control, under ministerial order. He then says, with a sigh of relief, although impish self-congratulation is all over his face, that the developers made a mistake and bought the land in a township

which in fact will not be the township designated for the development of the new town—and he leaves it there. He has an area under ministerial order. He has a whole vast Haldimand-Norfolk development plan. He has Nanticoke; he has Texaco; he has Stelco. He has all of the ingredients for major development in the province, and Haldimand-Norfolk has not yet come under this planning and development bill.

Perhaps the minister would explain that to me.

Hon. Mr. White: It hasn't been passed yet, for one thing.

Mr. Lewis: Pardon? Oh, I see, a little chuckle, a little cherubic chuckle: "It hasn't been passed yet, for one thing."

Let me tell the minister something, through you, Mr. Speaker. If he was going to have Haldimand-Norfolk under the purview of this bill, he would have announced it by now. He was very quick to say the parkway belt was included, but he is very quick not to say that Haldimand-Norfolk is included.

So he has Cedarwood at one end and Haldimand-Norfolk at the other. The two areas of greatest developer pressure in the province. The two areas which obviously and urgently cry out for some scheme of land-use control. Yet the Treasurer brings in the bill and his introductory remarks he makes absolutely no reference to its application to these areas at all.

Well then, Mr. Speaker, the bill is a farce. Why else does the government bring in a bill if not to control the single greatest economic and social undertaking that it has in southern Ontario? Perhaps, the Treasurer will be embarrassed. Perhaps he will be subjected to sufficient public pressure in these areas that he will one day try to extend the bill to cover the Haldimand-Norfolk planning area or to cover the airport in Cedarwood or maybe even to cover certain of the regional plans emanating from the regional governments. Let me tell the Treasurer that his refusal to bring them under this bill at the point at which it was introduced speaks volumes about his intention and his motive.

Let me go to the other point I want to make, Mr. Speaker.

The Treasurer is amiably waving to my former colleague in this House, Walter Pitman, in the gallery. He finds his only comfort in the galleries these days, I may say. But you will be pleased to know, Mr. Speaker, that without advance consultation, but with

that extrasensory perception which characterizes New Democrats, I know that Walter Pitman agrees with every word I am saying. I know that and I don't have any qualms about it at all.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue): That would make Walter Pitman nauseous.

Mr. Lewis: As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, the former member for Peterborough spoke often and feelingly in this House about land-use planning throughout this province and in the southeastern part of the province in particular. He would also, therefore, agree with the next point I want to make about the nature of the consultative process.

The minister has no right to ask us to believe uncritically in the consultation process which this bill constructs because there is not a thing in his short tenure as minister that would suggest he believes in the consultative process except as some kind of intellectual exercise. The Treasurer is a very cerebral man. I refuse to abuse him the way some people have abused him. He is an intellectual man, but he is steeped in it. He has lost perspective entirely. He doesn't understand what normal, common, working people in the Province of Ontario believe in any more, what they are involved in, how they feel about their own lifestyles, their own regional governments, and all of the decisions which affect them. It is the patrician view of plebeians.

That's the minister's problem, and it is inherent in the consultative process set out in this bill. There is not a thing that we have experienced in the last several years, or the last several months under his particular tenure, which could point us in any other direction.

The minister announces arbitrarily that he is going to build Cedarwood, a city of a quarter of a million people. I would like him to stand in this Legislature and tell us by way of his reply on second reading what advance consultation there was in that case.

Tell us about the advance consultation for moving Cedarwood from a community of 50,000 in the first Toronto-centred region report to a community of 250,000 now, and what public participation there was in the process. Stand and tell us what public participation and consultation there was in the process of Ontario's joining with the federal government in the decision on the airport. Tell us about what public participation there has been of a meaningful kind in the North-

western Design for Development plan, subsequent to phase 1, in which people other than certain of the members of this Legislature have played a basic part.

Hon. Mr. White: Others have played a part.

Mr. Lewis: Not at all!

Mr. Stokes: Barely discernible!

Mr. Lewis: One can barely find what has happened in either the northwest or the northeast under Design for Development in terms of major public participation. Look at the shambles that falls—

Mr. Stokes: As a matter of fact, the fellow responsible is sitting over in the Frost Building since the government dumped the North-eastern Ontario Development Council. The Treasurer hasn't come up with the advisory committee. The Treasurer has one man in the Frost Building who is responsible for the Design for Development, phase 3, for north-western Ontario.

Mr. Lewis: That is intelligent heckling, my friend. I will make room for that always.

Look at the regional government plans that lie in shambles at the minister's feet with all of the four plans that he just introduced for west and east of Metro, clearly insupportable in several areas and obviously provoking tremendous antagonism from local people. As a matter of fact, the member for Oshawa (Mr. McIlveen), just knowing that I would mention regional government, fled the House before I got to it because of the feeling in his own city.

Mr. MacDonald: Otherwise he would—

Hon. Mr. White: I observed most of the member's own supporters did too.

Mr. Lewis: Well, if my members fled the House they're discerning; he fled in fear!

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Lewis: He fled in fear. There is a different quality to the two.

What about transportation? What about the government's transportation policy? These fatuous exercises in public approval of expressways in London and expressways in Brantford. The minister calls that consultation? This government, whether it's regional government, or the airport, or Design for Development, or modern expressways, doesn't understand what the consultative process is.

And the minister, is bewildered and outraged by the degree of public disquiet and discontent, just as he was bewildered and outraged by the energy tax response and the sales tax response.

Mr. Stokes: They are going to pave 403 green and call it the green belt.

Mr. Lewis: That's the problem of being detached from mortal man. You lose touch with what it is that people are largely concerned about. And the minister can huff at it and laugh at it all he will, but he must admit that things are not exactly on the rails for the Tory party, and certainly not for his omnibus ministry.

Mr. Stokes: It's on the skids, not the rails.

Mr. Lewis: Now, that surely is the crux of it. This piece of legislation, as my colleagues have shown—starting with the member for Ottawa Centre (Mr. Cassidy) this afternoon and ending just before me with the member for Wentworth tonight—what my colleagues have shown to the minister is a very simple proposition.

For this government consultation occurs after the plan is placed before the people. There is no such thing for the minister as consultation in advance of the plan. He has total contempt for the consultative process except as a tool to confirm what is already dictated by his ministry. That's his view of consultation; confirmation after the event. It's a terribly manipulative view of consultation. It means that the minister takes the consultative process and manipulates it through information officers, through public hearings, through all of the elaborate processes of government to emerge with the plan, with almost no amendment, that he initially introduced.

That's a total inconsistency. It has no place in public planning. It has no place in the consultative process. And in this total piece of legislation the proposition that community groups, that local authorities, that individuals should be given support by way of skilled personnel or planning consultants, or advisory boards to formulate a plan in advance, or to participate in the initial formation, has no place in his bill. His bill simply exists as a way of providing approval to a fait accompli.

Well, that's absurd! The minister can't ask us to support that kind of thing. That's not consultation. That's not planning. That's a masquerade for a kind of smug, bureaucratic authoritarianism. I don't like it. And none of the New Democrats like it either.

Now, for us there are very difficult considerations in a bill of this kind. We look at a bill of this kind and we can see that at some point in time someone makes a decision in this province. And obviously the government has to take upon itself, at some point in time, the right to make a decision about basic planning in Ontario.

And with that we agree, particularly when we view some of the atrocious planning experiences of the last several years. But that the minister should take it unto himself in this bill to make the final decisions on planning for all of southern Ontario and then show total contempt for the right of people to consult at the point where the plan originates, that, sir, is indefensible.

And that kind of planning we will not support. That is a perverse centralizing influence and it becomes the minister not.

Now maybe he wants to amend the bill. Maybe he wants to alter it profoundly, clause by clause. As it stands now, whatever positive attributes it may have, it has the fundamental flaws that we've indicated. It pretends to apply to a great area. It applies to only one. It leaves out all the controversial and significant planning developments in southern Ontario.

It makes a mockery of the consultative process. It is a masquerade for fashion rather than for substance. It is brought in by a ministry whose collective self-infatuation about planning and policy has gone too far. It is an extension of a kind of propaganda philosophy about the way the government manipulates people which is insupportable.

Therefore, on every score we will oppose it on second reading, as we will oppose the parkway bill, as we will oppose the Niagara Escarpment Commission bill, for many of the same reasons.

Mr. Good: Mr. Speaker, I would like to rise to say a few words regarding the bill before us. In my view, it's important that we admit at this time that many of us have been very much concerned about the lack of provincial planning concepts put forth by the government opposite. Over the years we have talked a great deal about the need for the government to designate, in its view, what the broad-brush planning concepts should be for the province.

Certainly this bill will not accomplish what we in the Liberal Party think should be government policy. Therefore, we have no alternative but to oppose this bill as it now stands.

Certainly, Mr. Speaker, we recognize the lack of government involvement in broad planning concepts and planning goals in the Province of Ontario. We've talked about the need for this for many years. The government has never indicated what its goals were for the province. Never has it indicated where the real growth centres should be; where the communication routes should go; where the recreation areas should be designated; where heavy industry in the province should be located so that it's in the best interests of the province as a whole and not just in the interest of a few select areas in southern Ontario.

Never has the province indicated what its plan is for a watergrid, for the provision of services, which is one of the basic—the first, the principal—concept which has to be grasped before one can direct proper growth and planning within the Province of Ontario. No growth can take place without services.

Mr. Speaker, I think it's only fair that we review for a moment what type of planning has been done in this province. Over the years, government policy has allowed such things to happen as the OHC assembly of land in Waterloo county—3,000 acres for which no particular use was designated when it was purchased. In my view, I believe the government took a private land assembler, who got in over his head, off the hook.

The government said: "We'll take your 3,000 acres, although we don't know what we're going to do with it." They spent \$712,000 putting a plan on the area and they still haven't decided what's going to happen to it, but there it sits. All it's ever done is drive up the price of surrounding land.

This is the kind of planning the government has done in the past. We admit it hasn't been adequate but this bill will not solve the negligence and the procrastination of the province over its planning concepts in years gone by.

Who else has done the planning in the province? The former Minister of Trade and Development boasted that eventually there would be wall-to-wall factories from Oshawa through to Niagara Falls. This was the type of planning which this government talked about years ago.

Mr. Lewis: I forgot about that. That was Stanley Randall.

Mr. Good: Stanley Randall, Minister of Trade and Development.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It was all motherhood in those days.

Mr. Good: This was the mentality of the planning that came from over there. Now, suddenly, the province finds itself in a turmoil. It's reached the 11th hour deathbed repentance. The government finds that it has to do something about planning in this province.

Well, the bill is inadequate. It's deficient and it's completely out of touch with the people in the Province of Ontario. It's centralized, and in my view it is nothing but a power-structuring bill. That's all this bill wants to do—completely disregard the people of the Province of Ontario.

The planning has been done, Mr. Speaker, by the former Minister of Trade and Development, with his shotgun approach to ODC grants across the province, putting in industries wherever they felt disposed to give money. The planning has been done, Mr. Speaker, by industry, deciding where they are going to buy land to develop. In fact, it has been said—and I think it aptly describes the planning process of the past years—that the dollar bill has done more planning in this province than the government has ever tried to do.

An hon. member: That's right!

Mr. J. P. MacBeth (York West): At government expense!

Mr. Reid: The only thing they understand is dollar bills.

Mr. Good: I was over in the community planning branch about five years ago, and on the map for southern Ontario, in the place which we now call Nanticoke-Norfolk-Haldimand county—there were a couple of red pins. We asked Mr. Taylor, the director of the community planning branch at the time, did the government put those pins there as potential growth centres for industrial development, or did they just happen to be there? We were informed that the pins were put in the map there because Texaco, Stelco and Hydro had decided that's where there was going to be future development in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Reid: Shame!

Mr. Good: Immediately that happened, the province should have started to make decisions on what had to be done in that area. We in the Liberal Party admit that something has to be done in these potential growth centres. The Douglas Point area in Bruce county, with Hydro's future expansion programme on top of what they already have;

Norfolk-Haldimand which has potential growth areas; and Hydro areas in eastern Ontario, the Lennox Hydro plant; will all be future growth centres. We admit that planning has to be done; but in no way are we going to support a bill which puts forth the principle that the minister and the Lieutenant Governor in Council or the cabinet is going to decide what the planning will be in that area without what we feel is adequate public participation.

Planning, Mr. Speaker, has to come from the bottom up. It cannot be imposed. This government is finally and very reluctantly learning the lesson that you cannot impose regional government, nor can you impose regional planning development on areas, without proper consultation. This bill is too all-powerful. It deals with the centralization of power.

The minister, in a speech in Peterborough a week ago at the tri-level conference, stated that the regional development councils were done away with because—and this I remember for sure were his words—"They got in the way of provincial planning."

All right, just for a moment let me elaborate on what my leader said this afternoon. The regional development councils were brought into this province with great fanfare. They followed the 10 regional areas of the old Wartime Prices and Trade Board from the last war. The planning councils were set up; many of them, after a few years, called upon the province to fund them because the cities dropped out. They realized that there was no future in expressing their views to the regional development councils, because this very government didn't know why they had really set them up.

They changed the whole direction and the whole scope of the regional development councils midway through the course. They said they were now setting them up as agencies for input to the province. Then finally they decided they were getting in our way because they have to listen to what people say. As the provincial Treasurer said in Peterborough, they got in the way of the provincial ambitions for provincial planning and they are no longer in existence. Actually, Mr. Speaker, in my view what really happened at that time, and these were the years when there should have been some very realistic provincial planning, was that there was a conflict between the community planning branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs and the planning and development section of the provincial Treasurer. We used

to ask many times in this Legislature: "Who is the official provincial planner? Is it Dr. Thoman in the Treasury, or is it the director of the community—"

Mr. Stokes: He's long gone.

Mr. Good: Oh, he's gone, long gone, yes. They finally saw the error of their ways.

"—or is it the Department of Municipal Affairs and its community planning branch?" And no one seemed to know which department had complete and ultimate responsibility for planning in the province. With the result that no planning of any consequence was done.

The government, of course, did fund certain planning boards around the province, area planning boards. It funded one in my own area. But it made the mistake of not giving that area planning board any authority. The planning board had no teeth to it. It was funded, but with the result that no provincial concepts were ever made known to the areas in which planning was done.

Section 2 of this bill, Mr. Speaker, says: "The minister may by order establish as a development planning area any area of land in Ontario defined in the order." This is my personal, ultimate and greatest objection to this whole bill. It gives the minister powers to do whatsoever he wishes concerning the planning of the Province of Ontario without what I think is proper involvement of the municipalities.

Section 10 says that: "No municipality that has jurisdiction in such areas shall pass a bylaw for any purpose that is in conflict with the development plan." So the power given in this bill would, I suppose, give the minister power to say: "The regional government in Waterloo, the regional municipality of Waterloo, is hereby designated by the province as a dormitory community to take the overflow from Metropolitan Toronto."

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Who said that?

Mr. Good: Well, it could possibly be said. Under the provisions of this bill Waterloo regional municipality would have to accept that and there's nothing which could be done.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Good: Well, there is no way that the people of this province are going to accept the imposition of provincial plans without the plans developing from the grass roots up and then ending up with provincial approval.

And there is a way, Mr. Minister, that the province can work with the municipalities to develop goals which in the long run will be for the benefit of all the people of the province. We have been talking about this for years—that there have to be provincial goals—but this ministry has gone ahead blindly, it has talked about its complete development from Toronto through to Niagara Falls, which is the direct route that the whole branch plant economy is based on; it follows the Queen Elizabeth Way, the shortest route to the United States through Niagara Falls, or the 401 which is the shortest route down through Detroit to the United States. And that's where all the development has taken place in this province. It has given lip service to the Design for Development in the Toronto-centred region plan and says that there's going to be development east of Toronto.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I would ask the minister to give me one instance of a single thing this province has done to encourage development east of Toronto. It has done nothing!

Mr. J. M. Turner (Peterborough): The member has got to be kidding.

Mr. Reid: What has the government done?

Mr. Good: The new municipality in North Pickering is nothing more than an adjunct to Metropolitan Toronto.

Mr. Reid: Absolutely nothing!

Mr. Good: All it will do is compound the problems that now exist.

It has given no incentives, it has given no encouragement, it has not even had the intestinal fortitude to designate areas in eastern Ontario as potential industrial areas, potential growth centres, and say: "We will give this, we will put in services east of Toronto to encourage development."

Mr. Young: Oh, boy!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Good: The government has sat here on its collective hands and done nothing to encourage development around this province.

Mr. Speaker, there is no way that we in the Liberal Party can support such a power-structuring bill as this.

Mr. Turner: Has the member read it?

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Have you?

Mr. Good: In my view, the matter of consultation as mentioned in section 5 of this bill is merely a statement of intent that there will be consultation. There is really no way that the municipalities are going to be properly involved in this; no way. There is no legal provision whereby they even have to be listened to. There is no provision under which the government is going to have to say: "What do you people in that area want?"

But the thing that frightens me most about this bill, Mr. Speaker, is that there is no designation where it will be applied. It can be applied in areas that badly need some provincial direction. It can also be applied in areas where the planning has been done very well up to the present time. But there is nothing in this bill that says it will be done in an area where there is a problem any more than it will be done in an area which has good planning principles.

Mr. Speaker, we would ask that the minister give serious consideration to withdrawing the bill. Unless he does, there is no way we can support it.

Mr. Lewis: We will support his withdrawal.

Mr. Speaker: Any other speakers on the second reading of this bill? Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, you may recall Thursday night when I attempted, without success, to introduce this bill and provide a rational, reasonable, quiet explanation, I was hooted at all the time I was on my feet. I think the only time I was heard was when I predicted that the Liberals would say it was too radical and the NDP would consider it far too conservative. And this is the theme I observe running through the debate, although much of the debate was on something other than this bill.

Mr. Deacon: Too dictatorial!

Hon. Mr. White: Sometimes the bill was followed, sometimes industrial development, sometimes transportation.

However, the small amount of substance in the debate which focused on the bill itself was largely uninformed.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): One had to be Nostradamus to do that, one had to be politically astute; a pure case of mint julep!

Hon. Mr. White: And I am inclined to blame the fact that I couldn't offer a more detailed explanation when this debate commenced last Thursday evening.

Mr. Cassidy: Oh nonsense; the Treasurer has had lots of opportunities.

Mr. Lawlor: Why didn't he give us time to give a decent debate? I need another 24 or 36 hours.

Hon. Mr. White: Now I would like to sum up first of all by reasserting the provisions of the bill and then by dealing with certain queries and complaints that were made. So let me start by saying, Mr. Speaker, that in 1966 the government of Ontario began a programme of planning within the various regions of the province. The programme was a result of an intense growth in population and urbanization pressures during the post-war period. The government realized that without a programme of large-scale regional planning these pressures would produce uncontrolled urban sprawl leading to the destruction of good farm lands, overloading of essential services and unrealistic costs associated with unplanned, chaotic development patterns.

In addition, economic inequalities between the various parts of the province were becoming more obvious and would no longer be tolerated by a modern society dedicated to the principle of equal opportunity.

To meet these issues, the regional planning programme was designed to enable each part of the province to attain its full potential within an overall framework of provincial policies and economic realities. To do this, the programme sets out plans for each region of Ontario, the northeast for example; and in particular cases for areas much smaller than regions where issues are of critical importance to the province, the parkway belt or Haldimand-Norfolk for example.

In setting out these plans, we are concentrating on those things which are of prime concern to the province. In most cases, these would be large-scale issues with an impact spilling across municipal boundaries.

Mr. Lewis: Some concepts!

Hon. Mr. White: Examples of these, which would be part of a provincial development plan include, population allocations to existing and new communities, general land-use designations for agriculture, recreation and urban development, standards for major services such as main sewer trunk lines and main highways and the nature and location of major governmental facilities such as colleges and other institutions.

The Planning and Development Act now will provide a process for the designation of

areas where such plans are to be prepared and a means of ensuring that these plans are formulated with input from individuals, municipalities, ministries and others who will be affected.

Mr. Cassidy: The Treasurer had better explain that one a bit better.

Hon. Mr. White: For example, in the past few years the government has issued policy statements indicating broad concepts for the development of the central Ontario region.

Mr. Lewis: Some concepts!

Hon. Mr. White: Examples of these include the Zone 2 area, where urban growth is to be restricted; the population allocations for existing communities and the concept of new communities in north Oakville and north Burlington.

Projects that have got past the conceptual stage are the parkway belt west and the Norfolk-Haldimand planning study. All these things are a part of a regional development strategy which cannot be accomplished by individual municipalities, or indeed by regional governments. They are, in fact, reflections of overall provincial policies related to very large areas of Ontario. Provincial development plans are, therefore, broad in nature and set in a framework under which municipalities can then develop their own more detailed land-use plans to suit their own particular needs.

I've had occasion to say it several times in different settings in the last few months, that we want to concentrate our resources on provincial plans and leave to the municipalities the detailed planning. And I'm very hopeful that in the months that follow we can very largely vacate the detailed work that is a source of complaints from certain municipalities and certain of the members here.

Mr. Singer: If the minister believes that, why doesn't he put it in the bill?

Hon. Mr. White: It's not possible to arrange that a provincial development plan will always leave all the decisions within the authority of local councils. There must be overlap between the two. Obviously, a parkway belt cannot become a reality unless local zoning bylaws are compatible. Conversely, a provincial development plan must take into account the needs and aspirations and existing land-use policies of the municipalities in the area. The municipalities will continue to determine the kind and mix of development

within their boundaries. In other words, decisions that impact only on the people within a municipality will be made by the council of the municipalities.

Mr. Cassidy: There is not a guarantee of that.

Hon. Mr. White: These decisions, however, will be subject to the provincial development plan which deals with the impact on people in a much larger area.

Mr. Cassidy: That is not stated in the bill.

Hon. Mr. White: The parkway belt—

Mr. Cassidy: We have no protection.

Hon. Mr. White: The member for Ottawa Centre is a great little talker.

Mr. Singer: Well, the minister is not a very good one!

Mr. Cassidy: Sort of loquacious.

Hon. Mr. White: The parkway belt is an example of a provincial plan that will determine the use—

Mr. Lawlor: In three years' time the minister will be in the south of Ireland somewhere. God help him!

Hon. Mr. White: —to which certain particular lands can be put in the interests of the inhabitants of the whole region.

In other cases the maximum population of a community may be set out in the provincial development plan.

Mr. Lewis: Well, all of this hypothesis is very nice.

Hon. Mr. White: The reasons for this may be cost of servicing, as for example in Haldimand-Norfolk—

Mr. Singer: It means trust us.

Hon. Mr. White: —and in other areas the overall policy of the government to contain urban sprawl.

Mr. Lawlor: What did Mr. Buckminster Fuller say about being the best of all possible worlds?

Hon. Mr. White: It should be noted that before the plan is adopted, other ministries, municipalities and the general public will be involved; so that while the ultimate decision on the development plan lies with the government, a substantial measure of agreement

on the plan shall be possible before the final decision on the developed plan is made.

Mr. Cassidy: It is not provided in the bill.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: I hope members will listen to this.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! The minister has the floor.

Hon. Mr. White: I don't think it's fair to the members who want to understand this to interrupt continuously, if I may say so.

Mr. Lawlor: We are working at it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: Now, sir, dealing with municipal official plans for zoning bylaws. Under the Planning Act there is provision—

Mr. Lawlor: It's threadbare.

Hon. Mr. White: Listen, please, the member will learn something.

Mr. Lawlor: I'm working on it.

Hon. Mr. White: Under the Planning Act there is a provision for an official plan to be referred to the OMB upon request. Such a request may be made by any person or by the municipality. When this happens, the matter is taken out of the minister's hands entirely. The OMB holds a public hearing and makes a final decision on disposition of the plan.

If no request is made for referral of the official plan, the decision, on its approval, is made by the minister. The Planning Act requires that all municipal zoning bylaws must be approved by the OMB. There is no other approval authority. Copies of the bylaws are sent to all affected persons and anyone may appear at the public hearing to make representation. The board then makes a decision on whether the bylaw should be approved and what changes should be made to it.

Mr. Lawlor: The minister's legislation is super.

Hon. Mr. White: I contrast this with provincial development plans. There is no provision in the Ontario Planning and Development Act for the OMB to be involved in the process of approval of a provincial development plan.

Mr. Lawlor: The minister is telling me.

Mr. Singer: Right!

Hon. Mr. White: Instead, public hearings that are necessary will be conducted by a hearing officer appointed by the minister who will then make his recommendations—

Mr. Cassidy: They may not be held sometimes, is that right?

Mr. Singer: Who hears only one side?

Hon. Mr. White: Who will then make his recommendations in public on what action should be taken.

Mr. Singer: But he hears only one side.

Hon. Mr. White: There is a distinct difference between the implications of the approval of a municipal official plan or bylaw on the one hand, and a provincial plan on the other. It can be argued therefore that it's appropriate for an administrative tribunal, such as the OMB, to arbitrate disputes related to municipal planning documents and make the final decision.

In the case of a provincial plan the situation is quite different. It would not be appropriate to put the final decision-making power on matters of provincial development policy in the hands of an independent agency. Moreover, there would be the very real problem of having a decision of the minister or of the cabinet on a matter of policy subject to reversal by such a body. I think that will give some clarity to the uncertainty that seems to have been evidenced in some of the questions and in some of the debates.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: Now, sir, I would like to describe for those who are interested the steps provided for in this legislation in obtaining approval of a provincial development plan. One, the minister defines by order the boundaries of the development planning area for which a provincial plan is to be prepared.

Mr. Lewis: That's right. The minister is the first step. That's what we object to.

Hon. Mr. White: The minister appoints one or more advisory committees, if deemed appropriate, to advise on the preparation and implementation of the plan for the development planning area that has been defined.

Mr. Lewis: The minister appoints the committees he deems appropriate.

Hon. Mr. White: The minister directs a survey of all or part of the development planning area be carried out and that a provincial development plan be prepared.

If I may illustrate, this has now been done for the parkway belt west. Please don't misunderstand. This is not a plan; this is a proposal. This proposal now goes to the municipalities, perhaps before a hearing officer, perhaps to be scrutinized by one or more than one advisory council and so on.

Mr. Lewis: The minister directs. That is the way it begins at every step.

Hon. Mr. White: Each municipality within the planning area is consulted about the proposed contents of the plan during the time it is being prepared.

After the proposed plan has been prepared, a copy of such proposed plan is sent to each municipality within the planning area with an invitation to make comments thereon within a specified period of time, which shall be not less than three months. A notice is published in local newspapers, indicating where a copy of the plan may be examined and inviting comments thereon from any interested person within a specified period of time, which will not be less than three months; that is from the notice in the newspaper. A copy of the proposed plan is sent to an advisory committee that has been appointed, with a request for comments.

Then, sir, after the expiration of time for making comments, one or more hearing officers are appointed who shall conduct one or more hearings as determined by the minister.

Mr. Lewis: By the minister; appointed by the minister, determined by the minister.

Hon. Mr. White: After the hearing or hearings have been held the officer prepares a summary of representations and submits this together with his recommendations and modifications that should be made to the plan. This report of the hearing officer with a summary of findings and with recommendations must be made public.

Mr. Singer: Why doesn't the Treasurer justify the plan?

Hon. Mr. White: After considering the report of the hearing officer, the proposed plan, with the minister's recommendations, is sent to cabinet for approval. The cabinet may then approve the plan with such modifications as it considers desirable.

Mr. Cassidy: I don't think the Treasurer was listening to the debate.

Hon. Mr. White: An amendment to a provincial development plan may be initiated by

the minister or by any person or any municipality. The same procedures on consultation and hearings apply as apply in the case of the processing of the original plan.

Mr. Singer: Great speech!

Mr. Lawlor: Francisco Franco came up with a similar plan.

Hon. Mr. White: Once a development plan is in force, no public work shall be undertaken by the province or a municipality and no bylaw may be passed that does not conform therewith.

Mr. Lawlor: CORTS may as well not exist.

Hon. Mr. White: Moreover, the provincial plan prevails over local official plans and bylaws, and these must be made to conform with the provincial plan within a time specified. Where a municipality fails to submit an amendment to a local official plan to bring it into line with a provincial plan, the minister may amend the local plan by order.

Mr. Lawlor: Darn right, he may.

Hon. Mr. White: Grants may be made to municipalities for the purpose of revising local plans and bylaws to make them conform to the provincial plan. The minister may make grants to any municipality, person or organization which is undertaking any programme that would have the effect of implementing the provincial plan.

Mr. Cassidy: Thanks for reading the bill to us.

Hon. Mr. White: Now then, sir, let me turn to some portions of the debate here today and see if I can bring a little bit of enlightenment—I'm not optimistic about that—to the opposition members.

I'll start with the hon. member for Downsview, who indicated that the hearing officer had no real responsibility; but in point of fact he has the responsibility—oh, the member for Downsview has left.

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): He will be back in a minute.

Hon. Mr. White: The hearing officer certainly has responsibility.

Mr. Lawlor: The member for Downsview is a quasi-honest man.

Hon. Mr. White: He has to accept representations from any municipality advisory committees, from any person affected.

Mr. Lawlor: I can't stand this form of pettiness.

Hon. Mr. White: He has to weigh those arguments and on the basis of those arguments make recommendations which will no doubt in many instances lead to modifications before the plan proper is approved by the government.

In this way, I must say, it is completely different from the hearings called for under provincial or federal expropriation legislation. In particular the federal hearings of necessity would simply call for the hearing officer to provide a summary of the points of view offered; I contrast that now with the hearing officers appointed under the Planning and Development Act, who have the responsibility to make recommendations altering the proposals.

Mr. Cassidy: What about Earl Berger, eh?

Mr. Lawlor: Thank God, three years from now the Treasurer won't be here.

Hon. Mr. White: The member for Downsview said he was afraid of—

Mr. Singer: I am back.

Hon. Mr. White: —the minister's power in this matter and more particularly the power of overriding municipal development plans.

Now, this criticism I think is based on an incorrect assumption; namely that the proposal is a plan. The proposal is simply a device to initiate consultation, consideration by affected municipalities, by citizens in those areas and so on.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: That's nonsense! Absolute rubbish.

Hon. Mr. White: The assumption that a proposed plan is finished before an area is designated is simply not correct. Under normal circumstances, the Treasurer designates an area where a plan will be prepared.

Mr. Good: Where?

Mr. Lewis: The Treasurer should ask the member for Oshawa about his proposal for regional government.

Hon. Mr. White: In the parkway belt and Haldimand-Norfolk plan proposals have been prepared, but these will be subject to municipal submissions, open public hearings, before they become policy.

Mr. Singer: Without any justification of the Treasurer's proposals.

Mr. Lewis: His proposals are plans, and what is more they are nearly final when they are introduced.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: The member for Ottawa Centre made a reference to restraint of municipalities without, I think, having understood what I attempted to say here Thursday night, namely that the provincial government will use this power in those instances only where the plan is beyond the horizon of a municipality or a region.

Mr. Cassidy: There is no such thing.

Mr. Singer: You can trust us;

Hon. Mr. White: As illustrated, I think perfectly in the parkway belt legislation—

Mr. Lewis: Thank God for the parkway belt.

Hon. Mr. White: —and as may be well illustrated in the CORTS' report on the Trent-Severn system, where I understand there are 70 municipalities, most of them small, which will require some encouragement, some direction and I suppose one could say some leadership to bring these plans to fruition.

Mr. Cassidy: Why doesn't the Treasurer put some guidelines in the bill to make that clear?

Hon. Mr. White: So that, as my colleague the provincial secretary has pointed out several times in the last week or so, is an area which may find this legislation extremely useful.

And as I mentioned earlier, as indeed I said in the House here on Thursday, May 31, we intend to use the procedures of the new Ontario Planning and Development Act, which I will introduce on Monday, to process any proposals which we adopt from the land and development reports for Haldimand-Norfolk. This will provide an opportunity for the municipalities of Haldimand and Norfolk and those from adjoining counties which may be affected by our actions, to review and recommend changes to the report before any government policy is developed from it.

Mr. Singer: Without his having to justify it!

Mr. Lewis: Oh, come on!

Hon. Mr. White: So in the first week or 10 days, we have a direct application of this Act insofar as the parkway belt west is concerned.

Mr. Singer: He's got somebody up in the corner.

Hon. Mr. White: We have an indirect application—

Mr. Lewis: Yes, very indirect.

Hon. Mr. White: —in the Niagara Escarpment Commission legislation, which borrows most of its sections from this overriding Act.

Mr. Singer: We just don't want to appoint him God.

Hon. Mr. White: We have announced the likelihood of utilizing this legislation in the Haldimand-Norfolk matter.

Mr. Lewis: Let the Treasurer make a commitment that this legislation will cover Haldimand-Norfolk.

Hon. Mr. White: We see the possibility of using it in the Trent-Severn system. We will certainly be using it for the parkway belt east—

Mr. Lewis: Which is where?

Hon. Mr. White: —and so in the first week—yes, just one week after the introduction of this bill—

Mr. Lawlor: What does that mean?

Hon. Mr. White: —we have five possibilities in sight.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, but one is real.

Hon. Mr. White: And the reason the socialists are so enraged, if I may say so—

Mr. Singer: Why doesn't the Treasurer talk to the Speaker instead of saying—

Hon. Mr. White: —is because they would have us crashing down all over this province in a way that we Conservatives think would be entirely inappropriate—

Mr. Singer: Oh, no it is not.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: —and this we do not propose to do—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: —until such time as there is a well-formed support in the areas concerned.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, there is more important support; the Treasurer hasn't even got his backbenchers.

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: None in sight. There is nobody here.

Hon. Mr. White: Now the member for Ottawa Centre made the point that people should be involved from the beginning in setting regional goals and objectives.

At present the regional planning programme puts forward schematic, impressionistic descriptions and forecasts of trends to generate public discussion and get feedback on goals and desires and so on—for example, Phase One reports for eastern Ontario, the Lake Erie region and so on. This will continue, under the legislation, as a technique for public involvement during plan formulation.

Mr. Singer: Rip that page out; it wasn't so good.

Hon. Mr. White: I am now ripping the member's page up.

That wasn't so good either!

Mr. Lewis: At least it is symbolic, if nothing more.

Mr. Singer: Yes, the divine right of kings and the divine right of governments.

Hon. Mr. White: The member for Ottawa Centre said that municipalities are not consulted, or something to that effect. In fact, my ministry has talked with every municipality directly affected by the parkway belt west to explain—explore alternatives before recommendations.

Mr. Lewis: An interesting slip. Very interesting.

Hon. Mr. White: This will not substitute for the municipal consultations and hearings which are yet to be undertaken and which will give additional opportunities to municipalities and members of the public to express their views on the proposals and enable us to receive worthwhile modifications.

Mr. Singer: That's what their statutes do away with.

Mr. Cassidy: That consultation has the same calibre as the officials of the ministry—

Mr. Singer: Yes, a bunch of balderdash.

Hon. Mr. White: Several members, including if I am not mistaken the Leader of the Opposition, have expressed enormous fear about the powers given to the minister. But, in fact—

Mr. Singer: And he's so right!

Hon. Mr. White: —these powers are given to the government, and the government holds itself responsible to the Legislature—

Mr. Singer: Oh, that's a comfort.

Hon. Mr. White: —and the government holds itself responsible when we take our case to the people.

Mr. Cassidy: There is a process around this place.

Hon. Mr. White: When we have an agency, whether it be called a Liquor Licence Board or the Ontario Municipal Board or some such other agency sitting in a quasi-governmental role, we are criticized, and I think quite rightly so, for hiding behind the Judge Robbs of the world, fine as they may be, and in the process abdicating our direct, obvious responsibility to the Legislature.

Mr. Singer: Next week we won't have any debates on second reading. It would save so much time and so much more—

Hon. Mr. White: Now in this instance, it would have been very easy, no doubt, for us to—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The member is not in Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. White: —protect ourselves with some kind of intermediary. But I think this is not the parliamentary way. I think this is not the democratic way. I think this is not the way that any one of the members would like to see us do it if we weren't in the middle of this debate here tonight.

Mr. Cassidy: He has missed the point again.

An hon. member: There is nothing in this bill—

An hon. member: Put the boards to him.

Hon. Mr. White: Now, my dear friend from Lakeshore, one of nature's gentlemen, has said he hasn't had enough time.

An hon. member: Is there any other kind?

Mr. Lawlor: That's right. I do a decent job.

Hon. Mr. White: But in fact we have taken whatever time it will take.

Mr. Lawlor: How about Louis Mumford?

Hon. Mr. White: We can debate this as long as members wish, and as members know, I propose for the—well, let me say the first step in the consultative process so far as this bill is concerned, is to take this bill into the standing committee—

Mr. Cassidy: Oh, what a generous concession!

Hon. Mr. White: —and to consult with all members of this Legislature—

Mr. Singer: He's just all heart, all heart.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: —with the assistance of my very competent staff members.

Mr. Lawlor: If he had brought it in two weeks ago, we really could have given him a bad time of it.

Hon. Mr. White: And we will take, sir, just as much time as it takes.

Mr. Singer: Yes.

Mr. Lawlor: Ah nonsense.

Mr. Cassidy: The Treasurer needn't talk—

Mr. Lawlor: They railroad these things through—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: They do it every time.

Mr. Singer: A bunch of baloney.

An hon. member: Oh, come on!

Mr. Lawlor: Really important legislation.

Hon. Mr. White: I was very grateful to my hon. friend from Algoma—

Mr. Lawlor: Debilitating.

Hon. Mr. White: —I hope I can say this without giving offence to members of the opposition—he made the only really sensible suggestion of the evening.

Mr. MacDonald: That's one way to create a revolt in the back benches.

Hon. Mr. White: And I want to assure him here and now that I will consider a separate

planning board for that area north of the Soo.

Mr. Singer: If St. Joseph's Island needs two bridges, we'll build them.

An hon. member: That's right!

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: And if these considerations indicate that it is feasible, then we'll go ahead with it. I'd like to accommodate the hon. member.

Mr. MacDonald: The minister learned his lesson after the energy tax.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: My hon. friend from Waterloo North made a mistake when he said—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. White: —I had asserted that the economic development councils got in the way. I said no such thing. I was—

Mr. Good: That is exactly what the minister said.

Hon. Mr. White: —criticised by Reeve Williams for the action of the government exactly a year ago. And I said that's a strange thing for me to hear now, because I have heard for years from the municipal councils that the economic development councils got in the way. That was not my assertion.

Mr. Good: It was the minister who said it.

Hon. Mr. White: Well, I can prove that very readily.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: I have checked with one witness already.

Mr. Singer: If the member for Waterloo North said it, he's right.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: Now, when I stood up, sir, Thursday night to be howled down by the mob as I was—

An hon. member: Nothing could be more simple.

Hon. Mr. White: —I said this is a very simple concept. Even that very simple statement was misinterpreted by the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Singer: Dictatorship forever, if that's a simple concept.

Hon. Mr. White: A very simple concept—

Mr. Singer: Dictatorship forever.

Hon. Mr. White: —which can be expressed in a few words.

Mr. Singer: Yes.

Hon. Mr. White: Where there is a requirement beyond the powers or the horizons of a municipality or region, then we, the province, are prepared to accept the responsibility for planning for a wide variety of purposes.

Mr. Cassidy: The minister forgot to put it in the Act.

Hon. Mr. White: The bill which we will be debating shortly is a perfect illustration of where you have a wide variety of uses; the service corridors for roads, sewers, Hydro lines and such like; the parkway belts proper, which broaden out to encompass hundreds and hundreds of acres—a total of 55,000 acres, I think it is—

Mr. Lewis: Private golf courses!

Hon. Mr. White: —but which could never be attempted by one of the regions affected or some number of municipalities affected; an absolute impossibility.

I contrast this with a story I heard today about the way the QEW was built back in the 1930s. Each municipality was asked to draw a line where it wanted it and if there were a few jogs at the boundary lines of municipalities, well that's the way it was. Well, that's not the way we are going to do it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: Boy, you have come a long way.

Mr. Cassidy: We will put these sayings down.

Hon. Mr. White: Now, this gives us the power to plan on a regional basis, on a much broader basis.

Mr. Cassidy: What a break-through.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: We accept that responsibility. We will be working with the municipalities affected—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. White: —with all of the citizens affected who are interested in making submissions.

Mr. Singer: Why does the minister bother to come here?

Hon. Mr. White: And I see this, Mr. Speaker, if I may say so, as one more very important advance in systematic planning for the future good of our people—

Mr. Good: Centralization of power!

Mr. Singer: Systematic dictatorship!

Hon. Mr. White: —involving all of their talents, energies and desires during the consultative process, ending up with a co-operative plan to benefit our people now, and indeed for many generations to come. I invite you all to support this great legislation.

Mr. Singer: Destroying democracy. Shame!

Mr. Speaker: The question to be decided is a motion for second reading of Bill 128.

The House divided on the motion for second reading of Bill 128, which was approved on the following vote:

AYES	NAYS
Allan	Bullbrook
Apps	Burr
Auld	Campbell
Beckett	Cassidy
Bennett	Deacon
Bernier	Deans
Brunelle	Dukszta
Carruthers	Edighoffer
Carton	Gaunt
Drea	Good
Eaton	Laughren
Gilbertson	Lawlor
Grossman	Lewis
Guindon	MacDonald
Handleman	Paterson
Havrot	Reid
Hodgson	Riddell
(Victoria-Haliburton)	Ruston
Hodgson	Singer
(York-North)	Smith
Irvine	(Nipissing)
Jessiman	Spence
Kennedy	Stokes
Lane	Young—23
Lawrence	
MacBeth	
Maeck	
McIlveen	
McNeil	
McNie	
Meen	

AYES	NAYS
Morningstar	
Morrow	
Newman	
(Ontario South)	
Nixon	
(Dovercourt)	
Nuttall	
Parrott	
Reilly	
Rhodes	
Root	
Rowe	
Scrivener	
Smith	
(Simcoe East)	
Smith	
(Hamilton Mountain)	
Snow	
Stewart	
Taylor	
Timbrell	
Turner	
Villeneuve	
Wardle	
Wells	
White	
Winkler	
Yakubski	
Yaremko—54	

Clerk of the House: Mr. Speaker, the “ayes” are 54, the “nays” are 23.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Mr. Singer: No, no, no!

Mr. Speaker: Committee? Standing committee or committee of the whole? Standing committee?

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order and before the minister gets too far out, could he anticipate when it might hit the standing committee? Will it be 9 o'clock tomorrow morning or could we have a few days' notice?

Mr. W. Newman (Ontario South): Tonight!

Mr. Singer: I wouldn't be surprised.

Hon. Mr. White: Not until tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Speaker, I am the servant of the committee; I had hoped to be able to take Bill 129 and 130 through second reading and then take all three, presumably. I don't feel keenly about the other two but I would like

to take Bill 128 before the standing committee. I'm at the disposal of the committee is what I'm saying. But my personal preference would be to debate Bills 129 and 130 tomorrow and Wednesday if that is necessary.

Mr. Singer: So we are looking at a week's time?

Mr. MacDonald: No, we are looking at Wednesday or Thursday.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Solicitor General): It won't be Saturday or Sunday.

Hon. Mr. White: It's up to the committee, surely.

Mr. MacDonald: The minister's trouble is he can't plan.

Mr. Singer: Stop spoiling my plot, will you?

ONTARIO TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT CORP. ACT

Hon. Mr. Carton moves second reading of Bill 144, An Act to establish the Ontario Transportation Development Corp.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Downsview.

Hon. G. R. Carton (Minister of Transportation and Communications): Mr. Speaker, I have some introductory remarks.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, if the minister wants to make some introductory remarks we will be happy to hear him.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, as I indicated to the Legislature on May 11, it is the intention of the government, and we are doing it by this legislation, to provide the necessary research and development capabilities to fulfil its policy and programmes with respect to urban transit. The aim of the bill is to create a corporation that will establish a continuing research and development capacity in Canada of the highest technological order—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. While the hon. members are leaving the House perhaps they could do it quietly so we can hear the hon. minister.

Hon. Mr. Carton: —and ensure the production of these transit facilities to Canadian municipalities.

Mr. Singer: Particularly cabinet ministers.

Hon. Mr. Carton: The role of the company will be to co-ordinate and promote the development of new advanced technology of all types relating to the public transit field and to provide for the successful integration of these innovative developments with the design and production of much needed conventional transit facilities.

The company will be capable of funding research into a number of transit rated areas. As pointed out by the Premier (Mr. Davis) on May 11, the basic licences that were obtained from the Krauss-Maffei contract signed on May 1 will provide the first building block of the company's assets.

It is our intention that the company will always seek to exploit its research and development programmes and to market them through the private sector in Canada. The purpose of creating the corporation is to firstly ensure that all of the intermediate capacity technology to be known as GO Urban is transferred to Canadian engineers and scientists and that the Canadian industry is capable of producing full-scale intermediate-capacity systems for the Canadian and for the international markets; and, secondly, that continuing research and development in this and other transit applications are undertaken in Canada.

Historically, within Canada our major research and development programmes in the areas of large public involvement have been disappointing, in our view, because they have not concentrated on areas where we have a sizable domestic market and because private industry has not had a sufficiently attractive future market potential to continue to fund major research and development work. It is the intention of this company to provide that research capability to Canadian industry on the basis that Canadian governments at all levels require greatly expanded transit facilities. Therefore, a sizable domestic market exists from these facilities.

Our intention is to provide the leadership and motivation to start and continue in these research and development programmes. It is, therefore, intended the company will have the capability to ensure continued funding of research and development and will be capable of ensuring the exploitation and delivery of these developments to both the domestic and the international marketplace.

It is our intention to bring the full weight of the Canadian industrial, commercial and academic sectors behind our urban transit programme. This company will have a prime

role in co-ordinating and developing the activities of each of these sectors in transportation.

It is also our intention to achieve a pooling of national, scientific and technical talents to co-operate in the solution of present and future transit problems. Further, it is necessary for the government to provide such an instrument to ensure that the municipalities of Ontario and of Canada will have a competitive supply situation facing them and are not subject to monopoly prices for research and development work, financed by other levels of government.

Failure to obtain the rights to this technology and any innovations brought about by our research and development programmes might leave the municipalities facing a single supplier when they seek to implement these various innovations in their municipalities. A goal of this corporation will be to ensure a highly competitive supply system by sub-licensing a number of competent companies to engage in the production of highly specialized components for these systems.

It is not our intention to engage in the production and manufacture of transit equipment in competition with the private sector, but rather to ensure this competition by creating a broad distribution and availability of the technology to as many competent firms as possible. These private companies will provide royalties to the special Act companies, in return for the right to utilize and exploit these developments.

It is our expectation that through skilful management of the contract rights to this technology a continuing funding mechanism can be established to ensure the ongoing development of transit innovations. In this way, it is possible for the public to achieve a substantial return for its investment in research and development in this field.

The company will seek to satisfy these intentions through: Entering into industrial licensing agreements with the private sector for selling and manufacturing of new technology transit systems and components; contracts with private industries for research and development in the transit field; contracts for universities for similar research and development; direct contracts with consulting groups for ongoing evaluations of the commercial and technological prospects of various systems and facilities; direct sales contracts with other governments for the provision of transit systems, both domestic and international sales; and sub-licensing arrangements with the private sector for marketing and financing

of the various new technology transit systems.

It is our intention that the company will have a sufficient staff of highly skilled technical expertise, such that the technological transfer of the GO-Urban intermediate-capacity system is assured; and that it will have an ongoing capability to evaluate and manage other research and development projects. It is our intention that other developments in the transportation field will be handled in a manner similar to that of Krauss-Maffei where this special Act corporation would receive royalties and income benefits from the development and distribution of the innovations as they are exploited by the private sector.

It is intended and expressly provided for, sir, in this bill that the company has sufficient powers of finance, marketing and production to ensure the development and exploitation of its products. However, generally, the government anticipates that the private sector will acquire the marketing rights from the corporation. Where such commercial exploitation is assured, it will be possible for the corporation to sell these developments to the private sector for continued exploitation.

Mr. Speaker, this government has recognized that in order to solve our urban transportation problems, we must have a continual research and development programme. This research and development programme must occur in Canada. The company's purpose again is to provide a vehicle for continued research and development and to co-ordinate and harness the massive power of our commercial, industrial and academic communities to deliver the transit systems needed by all levels of government. This is the basic rationale behind the introduction of this bill.

I would like to explain some of the specific aspects of this bill. First of all, the corporation is not intended to be a Crown corporation for the following reasons: (1) The company will operate beyond the borders of Ontario; (2) It is anticipated that there will be shareholders other than the government of Ontario and therefore the company is not to be an agent of the Crown; (3) Other shareholders might include the governments of other provinces and the government of Canada and private industry; (4) It is intended that as much private capital as possible be attracted to fulfil the objectives of the company.

Secondly, in order to ensure that the initial public funding in this corporation is protected, the government of Ontario will, as provided in

the legislation, hold 51 per cent of the outstanding equity.

Further, the bill restricts the outstanding equity in non-Canadian ownership to 10 per cent of the total outstanding equity. It restricts the equity owned by any individual, with the exception of various governments within Canada, either provincial or federal, to five per cent of the total outstanding equity.

Mr. Singer: Did the minister say 51 per cent?

Hon. Mr. Carton: The purpose of this provision is to ensure that the corporation is always under direct control of Canadians and that no single entity gains undue influence over its programmes.

The corporation's head office is to be in the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. However, it is anticipated that most of its activities will have a very broad geographic influence through its distribution of contract and licensing agreements. The head office component will be a very small element in the total geographic influence of the company. It is the intention of the government to bring as much commercial influence into the operation of this corporation as possible. For this reason it is our intention that the nine-man board of directors will be comprised of three members from government and six members from the private sector.

The majority of this board must be Canadian residents—

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): This is a sellout, really a sellout.

Hon. Mr. Carton: —and through the appointment of the board of directors I anticipate that we will be able to bring a wide-scale commercial viewpoint to the management and operation of the corporation.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I have listened with some care to the comments of the hon. minister. There's very little that he said that has justified, to my thinking, the reason for the establishment of an Ontario Transportation Development Corp.

It would seem to me that since we are putting out a very substantial amount of public money that there is no reason in the world why the responsibility for the expenditure of this money should not rest with the ministry and should not be palmed off, or parcelled off, to a private corporation.

I heard the minister say it is the intention of government to hold 51 per cent of the

shares. Not unlike another piece of legislation we were talking about earlier today, I wonder why, if this is the government's intention, we can't find that in the statute.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): It is in the statute.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Section 15.

Mr. Singer: One has to be suspicious, Mr. Speaker.

Pardon?

Mr. Young: Section 15.

Mr. Singer: Does it say 51 per cent control?

Mr. Young: Majority.

Mr. Singer: The majority should be in the hands of the government?

Mr. Cassidy: Hasn't the member for Downsview read the bill yet?

Mr. Singer: I've read it. I may have misinterpreted it. "Shares of the corporation . . . shall be registered . . . in the name . . . The minister shall from time to time subscribe . . . and such holdings shall at all times be a majority . . ."

I'm sorry. I withdraw that one, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MacDonald: We want to keep the member within reaching distance of the truth.

Mr. Singer: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre is, in fact, correct. What I continue to query though, Mr. Speaker, is the necessity for the establishment of a corporation and the very few details that we get insofar as this corporation is concerned.

I listened to the breakdown of the directors, with three representing government, and I notice there is an exculpatory clause insofar as members of the Legislature are concerned. I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if the minister has paid any attention, or even passing attention, to the remarks of Mr. Camp and his associates, which indicated that members of the legislative assembly should not have extra jobs over and beyond their legislative responsibilities.

I think it follows from that and from what Mr. Camp and his associates had to say, that there should not be any extra pay. I don't know—well, the minister nods that there won't be any extra pay—I would suggest that if he is going to call on three of his colleagues to serve on the board of the Ontario Transportation Development Corp., unless he

gives them a salary, and probably an office and probably a secretary and probably a car with a driver, it's unlikely that he is going to get many eager volunteers.

I just wonder who is going to be an officer of this corporation and who will be a director. Is the minister, for instance, going to be an officer and director? Is his deputy going to be an officer and director? If, in fact, the minister is, is he going to get extra pay and emoluments, and is the deputy minister? Who is going to be and why should they be? Why is it necessary? Or even forgetting about the three from government—whatever that may mean; what the three from government are, I don't know how we define that—but some of them must be members of the legislative assembly, perhaps all of them. Does this exclude civil servants? Do we have some directors, perhaps, from the Krauss-Maffei firm in Germany? Is that a part of the understanding, because the details of the purchase were rather vague? All we got, Mr. Speaker, was an announcement that arrangements had been made to obtain certain patent and merchandising rights. It was only after some questioning, and I note that the minister didn't volunteer it, that we found the government had agreed to pay some \$500,000, I think that was the figure, for the availability of those rights. I am not sure that the minister ever went on in detail and said what continued kind of direction might come from the Krauss-Maffei firm.

Substantially, Mr. Speaker, what disturbs me is that the government, for some reason that is not apparent in anything the minister has said—either tonight or in his previous pronouncements in connection with the kiddy car ride at the Exhibition grounds—for some reason that he has not chosen to disclose to us, is making a great big and complicated commercial production out of this.

If it's any good—and I hope I am wrong, but I haven't seen any merit coming out of it. If it's any good, why shouldn't it be run solely by the minister out of his department, as so many other things have been organized? Why should it be necessary to set up yet another body, and to set up a body that apparently is going to be several steps remote from government; to set up a body over which we are going to have very little, if any, control; to set up a body that, well, whose directors we don't know? Whether they are going to be paid or not, we don't know.

In fact, the whole thing is so vague and so peculiar, Mr. Speaker, that I just can't bring myself to vote in favour of this peculiar

Act. I think it's a sellout. I am not quite sure who we are selling out to. We are perhaps selling out to the original people who had this idea, who have sold the minister a bill of goods. Or maybe we are selling out to some commercial people in the Province of Ontario or in the Dominion of Canada or in the USA, I don't really know.

But if any merit is to emerge out of this plan, which is going to be of substantial value to the people of the Province of Ontario, then why shouldn't the people of the Province of Ontario be able to benefit from it? The minister has given us no excuse. In fact, what he is doing is flying directly tonight into the face of the recommendation of the Camp commission. Yet another body is going to be set up, yet another carrot is being dangled in front of the noses of his colleagues, and perhaps even in front of the noses of the civil servants. More offices, more civil servants, more pay, more emoluments, more drivers with cars, more airplane trips, and so on.

I just don't see, frankly, Mr. Speaker, how we can possibly support this bill.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): It should be renamed a bill to provide more emoluments for backbenchers.

Mr. Cassidy: I would move the adjournment of the debate, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): Before I move the adjournment of the House, tomorrow—

Mr. Speaker: I wonder if I might put the motion first for adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Tomorrow we will deal with item No. 6 and item No. 7 and at 8 o'clock, p.m., tomorrow, because of a prior commitment of the Treasurer (Mr. White), we will return to the consideration of this particular bill and Bill 145. For Wednesday, if the accomplishment takes us that far—

Mr. Singer: Bill 45?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, Bill 145, item No. 22. Then I would say following that the House should prepare itself for the bills standing as items on the order paper numbers 10 through 20.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock, p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, June 12, 1973

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1973

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Today, we are pleased to have visitors with us: In the east gallery, members of the Women's Institute of Wingham and students from St. Theresa's School of Beardmore; in the west gallery, the Middlesex North Progressive Conservative Ladies' Association; and in both galleries, students from MacKillop Public School of Richmond Hill. We will be joined a little later in the west gallery by ladies from the riding of Halton East.

Statements by the ministry.

RECREATION TRAILS SYMPOSIUM

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that Ontario's first recreation trails symposium will be held in Toronto, here at Queen's Park, on June 27. The symposium will be sponsored by the Ministry of Natural Resources under the auspices of the Hon. Leo Bernier, Minister of Natural Resources.

In recent years, the people of Ontario have witnessed substantial growth in the popularity of such recreational trail activities as hiking, bicycling, horseback-riding, canoeing, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling and motorcycling. The provincial government is aware of the growing need to provide more and varied linear recreational opportunities and is most interested in initiating a definite course of action for the planning, development and management of recreational trails in the province.

After meeting with representatives of various trail interest groups during the past few months, I have received enthusiastic support for the government to conduct a symposium on trails.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): What you call vertical recreation!

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: The trails symposium will serve as the first step in the formulation of a province-wide trails programme by bring-

ing together, for an exchange of information and ideas, people having widely varied backgrounds and experiences, but sharing a common enthusiasm for trails. The aim of the symposium is to give interested citizens representing trail interest groups, industry and the government an opportunity to advise the government on initial trail programme dimensions.

Various discussion papers prepared by the division of parks, Ministry of Natural Resources, will provide workshop topics, such as programme co-ordination, trail planning and development, the role of trail interest groups and legislative issues. In order to encourage maximum discussion through manageable workshop groups, there is limited registration for the symposium. We have invited approximately 200 interested citizens to participate in the symposium.

INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE ON CORPORATE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Hon. J. T. Clement (Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations): Mr. Speaker, I would like to report to the House today the position that was taken by the Ontario government at the June 1 interprovincial conference on corporate and consumer affairs in Quebec City. As members no doubt agree, there is a pressing need for greater uniformity of provincial legislation on corporate and consumer matters. This need was recognized at the conference and a number of substantive resolutions were passed to increase co-ordination between provincial jurisdictions.

The delegates were particularly concerned about collecting and storing information on credit, health and personal characteristics. One of the resolutions calls for legislation in all the provinces that is uniform as to principle and methods. A number of provinces indicated willingness to follow Ontario's lead and to make changes in their legislation which would be complementary to the provisions of our consumer reporting Act, when it has been passed by this Legislature.

In a similar manner, delegates resolved that legislation on warranties should have basic uniformity throughout Canada. The

conference also indicated that it was looking to Ontario and Quebec for leadership in this area. Ontario agreed to make information and resources on warranties available to the sister provinces as it becomes available.

Credit abuse continues as a major source of consumer complaints at the provincial level, although the responsibility for credit lies in large part with the federal government. The conference emphasized the inadequacy of the Small Loans Act of Canada and the Interest Act of Canada in meeting consumer needs and recommended that these Acts be reviewed by the federal government in consultation with the provinces. At the same time, delegates recommended that codes to regulate consumer credit advertising be related more closely to codes outlining consumer credit disclosure requirements.

In our discussions on corporate affairs, we placed particular emphasis on the need for standardizing business information returns to governments. The question of registration of companies doing business in one province while incorporated in another province was also raised, and both disclosure and registration were referred to a newly created committee of company registrars with representation from all the provinces.

Mr. Speaker, the Ontario government intends to support strongly all attempts to achieve greater uniformity of commercial law across Canada. We believe that if forthcoming provincial legislation, such as that on warranties, is not co-ordinated with the other provinces, the basis of a nation-wide Canadian market may well be destroyed. Nor can we adequately inform the consumer of his rights, if those rights change every time he crosses a provincial border.

Fortunately, progress was made at the Quebec City conference and a spirit of co-operation has been achieved. I look forward to the next interprovincial conference in the spring of next year, at which time I hope that I will be able to report to the House further progress toward uniformity of consumer and commercial legislation at the provincial level.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SENIOR CITIZENS' WEEK

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to officially inform the House that Senior Citizen's Week, 1973, will begin this Sunday, June 17. This is the third consecutive year that Ontario has set aside a special

week to focus attention on our elderly citizens. Preparations within municipalities, public libraries, churches, homes for the aged, Ontario and Metro Toronto housing apartments, elderly persons' centres, senior citizen clubs and a wide variety of groups and organizations indicate that this year's activities are going to be even more ambitious and more adventuresome than in previous years.

This year, we have a second and equally important objective. Ontario is the first province to introduce a province-wide pre-retirement campaign. The campaign is designed to encourage people 40 years and over to begin to plan for their own retirement.

Our theme this year is "living can be ageless"—vivre n'a pas d'âge.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): That's the Premier (Mr. Davis) running on that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It not only portrays the energy of our senior citizens but it also indicates the need to prepare plans for retirement. Hon. members have already received copies of our colourful poster and the information kit.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): Why didn't the minister use that money for that programme of development?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Experts tell us that with our trend toward earlier retirement, most people will spend one-third of their lives in retirement. According to the most recent Canada census in 1971, people 40 years and over represent 33.7 per cent of the total population. With realistic and thoughtful planning, retirement years can be as active and challenging as any other time of life for these people.

Mr. Lewis: Did the minister mean to say 40 years?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The homes for the aged and the office on aging branch of my ministry are highly encouraged by the co-operation we have received from the private sector, including the insurance industry, libraries, churches, banks, trade unions, the post office, Liquor Control Board, Brewer's Retail, the Boy Scouts and many more.

Mr. Lewis: Surely that is a typographical error?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: How is the Brewer's Retail involved?

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): With the Boy Scouts.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Response from the general public has been overwhelming. Our organizing committee has been receiving an average of 700 inquiries a week over the past month, the majority of them from people concerned about their own retirement. We have also been receiving a substantial number of requests from community colleges, industry and labour for information on how to set up pre-retirement courses. As members may be aware, my ministry was the first to establish pre-retirement workshops for our own employees.

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): If the Camp commission came today they would cut our salaries in half.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: With this kind of co-operation and support, we are confident that Senior Citizens' Week, 1973, will be a meaningful experience for both young and those not so young, and we are optimistic that the spirit created within this week will carry on through the coming months.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): The second one from Barry Lowes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have already received commitments from the corporate sector that they are interested in becoming involved in our long-range pre-retirement programme.

Mr. Speaker, I am asking for members' support for Senior Citizens' Week and urge them to participate in the many activities planned by the senior citizens in their home constituencies.

FRENCH LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I would like today to announce the establishment of a ministerial committee to develop improved curriculum and techniques for teaching French to the English-speaking students of Ontario—

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): Well, finally!

Hon. Mr. Wells: —and at the same time to review the aims and objectives of French-language courses in our schools.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Barry Lowes can't have another minute available.

Mr. Roy: The minister is a year and a half late.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The teaching of French to English-speaking students has long been a matter of concern to many people. There is

a considerable misunderstanding of what has been done and what can be done with this aspect of bilingualism.

The statistical evidence of our present effort is worth noting. The figures for English-speaking children taking French in the elementary schools of Ontario are quite striking. In 1969, there were over 462,000 English-speaking children taking French, or about 32 per cent of all children in these grades.

Three years later, in 1972, the total taking French had risen to 580,000, or about 41 per cent of the elementary school population.

In our secondary schools in 1970, over 252,000 English-speaking students were taking one or more courses in French, amounting to over 45 per cent of the total enrolment. In 1972, the ratio dropped to about 37 per cent, involving just over 218,000 students. This trend at the secondary level is due in part to the fact that universities now longer require French as a prerequisite.

The province provides additional funds to school boards offering French-language programmes. Under the federal-provincial programme of co-operation for the development of bilingualism in education, Ontario received \$15.5 million in 1972, and paid \$17 million in additional grants to school boards.

Interesting as the statistical record is, Mr. Speaker, there are some larger questions which deserve thoughtful answers concerning the whole area of bilingualism, particularly as it relates to Anglophone students in Ontario schools.

In his report on French language secondary education, Prof. T. H. B. Symons proposed a ministry task force to determine how the needs of the English-speaking community in the field of bilingual education could best be met.

Mr. Roy: He said he wanted a report in 1972.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The subsequent review conducted by officials of our curriculum branches has indicated that much remains to be done.

It is evident that many people assume that the teaching of French to English-speaking pupils, in periods running from 20 to 40 minutes a day, will result in fluent bilingualism—or that the mere introduction of some form of instruction in the French language fulfils our commitment to a bilingualism programme.

There are misconceptions.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is not what it says.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Our experience tells us that all the schools can do is establish a sound basis for language skills.

The objective has been well expressed by the federal royal commission on bilingualism and biculturalism, which states that the schools provide, and I quote:

An introduction to the language which would make it possible for the students to further develop or reacquire the skills after leaving school. The school is the place where the capacity for bilingualism can be established. After graduation the individual will have the choice of which skills, if any, he wishes to develop, and the degree of perfection he wishes to acquire.

Learning a new language, Mr. Speaker, can be a complex undertaking for a child. There are no simple solutions to the teaching of a second language. It is greatly facilitated both before and during the learning process if the student can talk, or wishes to talk, to a person able to speak the language being studied.

There is another problem arising from the social environment that exists in most parts of Ontario. In our English-language schools there has been a scarcity of teachers whose first language is French, as these teachers have been needed in the French-language schools.

It is certainly true that there are many hundreds of teachers in this province, whose native language is English, doing a first-rate job of providing quality instruction in the French language. It would be ideal if we could supplement their efforts by enabling our students to have increased contact with teachers whose first language is French; but attainment of this goal seems, at the moment, to be beyond our reach.

Similarly it is very difficult for all but a fortunate few English-speaking students to meet and mingle with French-speaking compatriots, and thus use the language skill acquired in school. Without constant practice, Mr. Speaker, under normal conditions of human relations, an immature language skill soon is lost.

These matters, Mr. Speaker, are practical problems which should be faced with realism and patience, but I say to you today, they should be faced.

While there may be difficulties involved, and even a little inconvenience, my belief is that the preservation and strengthening of our Canadian nation and our unique Canadian character largely depends on the

opportunities for English-speaking Canadians everywhere—and perhaps most notably in Ontario—to acquire and retain an appreciation and understanding of the French component in our society.

There is no better starting point than the French language programmes in our schools provided that these programmes are devised and presented in a lively and imaginative manner, designed to capture the lasting interest of our young people, and provided that they are supplemented by other programmes, notably social studies, history and music.

Clearly, Mr. Speaker, having reaffirmed our statement of belief in the ideal of bilingualism in this province, we need to chart a positive course for the schools. The need is to lay out some realistic and attainable goals with regard to French instruction for English-speaking students, and then to offer guidance and practical aid to schools and teachers in helping them reach these goals.

Now recently an important step was taken in this direction. Our ministry has just concluded an arrangement with the office of the Secretary of State in Ottawa, whereby \$2.1 million a year for the next two years will be provided by Ottawa through our ministry to the four school boards in the national capital region for a pilot project in increased teaching of French as a second language.

The cost of research involved in the experiment, as well as its evaluation, will be borne by the Ministry of Education, and we expect the results from these programmes to be very helpful in charting our future directions.

Today, Mr. Speaker, we are announcing the creation of a ministerial committee to reach through the problems and difficulties that I have mentioned on a province-wide basis. The chairman of this ministerial committee will be Mr. Robert Gillin of the London regional office of the Ministry of Education.

Because of the technical nature of the assignment, the other members of the committee will include ministry, school board and university representatives who are knowledgeable and articulate in the field of second-language teaching. We are also asking the Ontario Teachers Federation to name four persons to this committee.

Now the full membership of the committee, together with the specific terms of

reference, will be announced and tabled in the House within a few days.

Mr. Speaker, I am very confident that the work of this committee will lead to a more viable programme of French teaching of greater benefit to the students of Ontario—and to the bilingual character of Canada itself.

Mr. Roy: This is just about a year and a half late.

EXPERIENCE '73

Hon. M. Birch (Minister without Portfolio):

Mr. Speaker, I wish to inform the House that Experience '73, the special summer job programme which the youth secretariat has been co-ordinating, is under way. In making this announcement, Mr. Speaker, I would like to highlight some of the activities the young people will be involved in and the effects these activities will have on communities in the province.

There are 17 job projects in Experience '73 which cover fields of interest ranging from environment and social services to municipal planning and education.

In addition to providing a source of income for those employed, the programme will provide employment experience—experience which will allow many students to apply directly what they are learning in high school, college or university.

Some young people in Experience '73 will be working with residents in the Ontario facilities for the mentally retarded as in the RSVP—retardation student volunteer programme. Others are working with local planning departments in the IMA—involvement in municipal administration programme. And others are working with local historical and geographical societies in the PEOPLE project, which will explore and preserve Ontario's heritage while developing field study kits for use in schools.

These are but three examples of Experience '73 projects which can assist young people in making their future career decisions.

Mr. Speaker, through the efforts of the young people involved in Experience '73 concrete benefits will be rendered to communities in the province. Our conservation authorities will be maintained and improved through SWEEP. Our roadsides and streams will be made cleaner through SWEEP environment. Residents of nursing homes will

experience the vitality and enthusiasm of the young people who will assist them with recreational and social activities through SNAP—our student nursing home activity programme.

As well as those who are employed in Experience '73, Mr. Speaker, the programme will enrich the summer for thousands of young people who will be participating in some of the job projects.

For instance, the urban-rural exchange will enable young participants from the city and the country to spend a week of their summer in the opposite environment to their home. And the Ontario youth summer enterprises project will give young people a chance to set up and to operate their own small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to say that we have met our original expectation and have placed just over 7,000 young people through Experience '73.

The programme met with a very enthusiastic response from the youth of Ontario and some 30,000 applications were received. Since each applicant had an opportunity to express two choices, approximately 60,000 applications were processed.

I would like to add, Mr. Speaker, that where possible the youth secretariat has directed the unsuccessful applicants in our programme to the private sector.

I am confident that the efforts put forth by the young people in Experience '73 will provide relevant learning situations to the participants, will bring youthful spirit to communities where projects are in operation and will provide an opportunity for the sponsoring ministries to accomplish worthwhile tasks made possible through this special summer programme by the government of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker: Oral questions. The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

FRENCH LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A question of the Minister of Education further to his statement today, and I congratulate him on it.

What finally persuaded him, after 10 years of criticism from the opposition and other aspects of the community of Ontario, that second language, French language education in the English community needed some upgrading, when one of his predecessors, the Premier, used to defend the system violently if not valiantly, saying that it had reached practical perfection?

Hon. W. G. Davis (Premier): I am never violent.

Mr. Lewis: He's not a violent man.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue): No.

Mr. Lewis: He's not even a valiant man!

Hon. Mr. Wells: As in all things, it's an evolutionary process.

Mr. Singer: Yes, we have evolved away from the Premier.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The Premier of this province—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The Premier of this province had the great courage to introduce this programme—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The teaching of French?

Hon. Mr. Wells: —into the system in a meaningful way.

An hon. member: Yes, yes!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): It took a lot of courage?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think that when members look at the statistics that were quoted in the statement I made, they can see the fact that the programme has caught on in the schools. What we're trying to—

Mr. Singer: The minister was doing better when he was explaining to the school boards.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It's certainly accepted in the schools. What we're trying to correct now are the misconceptions that some people have of what the programme in the schools really can do.

Mrs. Campbell: The elementary level is a start.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think that's what we want this technical committee to look at, to look at the curriculum, to look at the expectations for the programme and to map out the goals.

Mr. Stokes: The minister should dazzle them and answer them in French.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think, actually, the fact that my predecessors started the programme in this province, we have to give them full—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Started what programme? The teaching of French?

Hon. R. Welch (Provincial Secretary for Social Development): Elementary!

Hon. Mr. Wells: The teaching of French in the elementary schools as a second language.

Hon. Mr. Davis: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Wells: And making it become an important part of the curriculum. What we're now doing is—

Mr. Lewis: The only misconceptions were in the ministry.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The members don't know the objections we had at the time.

Mr. Lewis: The misconceptions didn't exist in the public mind.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I don't think that—

Mr. Lewis: They existed in the minister's mind.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I don't think that the member realizes the climate that existed at that time and the courage it took to take the steps that were taken by my predecessor.

Mrs. Campbell: That's the courage that is going to kill—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary: Is the minister aware that under the provisions of his directive HS1 fewer and fewer students are opting for the French language as a subject in the secondary school system? Is he going to amend HS1 to correct that fault?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I am aware; indeed in that statement I indicated that fewer students are choosing French now that they are given a free choice to choose French. There are several reasons for that; it represents a world-wide phenomenon in that the learning of languages is not as popular as it was. This, I am told, is occurring all over the world.

It is caused because universities now no longer require French as a prerequisite for entrance to university, and therefore this influences the young people's choice.

Certainly the whole matter of whether or not there be compulsory subjects in the HS1 credit system is something that will be decided when the review committee has finished its review at the end of this summer.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary. As the Minister of Education in the major English-speaking province in a nation which has accepted enthusiastically the concept of bilingualism—

Mr. Singer: Except for Diefenbaker!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —does he not believe that the school system ought to take more initiative and leadership in the teaching of the French language rather than simply to give it to this committee, no matter how well it might be constituted, to fulfill criticisms that have been leveled at the ministry during the terms of the past four incumbents?

Mr. Singer: Courageous or not!

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I thought the member had congratulated him?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I don't quite understand the hon. member's question, because I think the statistical evidence shows that the number of elementary school children taking French is increasing.

Mrs. Campbell: They get 15 minutes a week.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We now have about 41 per cent.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): How many of them are learning though!

Hon. Mr. Wells: These programmes were established under our guidelines—

Mr. R. S. Smith: None!

Hon. Mr. Wells: —by the autonomous school boards that my friend likes to talk about.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We're not talking of the school boards, the ones the minister cut the budgets for.

Mr. Singer: Scarborough, North York, Dovercourt, city of Toronto—

Hon. Mr. Wells: The fact of the matter is that I, as minister, and this province, are committed to a programme of developing French as a second language in our schools. This province is committed to a programme of supporting bilingualism because of its necessity for the Canadian nation. I think that we have underlined this over the years. We have done it despite some of the carping and criticism that comes from Ottawa.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Nickel Belt.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Nickel Belt.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

How many of the minister's appointments to the technical committee are going to be from northern Ontario and how many of them are going to be women?

An hon. member: Say, he's got this thing about women!

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, that will be very evident to the hon. member when we table the membership of the committee in a few days.

Mr. Roy: As a supplementary question to the answer the minister gave to my leader, what possibly took so long when his confidant, Prof. Tom Symons, in his report which was produced here in March, 1972, I think it was, clearly stated what the minister has just stated in the House today, that a commission should be established in 1972 to bring in a report in 1972, according to recommendation 76? What took so long to bring in the minister's report?

Mr. Lewis: A year's delay is positively speedy.

Mr. Roy: A year and a half!

Hon. Mr. Wells: My hon. friend has not listened to the statement and fails to remember what Prof. Symons recommended. His recommendation suggested an inter-ministerial committee, in other words a committee of people completely within my ministry. On an informal basis this has happened. Based on the kind of documentation and the kind of things that I have got over my year as Minister of Education, I have come to the conclusions that I have reached in this statement.

Mr. Singer: Another courageous move!

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Port Arthur.

Mr. Foulds: Does this committee have the authorization to examine the question of the use of federal funds given to the ministry for French teaching and which is given to boards, sort of carte blanche, and often is not used for that purpose?

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, when does the minister expect this committee to have its report in to him?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The answer to the first question, Mr. Speaker, is no. It is not a witch hunt committee to look at the spending of funds.

Mr. Foulds: Who introduced the words "witch hunt"?

Hon. Mr. Wells: But it can certainly look at the costs of putting in the kind of French-language programmes that it thinks should be put in.

The answer to the second question is I would expect it would be reporting next spring.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sarnia.

Mr. Bullbrook: Mr. Speaker, in view of the significant courage exemplified by the Premier in undertaking the teaching of French in Ontario in elementary schools, I wondered if the minister could give us any statistical help as to what percentage of Anglophones graduating from English-speaking elementary schools are bilingual?

Mr. Lewis: In the 20th century?

Mr. Singer: None!

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member illustrates one of the major problems that faces us today, that is—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wells: —what are the goals and expectations of teaching French as a second language in the elementary schools? Somehow people expected that by the 20- or 40-minute programmes we would be producing bilingual students.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Now the minister is getting the point.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is precisely what my ministerial committee's report said, that if that is what is expected, the schools are not doing their job.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The report dealt with the school system, not just elementary schools.

Hon. Mr. Wells: He said elementary.

Mr. Lewis: Those are the misconceptions of the ministry.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is a misconception. If the hon. member will recall the quote that I read from the bilingualism and biculturalism commission—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Reid: Suddenly it is completely lost on the minister.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The quote stated that the best that the schools could probably do was to develop the interest and facility for students to want to further their studies in bilingualism and then to develop how they would do that, but that the schools' programmes certainly to date will not produce fluently bilingual students and I don't think that it ever was intended to do that. It was intended to do something different. What we want this committee to delineate very carefully for all the people of this province and those in the school system is just what are the goals and objectives of our bilingualism teaching in the schools, because it is important.

Mr. Bullbrook: Recognizing that the hon. minister didn't have the benefit of growing up in a French-speaking community with other French-speaking children, as this member did, would he agree with me that he doesn't need a technical committee to tell him that the most efficacious way of teaching children French is to teach them in kindergarten and grade 1?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Some say so.

Mr. Bullbrook: They are crazy if they say no. That is the time to teach them French, right then.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order! The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Interjections by hon. members.

BRANTFORD EXPRESSWAY

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have a question of the Premier, Mr. Speaker: As the author of the original "Stop-the-Expressway" policy for which he is continuing to take a great deal of credit, can he explain to the House why the representative of the government, Dr. Berger, hired to hold hearings in Brantford regarding the expressway there, is being paid, it is reported, on the basis of \$50 an hour. And for the convenience of the many citizens of Brantford who want to give their view to the commissioner, or the hearing officer, he has been persuaded to have evening sessions

and is probably being paid at the rate of \$500 a day, even though the government is not asking him for any opinions whatsoever but simply to convey to the minister—who is absent today—the views of the local residents. How can the Premier justify that sort of an expenditure on top of the commitment to build the expressway, which was signed by the previous Minister of Highways? Surely the waste of money in this connection has got to be stopped?

Mr. Singer: Oh, no. The signed contracts don't mean anything to this government.

Mr. Lewis: Mind you, I know Earl Berger; but he's not worth \$50 an hour.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I still say that I'm right, that the leader of the New Democratic Party did on occasion quote Dr. Berger here when he was writing on matters educational.

Mr. Lewis: Sure, on many an occasion. He was a Globe and Mail reporter for goodness sake!

Hon. Mr. Davis: To reply to the Leader of the Opposition's question, which obviously reflects a certain interest, perhaps of a somewhat parochial, but understandable nature—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, \$500 a day is coming from the consolidated revenue fund—

Hon. Mr. Davis: —I would only say to the Leader of the Opposition, related to the function of Dr. Berger and the hearings, that really we've heard a great deal in this session, certainly in the past three or four months, related to the need for this government to consult with the people that we have been elected to serve—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Ask the hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Beckett) what he thinks about it.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —and surely, Mr. Speaker, I'm sure the Leader of the Opposition supports the concept.

As it relates to the amount of money being paid to Dr. Berger per hour, or per day, I am not familiar with the mathematics. I will discuss this with the Chairman of Management Board (Mr. Winkler) and the Minister of Transportation and Communications (Mr. Carton). But, Mr. Speaker, I say that I think there—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He won't know.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —is great merit on matters of this kind in involving the public in some form of dialogue or discussion.

Mr. Singer: Dialogue?

Mrs. Campbell: That's not dialogue!

Hon. Mr. Davis: This is mentioned to us very regularly by members opposite when it suits their purposes to do so. Of course, when it doesn't suit their own personal likes or dislikes or preferences, then of course the government should take precipitate action and not involve the general public in the discussion.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I think it is fair to state, Mr. Speaker, in that there was some reference to the Spadina and my authorship which—on occasion I have questioned, I mean I have been questioned by others as to the authorship—but the decision, yes, was that of the government. I think it is fair to state that if the hon. member for Downsview had had his way, or if the hon. member for York-Forest Hill (Mr. Givens) had had his way, there would have been no consultation, there would have been an expressway because of a decision by cabinet without any involvement of the public as far as the provincial government is concerned.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The Premier was part of the cabinet that decided to build it!

Hon. Mr. Davis: So I say, Mr. Speaker, let's be consistent. If the people across the House want consultation, then say so. When an issue arises where they think the government should move unilaterally, well then let's be frank and no hypocrisy and also say so.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): It isn't consultation, it's manipulation.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary question: We were talking about the \$500 a day and the consultation of the good citizens of Brantford, some of whom want the expressway and some of whom don't; surely it would be the better part of any kind of a management exercise to ask Dr. Berger—who has these marvellous qualifications and who is worth \$500 a day—for his own opinion after he has consulted with the people in the Brantford area? After all, the hon. member for Brantford is paid to consult with them, too, and he has an opinion which has been expressed in the past. Why not listen to him on occasion?

Mr. Lewis: Or the hon. member for Oshawa (Mr. McIlveen). The Premier might learn more from his backbenchers.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I would say we listen to the hon. member for Brantford quite regularly, and I would make this observation: It might be that the hon. member for Brantford is, in economic terms—if one wants to put it on this basis—worth every bit of what is being paid Dr. Berger.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Far more!

Hon. Mr. Davis: I don't question that at all. But I would say, Mr. Speaker, the Minister of Transportation and Communications answered this aspect of it yesterday. If the hon. Leader of the Opposition—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He said he would get the information.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —wishes me to get further information and take 10 or 15 minutes of the House time, I could do this to further expand upon what the minister said yesterday. If he wishes this, I will attempt to do this some time later on in the week.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The Premier's answers are lengthy, but not informative.

Mr. Lewis: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Doesn't the Premier feel that the time to initiate the consultative process is in advance of the determination of the expressway and construction being under way? And second, does he really think that it's worth paying that kind of money to this public relations outfit for a simple propaganda job in the process of the development? Surely, he can't defend that?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I think the minister made it very clear yesterday that it was not a question of a propaganda job at all. I would agree with the leader of the New Democratic Party—we are all blessed with hindsight—that there is great merit, if one can do it, in arranging the consultative process in those issues where it is necessary in advance of the event.

Mr. Lewis: The Premier has the power.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I don't quarrel with this concept whatsoever.

Mr. Lewis: It is not in the bill the government introduced yesterday. It is not in the Planning and Development Act.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I would also make this observation to the leader of the New

Democratic Party, that there are some occasions where it is not possible to have some form of dialogue prior to certain decisions having to be made. I think it is fair to say that I will give the leader of the New Democratic Party an example, and he can relate it to the Planning and Development Act. I think if the Treasurer (Mr. White) determines that an area should become a development area and there is some form of consultative process prior to that determination, then you run into—if it's to be, say a housing development or something where the escalation in land costs could become significant, there is merit in determining the development project and then going through the consultative process.

Mr. Lewis: The Premier is confirming everything we said yesterday.

Mr. Singer: He is beyond belief.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I don't know whether I am confirming what the leader of the New Democratic Party has said, but I am saying that there are situations—and I think this must be abundantly clear—where the consultative process—

Mr. Lewis: The government can freeze it.

Mr. Cassidy: The government did that at Pickering, why can't it do it anywhere else?

Hon. Mr. Davis: —if this is part of the question, cannot be held in advance of certain determinations that must be made. I think that must be obvious to us.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, by way of supplementary—

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary, does the Premier mean that he is saying that the consultative process could not have been undertaken in advance of something like parkway west, or a major housing project, or any of the major economic projects for southern Ontario? Does he realize what he is saying about the way he views the consultative process in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I am just making this very simple, I hope, observation. That when it comes to certain decisions, say the question of a transportation corridor, to make that a public area for discussion prior to the determination of where a ministry or municipality wishes this to be, and prior to there being some way to see

there is no major escalation or speculation in land, I am saying with respect—

Mr. Lewis: The government can freeze it.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —that I think the consultative process may have to come after certain other determinations or suggested determinations are made. To me it only makes common sense.

Mr. Lewis: It doesn't to me.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, by way of supplementary and relating to the Premier's remark directed to my colleague from Forest Hill and myself, and a certain express called Spadina.

Would the Premier not agree that it gets a little late to consult after one of his ministers has signed a contract, after over \$100 million has been spent—

Mr. P. G. Givens (York-Forest Hill): And after 20 years of consultation!

Mr. Singer: And after 20 years of planning and consultation, and after a hearing by the OMB, that it seems more than a little stupid to, at that point, initiate a consultation process? And isn't the government doing the same thing in Brantford where money has been spent, where a contract has been signed, where a minister has approved of it, where the government's highway engineers have approved of it? To start a consultation process after the thing is half way down the road, isn't that really stupid?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I guess this is where one can mark a very definite difference between the party that governs this province and the party that would like to.

Mr. Singer: Yes.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That will.

Hon. Mr. Davis: That would like to! And I guess that very distinct difference is, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Singer: That's one of the reasons.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —that this government is prepared to acknowledge that things took place 20 years ago, 10, five or even a year ago—

Mr. Singer: Four!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: How about five?

Mr. Singer: A \$100 million!

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Davis: —which, if this government determines were in error or should be reassessed, it is prepared to do. It is quite obvious that the party opposite would, even if the ultimate results 10 or 15 years from now were horrendous, would be prepared to, in a very reactionary way, move ahead with any existing programme.

Mr. Lewis: That's right, I agree!

Hon. Mr. Davis: I will say, Mr. Speaker, this is one of the very distinct differences between this government and the party that would wish to be the government and will never become the government.

Interjections by hon members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Singer: Let the Premier establish policy and stick to his commitment.

An hon. member: Yes, he would.

Mr. Lewis: The difference between authoritarians of the right and authoritarians of the left. That's the difference, that's the difference!

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: And socialists in the centre.

Interjections by hon. members.

EFFECT OF SALES TAX INCREASE ON COST OF LIVING

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And meanwhile Dr. Berger gets his \$500 a day.

Okay, Mr. Speaker, a question of the Treasurer. Is he now prepared to admit the truth of the contention put forward in the debates from this side of the House on the sales tax in reference to the findings of Statistics Canada that the cost of living has moved forward directly as a result of the imposition of the seven per cent tax?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: As predicted in the speech of the member for High Park (Mr. Shulman).

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): I think I have made it pretty clear, Mr. Speaker, that the additional sales tax would be very quickly reflected in the cost of living index, while the widespread reductions in property tax would not be so reflected, but that I myself would

not let the imperfection of the index stand in the way of reforming taxes in this province.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary: Is the Treasurer then calling into contention the veracity of the information from Statistics Canada which specifically said that the increase in the cost of living measured across Canada was significantly affected by the imposition of this additional 40 per cent?

Mr. Lewis: Specifically by the Treasurer.

Mr. Roy: Not a plugged nickel!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: Does the Treasurer remember the member for High Park's speech on second reading and the minister laughed at him for the suggestion of inflation?

Hon. Mr. White: No, he said—did he say it was going to be deflationary; or was that the member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) who called it deflationary?

Mr. Lewis: He said it was going to be inflationary.

Hon. Mr. White: I can't keep the players straight in that caucus. Dr. Sylvia Ostry, who is a very clever woman and the first woman of deputy status in Ottawa, who is the head of Statistics Canada, and a—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The minister is not going to tell us that elaborate story about the percentages?

Hon. Mr. White: And a very clever woman whom I myself had an opportunity to appoint to the Committee on University Affairs.

Mr. Lewis: She was the first woman appointed to the Committee on University Affairs.

Hon. Mr. Davis: No she wasn't.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: She is a fellow economist who thinks along the same lines as I do.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. White: Dr. Ostry would be the first to agree with me—

Mr. Lewis: She would not. Don't impugn Sylvia Ostry.

Hon. Mr. White: That the imperfections of the index have resulted in this report.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Imperfections? Part of the cost of living.

Hon. Mr. White: But that the facts, the reality of the situation is this shifting the burden of taxation from property to retail sales tax has no real effect on the cost of living, but does have a very real effect on the progressivity of our tax system here.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: Not a dime, not a plugged nickel!

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

SEWER CONTROL PROGRAMME

Mr. Lewis: May I ask the provincial Treasurer, now that he has got zoning bylaws and official plans and ministerial orders on development controls, can he explain to the House his new programme of land use in Ontario called sewer control?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: The minister remembers sewer control for southern Ontario.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, does my hon. friend not recall the Toronto-centred region, the zone two, the limitations to be imposed on the sprawl which would otherwise take place? The need for establishing upper limits in the satellite communities?

Mr. Lewis: Yes.

Hon. Mr. White: And is he not aware that the only way in which this can be rigorously enforced—

Mr. Lewis: Is by controlling sewers.

Hon. Mr. White: Is by limiting the size of the pipe. Yes.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: Oh come on! Talk about coming down the pipe, my hon. friend. There has been a lot in this House, but never anything of that—

Hon. Mr. White: The member should be careful or I am going to pull—

Mr. Singer: It is the same kind of reasoning.

Mr. Lewis: I know this is the kind of thing the Treasurer can cope with. It is manageable for him. Has the minister yet, in his vast dedication to the consultative process, revealed to all the people in municipalities concerned these population figures which his tightly knit provincial policy group has measured in advance without letting anyone in on it so far?

Hon. Mr. White: Yes, sir. There have been a number of consultative meetings.

Mr. Lewis: With whom?

Hon. Mr. White: With a wide variety of politicians and party officials.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: Like whom?

Hon. Mr. White: I think the most recent meeting I had was a month ago with Garfield Wright, with Ab Campbell, with a number of people from Toronto. I think there were 25 at the meeting altogether. We decided on a review process and we decided that the subcommittee established for the purpose would report back to us at 11 a.m., Thursday, June 14.

Mr. Lewis: With what?

Hon. Mr. White: With recommendations.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary; with recommendations on what? On the size of the pipe or the size of the population?

Hon. Mr. White: On the population per municipality, thereby enabling Environment or the OWRC to set the size of the pipe.

Mr. Lewis: Why wasn't that mentioned?

Hon. Mr. White: While I am on my feet, I'm glad these ladies who are friends and neighbours of mine had a chance to witness this absurdity. Take the message back to Middlesex.

Mr. Lewis: That accounts for the note I got, Mr. Speaker, which said: "Those of us from Middlesex county are converting to the NDP", and I didn't know its anonymous origin.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: They tried it once and they didn't like it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bullbrook: Do they use bigger pipes there?

Mr. Lewis: Leave my pipes alone.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Windsor West has a supplementary. I forget what the original was.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): With the minister's so great concern with the size of pipe and population, is he not also concerned about the size of lateral pipes and the efficacy of their connection to the size of his pipes?

Mr. Lewis: He just made a statement on lateral recreation.

Hon. Mr. White: I feel as if I am having a pipe-dream here.

Mr. Bounsall: The Treasurer started it.

Hon. Mr. White: Yes. The regional government certainly will have the authority or the county governments or the municipalities, wherever the responsibility lies, to decide upon the size of the lateral pipes.

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): What is in the pipe?

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): What is the minister smoking?

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I made a mistake when I said the meeting was this Thursday at 11; it is actually this Friday at 11.

Mr. Lewis: Oh well, thank you.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West, a supplementary.

Mr. Cassidy: Supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: Supplementary; all right!

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, since this question is about consultation, will the minister honour his commitment to consult with the Peel county council before the second reading of that bill?

Hon. Mr. White: I certainly fully expect to do this. It was mentioned to me yesterday by my parliamentary assistant, and we have yet to set a date.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The minister is not going.

Hon. Mr. White: That is my expectation.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The Premier doesn't want to go, either.

Hon. Mr. White: I never break a promise.

Mr. Singer: He is going to be busy drawing up the schedule of the size of the pipes. A very important document!

Hon. Mr. Davis: Ours are in the ground.

INTEREST PAYMENT ON GERMAN LOANS

Mr. Lewis: I have a further question of the Treasurer. Now that the federal government has indicated that Canada had to pay \$24 million more than it borrowed five years ago from West Germany, \$24 million on an original loan of \$67 million, what is the upward revision in cost to Ontario on the various loans that we have negotiated which have been affected by the revaluation of the mark?

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): He doesn't know.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I'll have to take this as notice.

Mr. Lewis: That is what the Treasurer did last time.

Hon. Mr. White: What I would like to do is provide an up-date in the information. We've had certain capital losses in Germany.

Mr. Shulman: The government was warned about them ahead of time, too.

Hon. Mr. White: Just a minute, we've had very decided operating savings in Germany.

Mr. Shulman: Oh nonsense!

Hon. Mr. White: We've had tremendous capital gains on American loans. All in all, we've saved the people of this province tens of millions of dollars,

Mr. Cassidy: Look at them! They will believe anything.

Mr. Lewis: The Treasurer is putting on a little show today for his constituents. He is not usually like this. He is always quiet.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: In connection with the savings on the loans from Germany, is the Treasurer aware that in testimony before the select committee dealing with the Hydro building, Hydro officials indicated they could not contact Mr. Gerhard Moog on one occasion, because he was in Germany "assisting the officials of the government of Ontario in meeting the financial community?" Did, in

fact, Mr. Moog travel with the Treasurer's officials and assist in, let us say, finding the money for the original loan?

Hon. Mr. White: I have never heard of it before in my life. The Premier says the answer is no.

Mr. Roy: The Treasurer doesn't read the papers, eh?

Mr. Lewis: Moog!

Mr. Shulman: Is the minister seriously suggesting that the international loans that have been made by his department have saved the people of Ontario tens of millions of dollars, or was that a jest?

Mr. Lewis: It is not possible.

Hon. Mr. White: I will bring the details in, Mr. Speaker, as I've undertaken to do. I'm saying we've saved money on interest on the German loan. We lost money on revaluation.

Mr. Lewis: On revaluation, right!

Hon. Mr. White: We have gained a great deal of money through several revaluations involving the Canadian and US dollar respectively. We will have to put these all together and we will come up with a figure showing how these transactions will save the people of Ontario many millions of dollars.

Mr. Shulman: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Is the minister not aware that the saving in the interest rate was only one per cent while he has already lost over 16 per cent in the capital loss? Is that what the minister considers as saving tens of millions? Is the minister not aware that the true loss is well over \$100 million?

Mr. Lewis: Is the Treasurer going to get Mr. Clasky to tabulate it for him?

Hon. Mr. White: Well, Mr. Speaker, I will be bringing in the proof and this conjecture, I think, is not helpful.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, the Treasurer's figures are proof.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Speaker, as a further supplementary, will the minister, when he brings in the proof, give us the effective rate after all these calculations have been completed as to the actual interest we are paying on the loan?

Mr. Lewis: It is 13.2 per cent.

Mr. Shulman: Higher!

Hon. Mr. White: If possible, I will.

Mr. Shulman: It will be over 16 per cent.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West. The hon. member for Ottawa East.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Bullbrook: May we have one more supplementary?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, all right.

Mr. Bullbrook: I wonder if the Treasurer would clarify for me, since my leader's question had to do with direct involvement of Mr. Moog; is the minister giving us an undertaking that Mr. Moog had no involvement, direct or otherwise, in connection with the borrowing by this government in Germany?

Mr. Lewis: Careful!

Hon. Mr. White: Well, I have never heard the subject raised before in my life.

Mr. Shulman: And he is sorry to hear it right now.

Hon. Mr. White: I am certainly not aware of any such assistance, no.

Mr. Bullbrook: By way of one final supplementary, would the Treasurer ascertain whether Mr. Moog had any involvement, direct or otherwise, with any minister of the Crown or any official of the government of Ontario in connection with acquiring any borrowing by this government in Germany?

Hon. Mr. White: I will certainly inquire about it.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Is it not a fact that the Hydro building contract is his finder's fee?

HATE LITERATURE INVESTIGATION

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Attorney General. I have just brought to his attention what I call hate propaganda which has been distributed across my riding. I would ask the minister to make an investigation and launch a prosecution in what I consider to be a breach under section 281(2) of the Criminal Code as being hate propaganda. I wonder if the minister might look into that?

Hon. D. A. Bales (Attorney General): The member has just delivered a folder to me and

there is no identification as to where it was published or by whom; but he tells me it has been published across his riding and I will look at it in that sense.

Mr. Roy: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker, in the light of the fact that a prosecution under that section of the code requires the minister's consent, and in light of the fact that these posters were distributed yesterday in my riding in the capital—and apparently there has been one arrest in Ottawa—would the minister look into the situation with a view of investigating and making appropriate prosecutions?

Hon. Mr. Bales: As I said before, I will look into the matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Cochrane South.

TIMMINS SECONDARY SCHOOL

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Education. Is the minister aware that the Minister of Labour (Mr. Guindon), in representing him at the opening of Ecole Secondaire Theriault in Timmins about two weeks ago, went on record as saying that he would become a strong advocate for the building of a new high school in Timmins—the Timmins High and Vocational School?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, as I indicated to the House the other day, my colleague, the Minister of Labour, who is a very strong advocate of the French-language school system in this province and who has done more I think on behalf of Francophones than most people in this House, has spoken to me and mentioned the plight of the Timmins high school, and he carried the message very well.

I had to thank him for that message and tell him that with the constraints under which we have to operate—just as his ministry has to operate—and with the money that's available to the school boards, our original suggestion to the Timmins Board of Education has to stand. In fact, I am waiting for their proposal for a renovation of that building and I am told that it will be arriving down here very shortly.

Mr. Ferrier: As a supplementary, Mr. Speaker, since the Minister of Labour when he was there got first-hand information as to the pressing need for a new school, would the minister try to work into his schedule a

visit to Timmins so that he could see first hand and perhaps get a little enlightened perspective such as he got when he was there?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I certainly hope that sometime in the near future I will be able to visit Timmins and see. I don't think I need to visit every school firsthand to get complete knowledge or just what that school is like. I know there are all kinds of school boards in this province which would like to rebuild schools in their jurisdiction.

As I indicated to the hon. member a large percentage of that school is barely 10 years old and it is pretty hard to justify scrapping those buildings and replacing them.

Mr. Ferrier: If the minister saw it for himself, he would see it needed to be replaced.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. minister of Education has the answer to a question previously asked.

FUTURE OF MUSEUM SCHOOL

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is an answer, Mr. Speaker, to a question that the hon. member for St. George asked me about the museum in Toronto. I would like to tell her that the Royal Ontario Museum has received a grant of \$60,000 each year from the Metropolitan Toronto School Board; in addition the borough boards supplied, in rotation, two teachers to work in the museum to serve classes visiting the museum. It is understood that the Metro Toronto School Board has withdrawn the grants to the museum and the teachers are to be retained in the borough schools.

The Royal Ontario Museum has its own educational staff consisting of a head, six permanent teachers, one person supported by Indian Affairs, the head of the children's department, and 12 occasional teachers.

It would appear that the staff of a school, with help from the museum staff, will in future be expected to provide assistance to pupils from Metro Toronto visiting the museum. I would point out, Mr. Speaker, that this is the case with all schools and children visiting from outside Metropolitan Toronto, so it should be no hardship.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville is next.

SANITARY SEWERS

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a question of the Treasurer and Minister of Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. When does the minister intend to introduce legislation that would make it mandatory to have sanitary sewer connections?

Hon. Mr. White: This matter was raised not long ago. I have no firm date in mind. I have some further inquiries to make and advice to receive before recommendations are made to my colleagues.

Mr. B. Newman: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Is the minister aware that the city of Windsor refuses to call for tenders on a \$600,000 sanitary sewer until the time legislation is introduced making it mandatory to connect to sanitary sewers?

Hon. Mr. White: I don't think that I was in possession of this fact, but it certainly is troublesome. As I say, there are certain complexities here which I want to understand—

Mr. Singer: That's because they don't know how big the sewers are.

Hon. Mr. White: —and come to grips with before a final decision is made.

Mr. Lewis: It is a matter that they have to measure the size. It is so big in Windsor.

Hon. Mr. White: I understand this aspect of the problem and I would like to move it ahead.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Don Mills.

Mr. B. Newman: A supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: A supplementary? All right.

Mr. B. Newman: Could the minister be a little more specific as to the date? Will it be before the House recesses for the summer break?

Hon. Mr. White: I shouldn't think it will be that soon. I don't think so.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Don Mills.

EDUCATION OPTIONS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Mr. D. R. Timbrell (Don Mills): Mr. Speaker, my question is of the Minister of Education. I wonder if he has had drawn to his attention the results of a brief sur-

vey in the North York secondary school system indicating some concern on the part of some secondary school teachers about the availability of options and the way in which they are chosen by students? Does he have any comment on this, if this has been made known to him?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I presume that the hon. member is talking about the survey reported in the newspaper today, which said that North York high school teachers were critical of the pick-your-own credit system now in effect in the high schools of Ontario and in the high schools of North York. I haven't had an opportunity to see that report; it hasn't been presented to me.

I would like to tell the hon. member, as he well knows, and this House, that last Friday when I met with the presidents of all the students' councils of high schools in North York, I received a very well-thought-out brief about our ceiling policies and one of the statements in that brief was this, and I'd like to just read it. This is from the North York Council of Student Presidents and it says:

We would like at this time to express our full support and belief in the credit system as outlined in principle by the Ministry of Education's HS1 plan and would be deeply disillusioned by any attempt on the ministry's part to decrease the flexibility and imaginative aspects of the credit system.

Now I would hope that the teachers in North York who took this survey would get together with the student council presidents and perhaps talk over things.

Mr. Singer: By way of a supplementary, Mr. Speaker, could the minister tell us what the North York association of student presidents said about the ceilings in that same brief? Could he read that?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would be glad to send the hon. member the total brief but—

Mr. Singer: Read it out loud. Don't deprive the rest of us of that information.

Hon. Mr. Wells: —the North York Council of Student Presidents said that it disturbed them that perhaps some of the flexibility and course options might vanish because of tight budgetary restrictions.

Mr. Singer: Why doesn't the minister read it? Read it the way they wrote it.

Hon. Mr. Wells: All right, I'll read it. It says here:

Regretfully, we believe that the imposition of the budget ceilings by the Ministry of Education for the current year has, in effect, set the tone for further reductions in the flexibility of the educational system.

We explained to them in a very well thought out meeting and in a very well handled meeting on the students' part, I thought, exactly what the whole rationale for the ceilings were, and I think that while they may not have completely agreed with us—

Mr. Singer: And they withdrew their brief.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Wells: —they certainly better understood what everyone was trying to do.

Mr. Singer: The minister nearly got away with that sneaky thing.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I actually wanted the member to have it in the first place.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: The time for oral questions has expired.

Petitions.

Presenting reports.

Motions

Introduction of bills.

GRAIN ELEVATOR STORAGE ACT

Hon. Mr. Stewart moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Grain Elevator Storage Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture and Food): Mr. Speaker, this simply brings the Grain Elevator Storage Act into line with the recommendations of the McRuer committee for the structure of an appeal board.

WEED CONTROL ACT

Hon. Mr. Stewart moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Weed Control Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, the simple explanation of the bill is to bring the Weed Control Act in line with the Assessment Act for matters of appeal on assessment for weed cutting.

CHILD WELFARE ACT

Hon. Mr. Brunelle moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Child Welfare Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Speaker, the main purpose of this bill is to clarify the circumstances in which a different judge may deal with a child under this Act in subsequent proceedings after the child has been brought before the provincial court, family division, for a preliminary hearing.

HOMES FOR RETARDED PERSONS ACT

Hon. Mr. Brunelle moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Homes for Retarded Persons Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Speaker, the main purpose of this Act is to enable payment of an operating subsidy for residential services provided by corporations under this Act. That could include services provided in other than approved homes.

DAY NURSERIES ACT

Hon. Mr. Brunelle moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Day Nurseries Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Speaker, the main purpose of this amendment is to enable the government to implement changes, in response to new policy initiatives, in the number and kind of corporations eligible for grants and subsidies under the Day Nurseries Act.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for High Park.

SAFETY GLAZING ACT, 1973

Mr. Shulman moves first reading of bill intituled, The Safety Glazing Act, 1973.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): It has nothing to do with agriculture. The minister may relax.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. Shulman: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to protect persons by reducing the high incidence of accidental injuries and deaths resulting from the use of ordinary and neo-glass in hazardous locations.

This is a model of the bill that was drawn up by the co-operation of state governments in the United States which they and various governments have passed, suggesting it be made law across North America.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

PARKWAY BELT PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1973

Hon. Mr. White moves second reading of Bill 130, An Act to provide for Planning and Development of the Parkway Belt.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): This is the second of the three bills that the Treasurer (Mr. White) is putting before the House in an attempt to fulfil some of the promises and commitments made over the last 10 years to bring some order out of the growth of the large Metropolitan area around Toronto.

In the presentation given in the Macdonald Block a few days ago—a most impressive presentation indeed—I had the distinct impression that the minister, probably a few months ago, had hired a couple of students with a detailed map of the Metropolitan Toronto area and, with all of the information available to the ministry, they had coloured green all lands that were presently publicly owned or owned by public emanations.

He had all the golf courses coloured in and all of the cemeteries. He then was able to, by means of a very crooked ruler, to draw a line through and around a number of the rapidly growing areas of the Metropolitan Toronto community and say those will be our parkways, because, unfortunately, many of them are only a roadway wide. The minister has tried to justify their efficacy by saying that they planned to extend them 100 ft on each side so that they will be a real green separation, perhaps between growing communities but not always.

It is true, Mr. Speaker, that particularly in the area north of Oakville and Burlington there is a real possibility of public acquisition of further lands. Even under those circumstances they are, in fact, in the present outlying reaches of the urbanizing area of Metropolitan Toronto, if not of the Toronto-centred region which, as members know, extends as far as 60 miles and even further from the city itself; that is from the city of Toronto.

We feel the approach to a parkway separation of municipalities is a good one, but when we see the procedures which have been used by the present administration, they appear to be ad hoc in the extreme. They appear to be simply a haphazard fulfilment of certain commitments made in the Speech from the Throne and made, politically, even before that time.

There has been no attempt to consolidate nor co-ordinate the needs of Ontario Hydro and the tremendously large rights of way needed to connect not only Nanticoke but Lakeview with the Pickering sources of electricity. The minister has indicated that further information from the Solandt commission work in that connection will be forthcoming. Obviously that will, I suppose, provide another green pathway up through the present urbanizing areas to the west of Toronto.

It seems also unrealistic that the parkway belt is restricted only to the area north and west of Metropolitan Toronto. We feel that if the government was going to take this rather superficial approach to the need for parkway designation it might have, in fact, been extended to the east as well, with the idea that the parkways might be amended and expanded as the government felt its new Planning Act and certain designations, particularly under its approach to developmental control, came into force and would have specific application under these special circumstances. It appears more and more that the parkway designations are largely meaningless.

In fact, the number of new parks, or the acreage associated with new parks, is vanishingly small and present only in those areas where government policy had already been announced even before the last election. I am referring specifically to the so-called Jim Snow park at Bronte. I am not sure that is the name it is eventually going to have after it is established! At the present time the Bronte park is simply a large purple sign propped up next to the Queen Elizabeth Way

which indicates that the Minister of Government Services (Mr. Snow) is taking the action that was promised in the 1971 election campaign. Here comes the park master now.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): That increases the Tory representation from one to two for this very important bill.

An hon. member: A 100 per cent increase!

Hon. J. W. Snow (Minister of Government Services): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I would like to advise the hon. Leader of the Opposition that the park is very well under way as it was promised it would be on the date he said it was promised. One contract has been awarded and is, I believe, about 50 per cent completed. I believe we now have some 95 per cent of the land purchased.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I am glad to hear that the contract for the Jim Snow memorial washrooms has been let, and that the linear recreation which was referred to by the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development (Mr. Lawrence) is probably already staked out on those lands which have been acquired.

Believe me, Mr. Speaker, I am not critical of the acquisition of land or public purposes particularly for park purposes. The Conservative government is not the only one in Canada which, from time to time, announces its park policy in the heat and interest of an election campaign. I hope one of the other park announcements is going to be carried forward as the political promise made by the hon. Minister of Government Services has been carried out effectively.

Hon. Mr. Snow: The member hasn't too much grasp of the point.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: My point is this; that if we are talking about this as, in fact, a collection of parks, of course, it is a substantial disappointment and in that connection the title of the bill is a misnomer. If, in fact, this parkway concept is going to divide municipalities so that residents of the municipality will be able to establish a community of interest, then once again it is a serious disappointment.

Mr. Speaker, the same minister who is concerned with this bill has introduced the regional government bill for Peel county, where there is every indication that one of the municipalities, Mississauga, with a population of 175,000, is ridiculously unwieldy in its size. If the minister had any commitment

to the use of a parkway—whether it is made up of parklands or just a green line on the map to divide municipalities so that they are a manageable size and could develop a community of interest—then obviously it is in the Mississauga area where it should have been used, if there was any philosophical and idealistic commitment to the concept.

Instead of that, we believe that this is a superficial approach to an ideal which had merit when it was first announced many months, in fact years ago. I believe it was the presentation of the MTART study where the researchers and those people who had done the development of planning concepts for the then Minister of Municipal Affairs and for the government as a whole, made the sort of recommendation which I am sure they now find substantially disappointing if this bill is indeed to fulfil it.

In case there is any doubt in your mind, Mr. Speaker, we in the Liberal Party cannot and do not intend to support it. We believe that it is misleading in its concept, that in fact it is a kind of window-dressing which is going to be substantially disappointing for the areas surrounding Metropolitan Toronto which—

Hon. Mr. Snow: Not at all.

Mr. R. F. Nixon:—believe in the preservation of sufficient park lands and which also believe in small manageable communities, whether or not they are grouped together under some form of regional government.

Hon. Mr. Snow: Not at all, not at all!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is also quite apparent, Mr. Speaker, that when the government accepted as policy the provisions of the Toronto-centred region plan some years ago, they did this to some extent with tongue in cheek, that whenever it suits their purpose—whether it is to fit in with the application of a friend of the government for approval of a subdivision in an area where the density recommendations under the Toronto-centred plan would not permit, or whether if in fact the Toronto-centred region plan requirement stands in the way of certain green colorations that they want on their maps and projections—then of course they set the Toronto-centred plan aside for their own purposes, and simply for the inadequate provisions of the green belts and parks which are presently before us in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I don't know whether you were present at the presentation in the Mac-

donald Block, that situation which—in fact we can talk about under the escarpment bill as well—where, with as much force and panoply as could possibly be mustered by the public relations officers with considerable expense, no doubt about it—nothing much compared with the regular day-to-day expenditures from the Treasury for information officers and all the superfluity which apparently has been gathered by the new minister—

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): Caucus research.

Mr. R. F. Nixon:—in support of his policies and decisions, which are largely insupportable—that we were shown the slides and the verbal presentation indicating the usefulness of this parkway. With the very best advice that was available to the minister and with the very best and strongest audio-visual presentation, it still had the hollow approach of the kind of policy which is no policy at all.

There was every indication that the so-called parkway west was simply a superficial approach to a concept which could have, in fact, been used by this minister, who has been designated as the chief planner for Ontario, as a way to strengthen the community spirit in the municipality.

Hon. Mr. White: Could I interrupt at this point? I infer from what the hon. member is saying that he thinks the plan is not bold enough, and I think it is appropriate for me to remind the House that this bill embraces a proposal only, which will now go to hearings conducted by hearing officers, with the help of advisory committees perhaps; that the recommendations of the hearing officers must be made public, that everyone can participate—the municipalities, the ministries, citizens, members of this Legislature—through a consultative process that must be not less than three months long and which might be very much longer than that.

The point I am making, sir, is this, if we could deal with the principle of the bill, which is to say the idea of a parkway belt, I have undertaken to take this bill to the standing committee on natural resources where we can sit down with maps and see if we should have 14 parks as now planned, or 15, or 13, or 20, or 10. I think, sir, that if this debate could be confined to the principle of the bill we can make a lot more sense out of the lines, and how thick or how thin the various belts

and mini-belts are, when we have data, including maps, in front of us at the committee stage.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the interjection of the hon. minister. In fact, if he had taken his planning bill—which got second reading in the Legislature last evening—and had used that as the vehicle for the discussion of the parkway belt, it might have been more comprehensible to the people in the area rather than to bring the parkway belt in independently. Because in fact the parkway belt is an indication of the view of the ministry, and particularly the view of this minister who has the total authority under the planning bill passed yesterday and under the parkway bill which is being discussed today, to single-handedly make the final decision associated with the plans, with the zoning bylaws, and whether in fact they are even needed for the parkways under construction.

We can only consider the recommendations in the bill that is before us and the elaborately prepared ancillary documents to be the policy of the government. It is our view that all of the lacework and periphery of advisory committees and hearing officers, in fact, do nothing to remove from the Treasurer the authority that he had taken onto himself to designate, direct and establish the parkway as it is presently described.

I wouldn't for a moment, Mr. Speaker, say that the hon. Treasurer cannot change his mind. We have seen an indication under the sales tax that when sufficient pressure is applied to him he can change his mind. He backs down even, on occasion, with some grace. I would say he moves backward more gracefully than he moves forward. But, Mr. Speaker, the bill that is before us and the ancillary documents indicate quite clearly what the government policy is.

Hon. Mr. White: It's a proposal.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: But we are not prepared for a moment to suggest that there should not be all sorts of consultation and in fact that there hasn't already been multitudes of studies and consultations associated with this. We feel that the principle of the bill is basically inadequate in this regard, and as I have said at the outset, there is no way that we can in all conscience or in any conscience support the programme that is put forward by the Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. White: It is simply a proposal to start the conversation.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, this bill is subject to exactly the same defects that were in the Ontario Planning and Development Act, and a number which the Treasurer has introduced in order to make things worse. The first and greatest defect of the bill is the fact that it does not provide for adequate consultation. I have been looking at some of the minister's comments in his speech last night in order to see just how they did bear on the way in which this particular plan will be implemented.

He kept on telling us that the proposal is simply a proposal, it's a device to initiate consultation and consideration by affected municipalities, by citizens in the area, and so on. He kept on claiming that this document that we have before us today, the parkway belt document, does not represent government policy. After three years we would really like to know what does it represent then?

Is the minister trying to tell us that he is quite willing to scrap all of the work of three years—is that right? Or is he telling us that none of this has any meaning at all? Or is telling us that the main lines that have been sketched in the parkway belt plan do not represent a government policy?

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, before an idea can be discussed someone has to introduce it. This bill we are now debating introduces a proposition by way of a proposal. This proposal will go through the elaborate consultative processes which are embodied in the Ontario Planning and Development Act. We are not wed to the shape or size or colours on the map with respect to the parkway belt east. We have to start at some place and last night or yesterday afternoon when the member for Thunder Bay (Mr. Stokes) described the planning process as he had observed it in the Thunder Bay area and as he thought it should be done, he was describing in fact exactly what we propose to do.

Somebody has to introduce an idea using internal inputs with whatever outside advice is feasible and desirable. Then that proposition has to be offered to municipalities, members here—did I say municipalities?—groups of organizations and the citizenry itself. Now if this parkway belt is too fat in some places, as I inferred from the Leader of the Opposition's remarks, or too thin in other places, or it should be that way instead of that way, we are quite prepared to change it.

We are not wed to the details of the proposal. It is offered for the sake of consultation.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Frankly—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: If you will permit me, on a point of order, Mr. Speaker, since the hon. minister used that vehicle to make a comment while I was speaking—with your permission and my apologies. Surely if the minister is going to put that connotation on the parkway, it should have come forward in the form of the booklet saying this is the government recommendation.

But when it comes forward as a bill, then that appears to be government policy; certainly the government is going to hold hearings but essentially the form of the parkway has been established by government decision.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): The Treasurer is switching his proposal and his rules.

Mr. Cassidy: I think the minister is switching ground, and, frankly, Mr. Speaker, I don't believe the minister. I don't believe there is that kind of flexibility. Once these lines are drawn I don't believe that more can be done in the hearing process, which is, of necessity and according to the Act, relatively short.

Hon. Mr. White: The hon. member doesn't believe anything from anybody.

Mr. Cassidy: The Treasurer has been pretty incredible these past few months, and that is one of the reasons why I find him difficult to believe in this particular instance. The record shows that the government does not understand how to consult. It is doing it in Peel county right now; it is ignoring the county council right there. It has done it again and again and again over the past few months and the past few years.

Hon. Mr. White: On a point of order, I am meeting Peel county at 4 p.m. on Thursday and this is not the first meeting by any chance.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Friday!

Hon. Mr. White: So my hon. friend is incorrect once again.

Mr. Cassidy: I would point out, Mr. Speaker, although it is off the subject, that Peel county council by a vote of about 32 to 10 has asked that the entire bill be withdrawn right now because of the way in which the wool was pulled over their eyes by the Treasurer's predecessors.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That was regional government.

Mr. Cassidy: I challenge the Treasurer to accept that advice and to withdraw that bill for a period of time in order that Peel county council and the people in that area can engage meaningfully in discussion of the future of their region rather than having a plan created by the Premier (Mr. Davis) imposed and stuffed down their throats for the benefit of the developers who work in that particular area. Because that is what is happening.

Now if I can return to the parkway belt, which is what we have in front of us right here. You know, Mr. Speaker, the Treasurer again and again sweet talks the municipalities, sweet talks citizens, gives us the kind of talk that we had in this House last night and had here right now, in order to try and prove that he is flexible and that he is not going to get in anybody's way and that really he is the kindest, most gentle Treasurer one could possibly imagine here in this best of all possible worlds.

He said in a speech on Monday to the Community Planning Association that we will be maintaining working relationships with municipalities to ensure that local plans are compatible with plans developed under this Act or under the Planning and Development Act. When you look at the Act you find that in fact the Treasurer has powers to ram these things down the throats of municipalities and he does not have to maintain any kind of working relationship with them.

Again in that same speech he talks about close consultation with the municipalities. But when he got to talk about it last night there was no elaboration of what that consultation meant in the time before a proposed plan was prepared.

We have a proposed plan right here. There has not been effective consultation about this proposed parkway plan for the past three years, while the task force has been working. It has not been subject to public scrutiny in any way. The alternatives that could have been explored and on which citizens and municipalities could have commented have not been put forward before the public. The Treasurer has simply gone ahead and drawn lines on the map and now seeks to make everybody believe that he is incredibly flexible about this.

The background paper on planning and development in Ontario stated that consultative machinery would be provided for during the course of plan preparation. That's not

true, Mr. Speaker. That is simply not true. There is the vaguest reference in the Act which governs this particular bill on consulting the municipalities and nothing more.

In the background paper of a couple of weeks ago, and the minister also in the House last night, stated that the powers that he would take under this bill and the other bills would not parallel or duplicate the more detailed plans of municipalities or individual programme plans of specific provincial or federal agencies.

Once again there are no guidelines laid out in this bill to ensure that is the case; and that was true the other night, too—no guidelines at all. And yet the Treasurer's speech last night was the best argument that I certainly have heard of for those guidelines in order to ensure that the province sticks to its own last rather than interfering in things which are not properly the matter for provincial government. And the known and open framework that the minister keeps on talking about, in which all concerned individuals and groups can make their views known before plans become policy, is literally a sham.

The minister asks us to expect that in a minimum of three months, and probably not much more, that people who have not been involved in the planning process of the parkway belt can somehow bring their forces to bear after the ministry has sat in camera for a period of three years and prepared its plan.

He asks us to believe that a plan in which his department has invested three years of time, energy, effort and money, does not already carry a tremendous weight of commitment as far as the ministry is concerned. He asks us to believe that he, as minister, is prepared at the drop of a hat, or at the instigation of municipalities, to abandon work which has been going on, to which his own people are committed and which they will push before him on a very, very strong basis. We simply find that that is incredible.

The minister is not credible on this. He may as well say what kind of planning he is doing. The kind of planning he is doing is centralizing the planning for the parkway belt, just as it is centralized planning for Haldimand-Norfolk and for the other areas that have been mentioned. At the last minute he will bring the public into his confidence; give them two or three months to comment. There are no guarantees that they will be listened to; there are no guarantees of municipal autonomy where that autonomy ought to prevail. There are no guarantees, period—and we deplore that, Mr. Speaker.

The parkway belt plan, which the minister has now given to us, has been described a number of times in some of the documents that have been coming out of the ministry. We have had tantalizing glimpses of this rather paradisaical new concept, which the ministry wants to promote, of combining transportation corridors and recreation space.

In the Toronto-centred region plan of 1970, Design for Development, the government talked about the two-tiered arrangement of cities—which it is going ahead with—separated by a parkway belt of open space with mainly non-urban uses containing high performance transportation and other trunk services. Well, the suggestion was certainly there that non-urban uses would predominate in the parkway belt. In other words, that it would be more park than expressway—and that is not borne out in what we have seen in the minister's plan.

Last year the minister's predecessor spoke during his estimates about the parkway belt and said specifically that the parkway belt was designed to "develop a broad and recognizable demarcation line between communities." He said that the emphasis should be on "natural boundary features and the avoidance of the completely artificial." He said:

Therefore, by using natural features such as ravines, river valleys and hills, and combining these with utility corridors, lines could be drawn around urban communities within the overall regional system, and in this way these communities would have an opportunity to develop a life and an identity of their own.

Once again, the implication was that there would be some genuine separation and separation between major communities in the areas east, west and north of Metro.

He talked about green buffers and about protection of headwaters. There are only two headwaters out of quite a number which are protected on the plan that the minister has brought in. And he talked about the possibility of appeals when the green belt was set out, and this has not been carried through. The indication we had had, in other words, was that the parkway belt would be green and not grey. The reality that we now have is that the parkway belt is going to be grey and not green.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): They are going to paint the asphalt green.

Mr. Cassidy: Oh, they are going to paint the asphalt green? Well that would be a suggestion I might seriously recommend to the minister; and he should paint the Hydro towers and the pipelines green, too, be-

cause there will be very little else that is green on this so-called greenway, or parkway.

Mr. Speaker, I've heard so much about urban sprawl from the minister and the Premier and other people in the last week or so. I don't think they really understand what it means. I think they understand that if you put 700 or 800 ft of expressway every 10 miles, somehow you've prevented urban sprawl. They don't see the way in which, in fact, they are encouraging it.

The audio-visual presentation we had said that the government wished to prevent high-rises spreading from Oshawa to Clarkson or some other cities like that. Port Credit and Brampton, according to the leaflet on the parkway belt west, would meet by the year 2000 in an almost solid mass of buildings if something weren't done. I think the minister was right and his ministry was right. If something isn't done, Port Credit and Brampton will meet in an almost solid mass of buildings. There is nothing in this plan which will prevent that because there is no more than about 1,500 ft of parkway in two separate locations which will, in fact, separate Port Credit and Brampton at the year 2000, according to the parkway belt plan.

The continuous, formless city sweeping uphill and down dale that the government said it was seeking to avoid, is exactly what's going to be created west of Metro because of the ineffectiveness of the parkway belt plan as we have it here today; I would suggest probably because of the government's unwillingness to come to grips with the land speculation which so dominates that region and which makes decent planning almost impossible in the present kind of climate created by the government.

This government is encouraging urban sprawl while it mouths the words of progressive planning and says it's trying to get rid of it. It's encouraging it by the creation of expressways and other utility corridors which will lead to more and more development west of Metro. It's encouraging it while violating the Toronto-centred region plan by bringing forward the parkway belt west and stating that it's another year or more before the parkway belt east is finalized in the form where the government can dare to bring it before the public.

That means, in other words, that it's development priorities are still to the west of Metro despite the clear intention of the Toronto-centred region plan that development should be shifted toward the east.

Let's look at the functions of the parkway belt according to what the minister, or the study, put forward: "To define and separate communities and thus to provide people with a sense of community identity." Well, the definition and separation of communities is being done for the most part by very narrow expressway strips and any pretence that they may serve as parkland is just an absurdity. If the minister believes that people can really play football or sit quietly and go bird watching in an area with Hydro towers on one side and an eight-lane expressway on the other, he is obviously deaf, blind, insensitive and immune to air pollution and noise pollution. Because that's what's going to happen in those particular areas.

Another function is to link communities with service corridors; in fact, the parkway belt will do that. We're willing to grant the government that that is the case.

"To provide a land reserve for the future, anticipating land uses which cannot be foreseen today." That's a very curious kind of intention, Mr. Speaker, because the only significant reserves of land which are being provided in the areas that are now urbanized, or near the areas that are now urbanized, are existing golf courses, conservation authorities and other recreation areas, plus a few hundred acres of parkland which the government would have acquired anyway but which it is subsuming, in this particular plan, in order to dress it up and make it look attractive for the people of Ontario.

The only really substantial reserves of land are somewhere over there between Burlington and Oakville, and therefore will have very little relevance for the need of the next 10, 15 or 20 years. There is not really any possibility of having a land reserve for the future when the parkway is only the width of the highway unless the minister suggests that new hospitals, community colleges or other institutions should, in future, be suspended over highways as a means of land conservation. Frankly, we find that rather difficult.

Then: "To offer open space and recreational facilities where they are most needed, right at the backdoors of our urban complexes." Well, the minister has a complex about that, because the recreation space provided in the plan is not at the backdoor, it is 20 or 30 miles away from where most people are living by now. Secondly, the plan to combine ravines, river valleys, and other natural features as division points between various communities, but also to run utilities and highways in those areas, means that the quality of the parkland

that is to be preserved under this particular plan is going to be degraded. The minister is going to create Don Valley Parkways, with the quality of park that surrounds the Don Valley Parkway, right through the area between Hamilton and Toronto.

The minister apparently subscribes to the view of some of the Metro Toronto highways officials, who say our park is the most used of any in the city because 100,000 people drive up or down the parkway every day and, therefore, have the opportunity to enjoy it.

That misses entirely the point about why people want recreation space and what they require from recreation space in an environment which is increasingly urbanized and where the need to escape to peace, quiet, greenness, trees, lakes, and to get away from man-made artifacts, therefore, becomes more and more pressing as far as the public is concerned. That is not going to happen, because every one of these things will have a Hydro pylon at one corner, an expressway at the other and noise coming in. In fact, many of the parks may be spoiled rather than improved under this particular plan. But that is what the minister says he wants.

Mr. Singer: Which minister are we talking about?

Mr. Cassidy: We are talking about the Minister of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs.

Mr. Singer: He isn't here.

Mr. Cassidy: I know he isn't here. It is interesting to note that when the minister introduced the bill there were only three Tories in the House.

Mr. Singer: Later it got down to one.

Mr. Cassidy: Later it got down to one or two. I count four right now since the member for Beaches-Woodbine (Mr. Wardle) came back. That suggests just what kind of a commitment there is to genuine planning or consultation in this particular House.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): Count again. The member knows better than that.

Mr. Cassidy: The only primary objective of the four which this plan meets is that there should be a unified service corridor which looks after pipelines, Hydro lines and expressways. The parkway belt, therefore, is misnamed. It should be judged solely as a transportation and servicing network,

rather than being disguised or pretending that it is a green belt. Under the guise of a green belt the government is seeking to push through a massive system of expressways. What we should be talking about in this House, and later in the committee, is how to save the green area in the region between Toronto and Hamilton; how to provide the maximum amount of recreation space there; how to prevent it from being degraded by expressways; and how to provide separately rather than together recreation space and transportation corridors that may, in fact, be required.

The minister's priorities would go down a bit more easily on this side of the House, if instead of constantly being concerned about private automobile transportation, he had said that the development of some of the second-tier communities would be oriented to public transportation. If, in fact, through the corridors of Highway 403, 407 and 410, or through some of them, there had been provision for public transportation with the possibility at some future date that a low standard of private transportation would also be provided.

That is not the way the minister works. His priorities are still in the direction of automobiles. Therefore the bane of wall-to-wall development, which he says he is trying to avoid, is exactly what he is going to get in the area between Toronto and Hamilton. If we look at the plan in detail, we find that north of Mississauga, which is the area of greatest development west of Metro so far, the parkway is all of 800 feet wide. In the minibelt between Mississauga and Bramalea, it is 700 feet. In the area between Streetsville and Oakville north, an area which hardly could be described as highly developed at this time, one half mile is the maximum extent of the parkway. A half-mile is barely enough to accommodate an expressway without having environmental consequences on either side.

When one is crossing from Streetsville into Oakville north at 30 miles an hour, it will take all of one minute to cross this supposed separation between the communities. Between Oakville and Mississauga, the minibelt is approximately one-half mile again. It isn't until one gets to areas which are totally undeveloped, namely, between Oakville north and Burlington north, that the parkway belt has any significant size at all which would permit its being used for recreational purposes as well as for the purposes of transportation and utilities.

It is interesting that on the map, Mr. Speaker, the town of Milton has been very neatly surrounded by green belt on three sides. Its identity, its future as a community, is clearly protected by the green belt plan. The town of Streetsville, on the other hand, which is equally clearly defined on the map as a separate entity, is not to have a separate political identity but is going to be submerged into Mississauga to the south. That simply doesn't make any sense at all to us.

We don't see why the developers who control Mississauga should also be allowed to control the combined council which includes Streetsville.

In view of the things that are being said on Peel county council, and the things that have been said by Streetsville people—the residents as a whole and not just their council—we don't see why the legitimate aspirations of that particular community should not have been met. It seems to us that the parkway belt plan in itself provides the best justification that has yet been offered for the case that Mayor McCallion and the other people on her council of the town have been bringing for so long.

If one looks at the plan all through, most of the bulges of recreation space are in public hands already. Many of those that are not in public hands are golf courses which, apparently, the government assumes will remain as green space and will not be put aside for development. The only substantial areas of green belt are remote from Toronto, remote from Mississauga and are in the areas north of Oakville and Burlington, and in the area around Burlington and Hamilton which have already been covered as part of the escarpment plan, and therefore cannot legitimately be considered as part of this particular plan.

It is really, in the main, just a transportation corridor, Mr. Speaker, and nothing else. It is as a transportation corridor, therefore, that I would like to look at it. The parkway belt is formulated in such a way that it will encourage an enormous urban growth in the areas north of Mississauga and of Streetsville; in the area north of Oakville; and in the area north of Burlington.

We don't know, because the minister hasn't stated it yet, what the population projections are for those particular communities. We do know, though, that the population is going to be very much larger than now. As I recall, from the projections that appeared in 1970, north Oakville will have a range of population that is probably greater than 100,000;

north Burlington will have a range of population also approaching 100,000 or more. North Oakville could go as high as 250,000, according to the projections that exist right now for that particular area.

If I recall correctly, as well the population forecasts for the area west of Metro overall call for close to a million and a half people, almost a million more people to be living in that area by the turn of the century, according to the Toronto-centred region plan, whereas east of Metro the total population will grow to something around 800,000.

That may have changed because of Cedarwood, we do not know; but nevertheless it is very clear, by the precedence given to parkway belt west and by the delays in the parkway belt east, that the government is still intending to encourage enormous development west of Metro and that this is simply one of the ways by which it will facilitate it.

Quite simply, it is putting in an expressway network to service that population of 1.4 million, or 1.5 million—whatever the figures may ultimately turn out to be. It is equally clearly leaving the development of that land in private hands. It is clearly violating the Toronto-centred region plan. It doesn't seem to understand that it is not enough to set out transportation corridors, but that more needs to be done and it has brought in no indication of the kind of phasing which it would consider to be acceptable and part of a plan in the area west of Metro.

If there were phasing that showed that the area west of Metro was going to be restrained and kept back until growth was clearly under way east of Metro, then we could be more sympathetic to this parkway belt plan. There has been no such indication. The ministry task force which worked for three years gave no such indication, and as far as I can see, Mr. Speaker, it's simply full steam ahead.

I would point out too, Mr. Speaker, that even within the 55,000 acres of the parkway belt west, the government is being, to put it kindly, timorous about the way in which it is going ahead with this particular planning. There are a couple of indications of that.

One is that it is only acquiring 15,000 acres out of the 55,000 acres that are there to acquire. I am not clear whether the 10,000 acres now owned are in addition to or part of that 55,000 acres. But it is only acquiring 15,000 acres. When you look at the ministry's reply, when the Treasurer bailed out the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development and gave us some answers about

land acquisition costs in the parkway belt, you find out that one half of the land acquisition costs in the region for the parkway belt plan are intended to be for transportation purposes.

In other words, this is rights of way being acquired for freeways; this is not for recreation, this is not for open space, this is simply reserved rights of way for freeways and nothing more. That's \$72 million out of an estimate of \$147 million that the ministry gave as the cost of land acquisition in that particular area. Then the Hydro corridors and the pipeline corridors will cost an additional \$33 million.

Now clearly, both the money for the highway corridors and the money for the utility corridors would have had to be spent anyway. There is no new money in that figure which the minister gave at the slide show the other day. There is no new money at all, and therefore it was simply an attractive PR gimmick designed to make people feel that because the government was conjuring in large sums of money, that it really meant business about planning west of Metro!

Then we come down to the fact that the government is intending to spend only \$42 million on lands for parks and recreation—only \$42 million, Mr. Speaker, or barely one-quarter of the total amount of money which it said it is committing to the parkway belt land acquisition programme. When you look at how much of the parkland in the plan is already publicly owned and how little remains to be acquired, you can see that there is no real commitment to new recreation lands beyond the minimum that the government would have had to acquire anyway.

In the last election the government made a commitment to acquire the lands at Bronte Creek. Next election it would have been Joshua Creek and the election after that one or two other parks within the parkway belt; and over a relatively short period of time, that \$40 million would have been spent on parkland anyway, without any additional and new kinds of parkland or recreation space coming into the picture at all, because there simply isn't the money for it.

What's particularly disturbing about the land acquisition programme is that if this government really meant what it said about planning, if it really meant what it said about protecting the public purse from speculative pressures, if it really meant what it said about orienting development in the parkway belt and around the parkway belt, then it would match that commitment with money and it would match it quickly.

But the ministry officials clearly told the press, and the press reported it last June 5 and June 6, that the acquisition programme of \$150 million to \$200 million would be over the period of 30 years. In other words, it would be at the rate of maybe \$5 million to \$7 million a year.

So when you put it in those terms, it looks pretty piddling, Mr. Speaker. The minister is really a piker when you get down to it. He comes up with pretentious plans and enormous sums designed to dazzle the public, but when you come down to it, he is talking about an average expenditure of only \$7 million or \$8 million a year for land acquisition in the parkway belt, and no more.

When you come back to that question of recreation land, it would be very interesting for the minister to tell this House what phasing is planned for acquisition of recreation land. Will recreation land acquisition have priority, or is that the land he intends to acquire in years 20 to 30 of his 30-year acquisition plan?

When one looks at the map here, is the recreation land in the main going to be around Milton—which apparently is favoured because it is represented by a government minister—in that relatively broad belt between north Oakville and north Burlington? Or will the recreation land be in areas where people can use it now, and will it be acquired soon near Mississauga, near the northern parts of Toronto in other areas where it is already desperately needed?

We would like some answers on that because we suspect that even the \$42 million which the minister has spelled out as being allocated for acquisition of recreation land, is for recreation land that is of no earthly use to people in the next generation, but is something that will be reserved for sometime past the year 2000. We don't dispute that that land ought to be acquired; we think it ought to be acquired now. We don't think the right kinds of priority exist, though, if there is not also recreation land acquisition near Metro, near the places where people are concentrated at this time.

Mr. Speaker, the other point about land that worries me is this. The Tories have sort of put a blueprint for speculation out in the western part of Toronto. They have reserved certain parts of land, and wonder of wonders, in a development that only a Conservative government could do, they have restricted development on a wide swath of land, or a substantial swath of

land, but they haven't restricted land prices.

The development freeze could be there for years and yet land prices could continue to escalate over that period of time. The Conservative government, having stated that it intends to acquire a significant proportion of that land, has not been prepared to limit the price it will pay to the market value at the time that this plan was announced. That, we think, is ridiculous. It is simply a means of robbing the public purse in order to pay off landowners in that particular area.

We don't see why the principles that were applied at Pickering of a land value freeze could not have been applied in this particular case. We would suppose that, in fact, the government simply didn't want to step on the toes of its corporate and business friends who own so much land in that particular area.

The ministry gave us some figures, Mr. Speaker, suggesting another area where the government ought to move and wouldn't. I can't vouch for the figures; they appear to be rather low to me. But they suggest that there are approximately 60,000 acres of undeveloped land in north Oakville, Oakville, Streetsville and Mississauga, if those regions can be understood as being the major regions which are covered by the parkway belt. Those areas of underdeveloped land are in addition to the land designated in the parkway belt plan, 60,000 acres; enough, in other words, to house two or three times the number of people who might be housed in the area in any sensible kind of planning, enough to more than adequately house the people who were intended to be put there by the Toronto-centred region plan.

We believe that the time for the government to act in a major way on the land speculation problem and the ownership problem around Metro Toronto is now, and that when the parkway belt plan came in it should not simply have designated expressway and utility corridors but that the government should also have declared its intention of acquiring a major portion of development land that was available in those areas in order to ensure that that land was developed under public ownership and under public control and was not allowed to revert to the private sector, but was leased rather than being sold.

Mr. Speaker, the reasons the government will not act on that basis, I suspect, are because of the connections between the large land development corporations on the west

side of Toronto and the Conservative government, and because of the financial backing that companies like that give to the Conservative Party.

Markborough Properties Ltd. has 3,900 acres in the Streetsville area; McLaughlin in Mississauga, 3,700 acres; Canadian Equity and Development Co., 6,800 acres; Bramalea Consolidated, 3,400 acres—and that, Mr. Speaker, comes to a total of approximately 20,000 acres out of the 60,000 acres which are available in that particular area. Is it any wonder then that the government refuses to move in on its corporate friends and to acquire the land in that particular area? The companies which are active in that area are making millions out of land speculation and land development. The government simply countenances the system that takes money out of the pockets of tenants and private homebuyers and puts it in the hands of a very small, very wealthy, and very powerful corporate elite that is closely linked with the Conservative Party.

Mr. Speaker, if you take into account the cash-flow of depreciation from properties that do not depreciate in market value, and if you take into account the capital gains that are made on land, companies like McLaughlin are making \$12 million or more a year, and Markborough, \$5.5 million a year. Their profits are going up by incredible rates. In the case of Markborough up by 80 per cent between 1971 and 72; in the case of McLaughlin, which is almost solely concentrated within the land covered by the parkway belt, profits up 22 per cent; in the case of Canadian Equity, profits also up, in that case by 65 per cent.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, these companies are doing very well in the land economy which is being created by the Conservative government and there is no question that, short of positive action, they will continue to do even better in the climate which is created by the parkway belt, because of the access to communications, to expressways, to utilities and other things which the government is laying down at public expense in order to service the land which is currently owned for speculative purposes by developers and which they will develop just as soon as they can. I would suppose the government expects to take some profit out of it in terms of contributions to its election funds.

Mr. Speaker, the housing situation in that area has become critical, just as it is in the rest of Metro. In Mississauga in only three months, between December of 1972 and April of 1973, the average price of a

house rose by five per cent, that is 20 per cent over the course of a year.

In Oakville, moving a bit further west, house prices rose by an average of 12 per cent in that three month period to something around \$39,000, or at an annual rate of something like 50 per cent a year. In Burlington, even further to the west, house prices rose by 15 per cent in that period of only three months.

Mr. E. M. Havrot (Timiskaming): And right across Canada, too.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, I know, but this government is responsible for this province and it is responsible for the fact that lots in that area cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Mr. Havrot: Prices for new homes in BC are \$53,000.

Mr. Cassidy: The member should tell that to his people up in the north. Ask them if they can afford \$20,000 for a lot.

You get that kind of comment and then you have this, you have pretty pictures of Erin Mills with Bill Davis opening up a project somewhere between Mississauga and Oakville, and being quoted as congratulating the developers "on their very real social conscience." He said living in Erin Mills will be a truly human experience.

I can tell you, Mr. Speaker, that the social conscience of a company which sells lots at \$15,000 to \$20,000 doesn't impress me very much and it doesn't impress my party. Sure, it is going to be a human experience for people living in those areas when they are trying to pay housing costs of \$500 and \$600 a month in order to afford the houses which will be built there, thanks to the developers and thanks to the connivance and active co-operation of the Conservative government of the Treasurer and the Premier.

Mr. Havrot: Hogwash!

Mr. Cassidy: It's not hogwash at all

Mr. Havrot: It's hogwash.

Mr. Cassidy: It's not hogwash at all.

Mr. Havrot: The member doesn't know what he is talking about.

Mr. Cassidy: Certainly I do. I know that people like Eddie Goodman and other good, strong Conservatives are linked up with the development industry, very directly.

Mr. Havrot: Prove it.

Mr. Cassidy: I know that during the last election campaign Bill Davis met more than once with developers.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! The hon. member will please discontinue referring to other hon. members by their first names. He should use the "hon. member for" and so on.

Mr. Cassidy: All right. The hon. member for North Peel met with developers in order to collect election contributions. I am suggesting, Mr. Speaker, that there is a very real relationship between the policy lines taken by this government of aiding developers and the fact that so many developers were aiding the government during the last election campaign.

Hon. Mr. White: That's a lie.

Mr. Cassidy: Frankly, we find that deplorable.

Hon. Mr. White: That's a lie.

Mr. Cassidy: That's a lie?

Hon. Mr. White: If the members think for one minute that I or any of my colleagues are being in any way detracted from doing our duty by developers or anybody else, he is grossly misinformed. I give him that as a matter of honour.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, the minister can say that he has the most honest and pellucid intentions in the world.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: He can say he has the most pellucid intentions in the world.

Hon. Mr. White: The member is a great young smart alec.

Mr. Cassidy: Oh, come on!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: With the government, they simply do it naturally. The fact that the government is not moving to acquire land in that area but is moving to provide it with services; to provide it with highways, expressways and rapid access to Metro Toronto; the fact that the government presupposes an enormous development of close to one million more people in that area over the next 25 years all mean that it is lending its stature, its resources and its help to the development industry which will profit not by millions of dollars but by tens and

hundreds of millions of dollars from the situation which the government is creating west of Metro. If that is not helping the interests of the developers, I don't know what is.

I think that the minister should withdraw the word he used in the House a minute ago, Mr. Speaker, because I think it was unparliamentary and uncalled for.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre is quite correct. I would ask the hon. Treasurer to withdraw the statement that the—

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, while I—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! One hon. member may not deliberately say that another hon. member told a lie. This is the objectionable comment made by the hon. minister and I would ask him to withdraw that.

Mr. MacDonald: It's nice to see the shoe on the other foot.

An hon. member: What if he did?

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I quite agree with the ancient adage that two wrongs don't make a right. But if a man stands up and, in my view, deliberately deceives the members here with—

Mr. MacDonald: Is the minister withdrawing or arguing with the Speaker?

Hon. Mr. White: —misinformation, I think a strong response is absolutely essential—

Mr. MacDonald: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is he withdrawing or arguing with you?

Hon. Mr. White: —if the whole system is not to be poisoned by these—

Mr. MacDonald: Is he withdrawing or arguing with the Speaker?

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: —corrupt and incorrect allegations.

Mr. MacDonald: The minister is arguing with the Speaker.

Hon. Mr. White: I'll be glad to withdraw the word and I now ask that these allegations be withdrawn.

Interjection by hon. member.

Mr. MacDonald: Open up the books of election contributors!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right Mr. Speaker, when we see some disclosure—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: —and then the public can judge the accuracy of your protests.

Mr. Cassidy: —when we find out just how much money has gone in—

Hon. Mr. White: And the disclosure, I trust, will show all the UAW helps the NDP has on its payroll.

Mr. Cassidy: —and we find positive evidence to refute the links between the government—

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order, please.

Mr. Cassidy: —and we find positive evidence to refute the link between the development industry and the Conservative Party, I would be happy to withdraw any remarks I may have made. Right now, Mr. Speaker, everything in the public record points to that kind of influence; the fact that Bill Davis is willing to interfere with the—

Mr. Speaker: Order! Again, will the hon. member please discontinue that sort of reference?

Mr. Cassidy: All right, I beg your pardon. The fact that the Premier is willing to lend his influence to Erin Mills; the fact that the Premier is willing to lend his influence to a city plan in Peel county with which, I believe, the Treasurer is privately very unhappy. I believe the Treasurer is very unhappy or so I have been told, with the three-municipality plan in Peel county, but that it has been shoved down his throat and the throat of his officials by the Premier. Now, will the minister confirm that?

Hon. Mr. White: Once again, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member is wrong again. I am not unhappy with three municipalities at all.

Mr. Cassidy: The Treasurer is not?

Hon. Mr. White: I am completely dependent on people who know the area well—including the members from the two ridings, including the county council, including most of the municipal councils—with the sole exception of Streetsville. So that we have a concurrence of, I suppose, 90 per cent—which isn't too bad.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, I don't think that a 32 to 10 vote on the Peel county council opposing the plan, taken a couple of weeks ago, suggests that there is the kind of unanimity that the minister speaks about.

Hon. Mr. White: They took one before that was almost unanimous.

Mr. Cassidy: I don't think that a 12 to 10 vote on the county council for the three-municipality plan suggests that there was complete unanimity either.

Mr. Singer: How about getting back to the parkway bill?

Mr. Cassidy: I don't think the fact that five municipalities voted against the three-municipality plan and only five for it suggests that there was complete unanimity. I suggest that if the minister did not know the facts, then he was misinformed and misled by his staff; and if he did know the facts, then in fact he is misleading the House.

Mr. Speaker: Well, now we will get back to the bill, please.

Mr. Cassidy: I am getting back to the bill, Mr. Speaker, but it was the minister who strayed from the bill; certainly not myself—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: At any rate, Mr. Speaker, if I may recap, I suggest that it is absurd that there should not be a land value freeze on the land that is being acquired by the government. I think it is absurd as well that the government should continue to serve the interests of the development industry by—

Hon. Mr. White: I think the member is making himself absurd.

Mr. Cassidy: —leaving 60,000 or more development acres there, by increasing its value and putting that value into private pockets rather than taking it over for public purposes.

We would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that land west of Metro ought to be planned and developed mainly publicly. I would draw the minister's attention to the Dennis Fish report at the federal level on the amount of land ownership that is required in order to successfully influence a land market. The Dennis Fish report, Mr. Speaker, suggested approximately 25 per cent of land holdings would be adequate. In this case, that would mean another 15,000 or 20,000 acres.

We would suggest that the government should go considerably further than only

acquiring an extra 15,000 acres; but at any rate the government ought to be the major developer of land there. It ought to be ensuring that the land is developed in order to provide decent housing at reasonable costs in order to avoid the kind of speculative developer profits, which are an inevitable result of the planning that is happening west of Metro because of the government's reluctance to interfere with the private land development industry.

You know, Mr. Speaker, the minister will get up and say, "Well, we couldn't afford that." And he will bring some figure out of his hat, the way he is known to do.

The Dennis Fish report suggested and pointed out very clearly that it wasn't a matter of not being able to afford public land ownership, but it was a matter of whether we could afford not to have public land ownership around our major cities, with Toronto being the prime example. It was suggested that over the period of only 10 years that if we went to public land ownership on the limited scale that they have suggested that the savings to the economy and to housing purchases across the country would be of the order of \$1.75 billion to \$2.75 billion; and the savings would get progressively greater, Mr. Speaker, with every decade.

This is the kind of opportunity which the government is losing by its unwillingness to come to grips with the urban land problems in the area west of Metro; and we believe that it ought to come to grips with it.

One can quite easily estimate that in that area alone—with a million people moving in—that the cost of the government's lack of policy on urban land in that area as part of the parkway belt plan will be perhaps \$1 billion, perhaps \$2 billion. That's the kind of cost the government is putting private individuals to because it refuses to move — let alone the lack of planning, the problems of dealing with developers, and other things which will be created from the government's refusal to have public ownership.

Mr. Speaker, there are a couple of other points about the plan which I want to raise. One is a matter more of confusion at this point than anything else, because the government has not exactly been lucid in its adoption of the golf course principle for tax remissions on land which is underused or which is overplanned. I must say that I am rather concerned about the suggestion that the government, rather than down-zoning some of the land in the area will, in fact, be zoning it upward, which suggests that

its development urges will get the better of it and that the wall-to-wall highrise it keeps warning us about will be created by the government, by the Treasurer, and by all of his staff.

The golf course principle is being adopted in a very limited way, for only three years and no more. It appears to me that what this means is that after the three years possibly there will be an exemption from any tax liability beyond that time. Is it correct that the extra burden of tax that would have been paid if the land was used to its full extent will no longer be payable after three years? Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. White: I will deal with that when I speak.

Mr. Cassidy: The minister will deal with it later. It looks to us like a sop; it certainly does not look like an adequate measure to stabilize land use in the area pending development; and it's possibly a means by which the government is going to be forcing land out on the market.

Mr. Speaker, I have given a number of reasons why we cannot support the bill. There is not adequate consultation; their parkway is not a parkway, but it's really a utility corridor; it will interfere with recreation land; and there should be separate plans, in fact, for recreation land and for the transportation network. We believe that land in the area should be developed publicly and that far more should be owned and acquired publicly. The phasing of the plan involves a very small commitment of funds over the near future because of the length of time that the government intends to take to acquire the land. The government's promise that land will be available for recreation at people's backdoor is phoney, because most of the open land being acquired is either in the escarpment or in the area north of Burlington.

That's the basic case. I'd just like to read one final comment about the government's policies. This is a poem which, in fact, was inspired by the green belt among the people in the area now known as Cedarwood.

Where is the green belt, the question we ask?

Bill Davis wears it to hold up his pants.

Mr. J. R. Rhodes (Sault Ste. Marie): God! That was hilarious.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Waterloo North.

Mr. R. D. Kennedy (Peel South): That was really witty.

Mr. Cassidy: I don't hear the member speaking in the House very often.

Mr. O. F. Villeneuve (Clengarry): I wouldn't want to if that is all I could say.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, after that rendition I think the last member who spoke should look on his left to the member for Lakeshore, if he wants to quote poetry. I enjoy the poetry of the member for Lakeshore much more.

Mr. Cassidy: This is the poetry of the people, though.

Mr. Good: There are a few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I would like to make regarding this bill. Last night we gave in great detail what we felt was wrong with the whole planning and development concept in Bill 128. In this bill we have the first application, or the first designated area, under Bill 128, and it's brought in in a separate bill.

One of the deficiencies of Bill 128 was that there was no designation in the bill as to where the minister could name a planning and development area, and here we then have a separate bill. The green belt concept is one that's a number of years old, and one which had great expectations when it was first brought in by planners. I think all of us agreed that the preservation of open areas and green belts was a good idea. The NCC plan in Ottawa and the whole concept around Ottawa with its open spaces, I think, is one which in the long run is approved by all people.

The great fanfare with which this was introduced and the jargon that was used about northern links, southern links, mini-links and all the up-and-down links and crosswise links, more or less consisted of catchy phrases. They do give the concept that some study had been given. In fact, if the provincial Treasurer, Mr. Speaker, would look in the front of the book that was given to us on that day, it definitely states in large print, "government policy for the parkway belt west."

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): That's right.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's exactly what it says.

An hon. member: No suggestions.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, if I may just elaborate. This is the best effort of our staff. It is now going through a prolonged—

Mr. Cassidy: What is the minister saying about his staff, then?

Mr. Good: They're sitting there.

Hon. Mr. White: —consultative process enabling municipalities, MPPs, associations, citizens and others—

Mr. Cassidy: And they're totally flexible.

Hon. Mr. White: —to make submissions to hearing officers, who have the right in the statute to make recommendations requiring the government to face the issue publicly—and either modify the plan or not, presumably explaining the reason for its decision—requiring the government to accept the responsibility here in this Legislature and in the province, and not hide behind some intermediary such as a board or commission.

In all of these matters—there will be more to come, no doubt, whether it be Haldimand-Norfolk or the Trent-Severn system—a bill will be brought in, I expect, setting forth the outline of the proposal, which is policy pro tem—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh, policy pro tem!

Hon. Mr. White: —which will then go through the process and which will be modified in accordance with the wishes of the people concerned.

Mr. Good: Mr. Speaker, the minister has made quite an about-face right here this afternoon when faced with the large print in the front of his book, "government policy for the parkway belt west."

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Not policy pro tem; not suggestions.

Mr. Good: Perhaps in one week the minister has already realized that all the book has really done is join up existing land holdings, whether they be land held by the conservation authorities or the purchase of land in the Bronte Creek area, or existing cemeteries and golf courses, and added some potential new highway rights of way for 403 and 407 above it—the extensions—and built them around a greenbelt concept.

We think it's entirely inadequate. The manner in which it was done was not proper. In fact, I think that many local area planning boards would have done a much better job of specifying areas to be left in green belt in perpetuity than this particular Act

designates in the book. And they have done it.

Other than our prime disagreement with the concept, which was gone into detail last night, there are some areas which I would like to question the minister about. First of all he said that this is temporarily—

Hon. Mr. White: Well sir, if I may say so—

Mr. Singer: Oh no, come on! Let the member talk. Order, order!

Mr. Good: —restricts the entire area for agricultural use. Mr. Speaker, I believe that I would like—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: I want to talk with the member.

Mr. Singer: Only one member can have the floor.

Mr. Good: —to finish my remarks, Mr. Speaker, at this time.

Hon. Mr. White: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Point of order!

Hon. Mr. White: On a point of order, we're taking this bill to standing committee because—

Mr. Singer: That's not a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Good: Because he's had second thoughts about it.

Mr. Singer: Where is the point of order?

Hon. Mr. White: It is impossible on second reading to ask and answer questions, so this bill will go into committee.

Mr. Singer: He has to have permission. Mr. Speaker, he is out of order.

Hon. Mr. White: The questions may be answered there when we have all kinds of time to answer them.

Mr. Singer: He's out of order.

Mr. Speaker: I believe he is but it's useful in this exchange.

Mr. Good: Yes, all right. I am easy, Mr. Speaker, you know that.

I'm beginning to think that the minister is beginning to have second thoughts on these two bills in particular and I'm sure—

Hon. Mr. White: The member is wrong again.

Mr. Good: —on the Niagara bill as well. He is now beginning to say that although the book says "government policy for the parkway belt west," as he said a few moments ago, if the people in the area say the green belt should go that way and the government says it goes this way, we're going to let it go that way. I'll believe that when I see it, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. White: I didn't say that either.

Mr. Singer: The Treasurer certainly did.

Mr. Good: The Treasurer used his arms in two different directions. He certainly did.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He said they would have ample opportunity to express their views.

Mr. Singer: Yes, to a hearing officer.

Mr. Good: The minister has indicated in the book that almost 50 per cent of the privately held land within the designated area is compatible. Well, this is fine, because in many areas the green belt is nothing more than a highway right of way which will be purchased, if it hasn't already been purchased, for transportation corridors. Twenty per cent of the privately held land is not compatible with the provincial government plan for the green belt. And, of necessity, local plans must be amended so that they are compatible with this use. Then he goes on to say what will happen in certain areas, in certain instances, where assessment is raised because of the imposition of this plan.

What I am more interested in right at the moment, and it hasn't been mentioned at all in any of the presentations, nor do I find anything about it in the book, is what happens relating to the property mentioned on page 30. It says:

Industries and homes which are already established within the parkway belt, although possibly incompatible with the intent of the belt, will not be disturbed. Thus established occupants will continue to use and enjoy their property.

I presume, Mr. Speaker, that they will continue to use and enjoy their property as nonconformists in the parkway belt. In those areas where the minister wants to purchase their property he will have to pay, as he mentioned, the market value. But what restrictions will be put on these per-

sons who own property who are designated as nonconformists. Well, there is nothing said. We'll get back to that in a few minutes.

But then in section 5 of the bill it says: "Where assessment on such land is increased because of such designation, then the minister will enter into the fixed assessment arrangement."

Now I presume this fixed assessment arrangement is comparable to the fixed assessment which is allowed in the Municipal Act for golf courses. It says: "The fixed assessment arrangement which must be agreed to by the minister," [we see in subclause 2] "and to which the minister may add such other terms and conditions as he sees appropriate" [And this I have great reservations about] "will continue on the land at least for a three year period or longer."

"The municipality will be deprived of taxes from this fixed assessment, but this deficiency in taxes due to the fixed assessment will be made up by the province to the municipality."

Well, this is fine. Under the Assessment Act on fixed assessment in perpetuity, if the golf course remains a golf course, it pays a lower rate of tax and the taxes which should have been paid, and were not paid, pile up as a lien against the property. And at such time as that property is sold for a higher and better use, other than what it had been zoned for at that point under fixed assessment, then that money must be paid to the municipality.

And I presume the municipality in this case would not receive it. In fact it will not under the terms of the bill. But the minister then would get the moneys if the land is sold and allowed to have a different use. Well, that is fine where people want to escape paying high taxes because their land has been assessed at a higher rate due to this bill. But I don't think there are going to be many lands. I can't think of any instances, where the imposition of this parkway belt will increase the assessment on the land. But conversely, the imposition of this parkway belt plan is going to, in many instances, decrease the assessment or the effective use of the land.

Then the province is either going to have to buy the land if it wants to revert it to a lower rate or it is going to have to say that the municipal zoning regulations must be amended to conform with the provincial parkway belt plan. This is in the bill. It has to take place.

Now I am asking: what compensation will there be? And I think this is a very important question which many people in the area are very much concerned about. It there going to be compensation for the loss in assessment, for the loss of a higher, and better use for the land? Is there going to be compensation in fact for loss of development rights within the area? The principle of this bill says no, there will not be.

In that case I think we revert right back to our original concept that there has to be provision for open space. There has to be provision for green belts. The farmers of this province should not have to pay the whole load for the provincial planning of open space in this province.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The Minister of Agriculture and Food should.

Mr. Good: No, I am not here to promote the proposition put forth by developers who unfortunately have bought land in areas which are now going to be designated "not suitable for development." If their land is zoned agriculture, and they have been sitting on it for five or 10 years and paid a fancy price, and paying the interest on it, well, I'm sorry, that's too bad.

One wonders, just in passing, whether the member for Peel South might have some pecuniary interest in this bill, and whether he was privy to a cabinet consultation when the parkway belt was drawn up when we remember the long list of land holdings held by him in fairly adjacent areas.

To get back to the original point. Would the Minister inform the House who was expected to carry the load for land that has been designated for a lower use than that already permitted? If the government is not willing to buy the land, I would say there is a confiscatory programme, or a progress here made towards reducing the person's property to a lower use and there should be, in my view, some compensation.

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex-South): It is confiscation.

Mr. Good: Once again, I would say that we are disappointed with the whole provincial programme here as it relates to provincial planning; the deficiencies of the government in previous years in not setting out their broad goals, the concepts of where growth should be, what things should be done and should not be done; and finally at the last minute when development is crowding in upon us, when we have been

barely able to thwart the wall-to-wall factories along our lakes, we now find that we come out with a plan, which is coming from the top down, instead of from the bottom up. That is why we oppose this bill.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Yorkview.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Speaker, in rising to oppose this bill I want to point out a couple of matters. I suppose that first of all the minister is expecting to get land from the municipalities for the green belt area through the five per cent acquisitions as development occurs. As development proceeds along the various highways and lines that he has drawn on the map, I presume that those five per cent areas are added.

I don't know what he is going to do to make certain that the five per cent acquisitions can come within the green belt area. I presume they won't entirely, and yet there must be some way for development land to impinge on the green belt areas so that the five per cent can be taken adjacent and, therefore, incorporated into the areas. This, I suppose, is one of the ways in which the minister expects to get some further acquisitions.

I am not sure what he means by the \$5 per acre grant which is going to be given. Now, \$5 an acre will not go very far towards purchasing anything in this area, not even now. Perhaps I misunderstand what this whole thing is all about, but it just seems to me that that kind of a grant is so inadequate that it is meaningless.

The other matter I wanted to comment upon was that of fixed assessment. Again, I raise a problem here—a question which was raised by one of the former speakers—as to what the three-year fixed assessment term meant. I presume this is a sort of renewable term, the end of each three years the thing will be looked at and reviewed. But, fixed assessment is a device which says to us—here is a golf course, here is a non-conforming use, here is a piece of land which is incorporated into the green belt, and by the device of a fixed assessment we are going to lock these people in so that the taxes they will eventually owe will be of high value and the owner of that land will not want to sell.

I can only say to the minister that the fixed assessment device in an area like this, is an illusion, and a snare because the value of the land now—beyond the reaches of part of the development in Mississauga and in other areas—is not yet, I suppose, at a value which buildable land will reach in a few

years. As development occurs and pushes its way up toward the land which is locked in through the fixed assessment, then that land inevitably goes up in value.

One of two things will happen here. First of all, as the land increases in value then the capital gains on that land far outdistance the taxes that will be owing through the fixed assessment device. So the pressure is on for the owner to sell the land for a high-rise development, or some other compatible development at that time as he sees it, because he can make a great deal of money out of it. That's the first pressure, and if that happens then the green belt land is lost and the whole purpose of the fixed assessment goes by the board.

If that doesn't happen, and the minister wants to hold this fixed assessment land within the green belt, then he has to buy it at the price when it becomes profitable for the owner to sell. So we are caught either way; we're going to lose the green belt to private development, or we're going to be held up to ransom in order to buy it for public purposes.

We saw this happen in North York only recently. The hon. member for Downsview will recall how a certain area, a certain golf course on Bathurst St., the York Downs Golf Course, was, we thought, in perpetuity locked into public purposes or for open space under private ownership. So the fixed assessment agreement was made. At that time we had no idea that land was going to increase in value as it did in the years subsequent to this agreement. But the time came—and I'm not sure, perhaps the hon. member for Downsview could give me some enlightenment on this; what would the land be worth at the time? Perhaps \$2 million?

Mr. Singer: Six million dollars.

Mr. Young: No, but \$2 million at the time the fixed assessment agreement was made?

Mr. Singer: Yes, I think that's close.

Mr. Young: A million and a half or \$2 million. It seemed as if, over the years, this bit of land would be locked in for at least open space and for the purposes of golfing. But as time went on and the land values increased, that land went up to \$6, \$7, \$8 million. Finally the municipality was faced with an application for rezoning for highrise purposes. Then North York saw that it had to make a choice—and Metropolitan Toronto was in on this—either losing the green belt to private building, or putting up the very

great amount of money which was demanded for purchase of that golf course. And, of course under those circumstances the public authority prevailed and the land was finally bought at a very great price.

If that land had been purchased originally, instead of the agreement being made—expropriation might have had to be used, I don't know—but in any case, if that land had been purchased at that time for \$1.5 to \$2 million, it would have saved the public purse a great deal of money. It would have meant that that land would have been saved for public purposes.

Mr. Speaker, the fallacy of this fixed assessment is obvious. The device which is being built into this legislation is a wrong device which is not going to safeguard, for public purposes, the land it is supposed to safeguard.

I simply bring to the attention of the hon. minister, who has again disappeared into thin air, the fact that this device in this law is not going to accomplish the purpose that he sets out for it.

Mr. Stokes: Treating the Legislature with disdain.

Mr. Young: We are simply going to, No. 1, eventually lose these lands as prices go up and as development pressures occur. Or secondly, we are going to be forced, as a public, to buy these lands at tremendously inflated prices in order to preserve them for the purpose for which they were originally intended.

This is another fallacy in this bill. I hope the minister has some answers for us. At the moment experience would indicate, and there has been experience now over some 10 to 15 years in this province in this field, that this just does not solve the problem it is supposed to solve.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Downsview.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, in conjunction with my colleagues—

Hon. Mr. White: Is this too bold for the member? Is this bill too bold for him or too conservative—which?

Mr. Singer: If the Treasurer will just be patient I will tell him. It is the second in the trilogy of the bills designed to establish a dictatorship in the Province of Ontario, and I rise to protest. I don't like dictatorships. I like democratic governments.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We are not keen about the dictator either.

Mr. Singer: The government is taking them away; that's what it is doing.

Mr. Lawlor: A child of the 17th century.

Mr. Singer: That's what this bill says.

An hon. member: Is it bold or not?

Mr. Singer: Bold or not, it is undemocratic.

It is unfortunate, Mr. Speaker, that this government now has decided the easiest way to govern is to give us broad bills that have no content, broad bills that set out no guidelines, set out no mandatory procedures and leave everything in the hands of the minister who says: "Trust me!" Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the fact is that we cannot trust him in this bill or in the first bill that we debated yesterday or in the bill that is coming up, the bill to amend the Regional Municipality of Niagara Act.

I'm not going to cover the same ground that was already covered, and my remarks aren't going to be too long. I just want to say that I find it very difficult to understand how—oh, the minister is gone.

It is really unfortunate Mr. Speaker. The minister bobs in and out and obviously his attention is elsewhere.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): He is still there.

Mr. Cassidy: Just like the member for Downsview, he weaves in and out.

Mr. Singer: Sit down, I get more kick out of talking to the treasurer's front than to his back. It is unfortunate that one has difficulty in keeping at least the responsible minister here to listen to our great words of wisdom.

Hon. Mr. White: I must keep the minister moving.

Mr. Singer: Yes. I wonder if he has received a communication saying, withdraw the bill. Is that what the scurrying is about?

Hon. Mr. White: No, I haven't.

Mr. Singer: Well, it is a pity. I thought there was greater wisdom over there, but it hasn't broken through yet.

Hon. Mr. White: I'm listening.

Mr. Singer: What bothers me, Mr. Speaker, is notwithstanding the great and elaborate

MGM-type presentation that was made with the spotlights on and the spotlights off, assurances for his staff that it will be all right in a moment, unacceptable slides flashing on the screen, all these documents being presented in summary form or complete form, we are told that there is a government policy for parkway belt west. Then we begin to look at the bills and we look at the elaborate hearing procedures and we find that what is announced, at least in one place, as policy may or may not be policy because we've got this magnificent hearing system set up. I described to some length yesterday how the same type of hearing system doesn't work in the expropriation Acts. The hearing officer is a reporting officer who merely gathers in the information and has no ability to change the policy.

The justification for the policy, whether it be in the parkway belt west, whether it be in Haldimand-Norfolk or whether it be in the Trent canal system, never has to be presented. If the minister has ideas as to why his policy is going to be justified, he doesn't have to express them at any of these meetings. He doesn't have to express them through his hearing officer. The public never really gets to the kind of debate on the merits that the minister is, in fact, talking about. So I don't think really, Mr. Speaker, that's any kind of a safeguard at all.

Looking at the objects of what this particular plan is supposed to do, what the parkway belt west is supposed to do, the No. 1 object is to define and separate communities and, thus, to provide people with a sense of community identity.

It is a pity that I can't have the attention of the minister for more than 30 seconds at a time. It is perhaps a sign of the disdain that they hold for the Legislature and for the legislative process that they won't even sit and listen. After these bills are through there is not going to be any necessity for anybody to listen, as they will have all the power in their hands. The minister is just a little in advance of the passing of the bills. And there is nothing that will bring confidence better than having 76 votes out of 117, and I suppose that entitles them to be arrogant and miserable and disdainful; which is exactly what this minister is doing now.

But, Mr. Speaker, if I would catch the minister's ear for a moment, I thought I would like to tell him about what happened in Metropolitan Toronto when Highway 401 was built. It was believed at that time, in the early Fifties that Highway 401 was

going to define and separate communities and thus provide people with a sense of community identity, because there was a large expressway being built across what seemed to be the limit of northward expansion of Metropolitan Toronto and that was really going to be the most northerly mark of development of that area. Well, the highway was built and there is a big wide right-of-way there; it runs several hundred feet, perhaps 400 ft by now with the new addition of eight lanes.

Well, what happened in Metropolitan Toronto, Mr. Speaker, was that it didn't halt development at all; it encouraged development. And development jumped the highway and began to take place north of the highway in as dense a fashion as was possible. And when I look at these maps which are alternatively policy and alternatively a guide, and I see how thin they are in some areas—through a substantial part of them—and I read the text further and realize that they are only a part of a so-called communications corridor which might include highways, which might include Hydro rights of way, I wonder what real deterrents this is going to provide insofar as the expansion of municipalities is in fact concerned.

How, when you have a very narrow greenbelt line, is it going to define and separate communities in any meaningful way. Well, that's the first point I want to make.

The second point I want to make, Mr. Speaker, is the real lack of any direction coming from this Legislature insofar as tying the minister, or his nameless and faceless officials, down to any specifics that were brought before this Legislature and approved by it. How do we know if this is policy or if something else slightly modified is going to be policy; that the minister will not, in the sanctity of his office, quietly and without any fanfare, change it. How do we know that it won't be changed at the behest of certain people who happen to have the ear of government from time to time.

I don't know, Mr. Speaker, if you caught certain questions, as yet unanswered, put forward by my leader in the past few days. He asked how many changes had been made in the Toronto-centred region plan to the land designated as greenbelt. The best we got from the minister was that he would look it up and advise us in due course. That advice has not, as yet, been forthcoming.

He specifically asked if there was a change on April 13, I think it was, in the municipality of Mississauga, where a greenbelt line was moved which allowed 1,000 acres of land, which heretofore had been designated as greenbelt, suddenly to become industrial. And that question has not, as yet, been answered.

Now, that is what makes us skeptical, Mr. Speaker, because if the information I have just relayed, and the questions we have asked are factual—and I believe that they are—the moving of that greenbelt line without any public knowledge of it allowed somebody to turn a useless piece of land into a piece of land which now has a potential of something upwards of \$10 million.

I want to know, Mr. Speaker—and there is nothing in this legislation that indicates it to me—how, even when we have all of this hearing machinery finished and a decision, how we are going to be able to depend on the fact that the lines as established are meaningful.

You see, Mr. Speaker, as I was trying to enunciate in my remarks on the second reading of the earlier bill, the great fault in this legislation is that it's subjective, it's not objective.

And the testing comes by reason of the judgement of the persons making the decisions. And the persons making the decisions are the minister or his unnamed and hidden civil servant, or other people that we have no way of getting at. And once the decisions are made, perhaps because of the colour of a person's hair or whatever other subjective test the government is going to apply, then they are gone. They are gone forever. And whatever profit there is to be made out of the manipulations of greenbelt lines will be made and will have come and gone probably before we ever find out about it.

Now that, Mr. Speaker, is why we are objecting to this trilogy of bills. The same theme runs through them all. There are no legislative determinations. The minister comes to us and says: "Let me make ministerial determinations." And we say: "This is no way to run a democratic country." For those reasons, Mr. Speaker—and when I see greenbelt lines drawn on a map that the minister says in one voice is policy and the next voice says is a suggestion and when we don't get the answers to questions we have asked, and those questions are not just off the top of our heads.

Mr. Speaker, the Minister should know how many changes there have been made

in the greenbelt designation of the Toronto centre region plan. And he should have come before us in advance of these bills and said this is how we have done it and these are the reasons. And when the question was asked about a specific date it shouldn't have taken him several days. Several days should not have elapsed, particularly when he knew that this legislation was here.

He should have been able to come to us and say: "Yes, we did it. We did it on that date in April and this is why we did it.

I'd like to hear that explanation. But I say, Mr. Speaker, that the ability of members of this Legislature to control what is going on in this province is being taken away by an arrogant and unaccountable majority which wants to make itself a dictator rather than a governor in accordance with our democratic system. And it's for that reason that we cannot support this bill.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Speaker, having listened to my friend and colleague for Downsview on several occasions on precisely the same theme, which now amounts almost to the verges of monomaniacy, the quotation—

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Monomaniacal!

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, a monomaniacal gesture from time to time.

Mr. Lewis: If you are going to do it, do it right.

Mr. Lawlor: He is really hung-up on 17th century gestures. He rallied his party behind him on the most plebian of principles, direct quotations from the last pages of John Locke written immediately before he died—and he died in agony.

Mr. Singer: Because he knew I was going to quote him.

Mr. Lawlor: The point about John Locke is that he was willing to recant.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Too bad the hon. member was told by his caucus to support us.

Mr. Lewis: And what's more, he is rolling over now.

Mr. Lawlor: The final, the plenary, the absolute right is not the right in property. During the slow accretion of civilization it has taken us almost 350 years to learn that rather simple lesson. But it hasn't really penetrated.

Mr. Singer: The member for Lakeshore doesn't listen and doesn't understand the difference between democracy and legislative government.

Mr. Lawlor: And the government, to the extent that it recognizes that property is not an absolute right, to the extent that it recognizes that a sense of community, that the sense of the common weal is overriding, knows that the property held by each one of us individually is not held in a way which we can place plenary disposition over it. We never could under any just regimen. All we hold and whatever we hold in this world we hold in trust. In trust for our children in trust for everybody around us, in trust for future generations. Not this purblind backward view of the rationale of real property.

Mr. Stokes: The minister doesn't believe that.

Mr. Lawlor: We sit over here listening to this nonsense, and we are almost disposed to vote for the bills. But the hon. minister, with a deeper prescience than I had perhaps given him credit for, with his insight into the political process, knows what we really think.

Mr. Singer: Will someone explain to him about Legislature and democracy.

Mr. Lawlor: We think, as the minister said, that he does not go far enough. He foreshortens, he doesn't take the—he should have moved into this concept ten years ago, the concepts that are being put forward now, with respect to the public ownership of land, with respect to land banking, with respect to a deep sense of obligation, of not allowing certain captains of industry and exploiters to take full advantage, rake off the profit and walk away with the boodle. That dawning realization is coming to him too and in 10 years time it will be in full bloom and the hon. member for Downsview will still be screaming from the rooftops and won't be in office precisely because he won't live with the times. You don't live with the times for the sake of doing so, but because of the deeper recognition of interpersonal and intercommunal relationships which are necessary to our total development as a people and as individuals.

Mr. Lewis: Hear, hear! Well said.

Mr. Lawlor: And if that can only begin to dawn, we are moving slightly forward. When I look at the thin green lines.

Mr. Lewis: The Treasurer is closer to us on this than they are.

Mr. Lawlor: Oh yes, the red Tory. There's always a red Tory just around the corner.

Mr. Lewis: The Treasurer is closer to Trudeau than they are.

Mr. Lawlor: The weakness, the skimpiness of the Treasurer's plan is portrayed in the map that he has given to us—how it thins out like some people who have been over-exercised by Charles Atlas. It practically disappears completely from the map. It fattens here and there in more recondite regions, but where the need is greatest the lines grow the thinnest. One can, as I say, hardly detect them at all.

Then when one does detect them, what has happened is that the Conservative government has sagaciously chosen a park, and then having got that beautiful piece of greenery spread out before it immediately runs a highway dead through the middle of it. This is its linkage concept in which it sets up the greenbelt concept.

The Treasurer has added very little to the thing. What has been pointed out to him—the Claireville area; just to the north of my own bivouac, in the Centennial Park, he brings into his plan. It has a certain beautiful acreage of greenness on this sketch. It doesn't belong to the government and yet he throws it in. The Treasurer is going to add somewhat to it and that's all to the good, but to plume himself upon things which he himself has not accomplished and which he is simply manipulating and arrogating into a plan and then presenting it as some kind of masterful blueprint of the future, simply belies the true nature of thing upon analysis.

The analysis has been fairly exhaustively done—and done splendidly too by my colleague for Ottawa Centre—

Mr. Lewis: As always.

Mr. Lawlor: —leaving very little. In this particular way he would foreshorten the debate and the Treasurer must be terribly grateful to him for this coherent, straightforward and incisive way in which he has moved in on this particular bill. Very few members given the time at their disposal that we have been given to penetrate this particular piece of obfuscation would have done nearly as well.

In any event, I noticed in a speech that the hon. minister made, Mr. Speaker, at the

Victoria Inn in Stratford to the Community Planning Association on June 11, he talks about the parkway belt:

Last week I introduced into the Legislature, the Parkway Belt and Development Act. This legislation will enable us to begin implementing a system of parkway belts or multiple-use corridors around Toronto . . .

The proposed parkway belt plan, along with a later proposal for the Markham-to-Oshawa segment, will go through a public examination and hearing process before adoption as official policy.

That is where we have severe misgivings. True, the Treasurer has written hearing processes into the processes of the legislation, nevertheless his final and plenary power is disposed of to himself. In BC they introduced appeal procedures of various kinds to take away the full arbitrariness that could and might, and therefore since it is there according to Lord Acton, undoubtedly will be exercised and used either by this minister or future ministers. That must be modified and made easier.

Second, in the next paragraph:

In trying to protect this highly urbanized area from sprawl, the parkway belt is really one element in a dramatic new approach to town and regional planning wherein growth will be channelled into a number of expanded and new towns.

And I would like to know, what are these number of new towns? North Pickering or Cedarwood are the only ones that come to mind. There is, I would say, a kind of misrepresentation written into the text on this particular head. Then when he talks about expanded—

Hon. Mr. White: Read a little further and see the answer.

Mr. Lewis: What was that?

Hon. Mr. White: Read a little further and see the answer.

Mr. Lawlor: Certainly he is going to have some expanded towns. I wonder if he really has taken cognizance of the curious fact that when you write one thing into law—you learn this as a lawyer particularly—or make one thing illegal, it makes all the rest legal. It gives a sanction to it. When you look at the map and the white spaces here, the area immediately north of the Oakville segment, the Burlington segment, it is an invitation to expand into those particular

areas. Unless there are severe restrictions laid upon population targets of growth, then the parkway belt concept itself can be self defeating, and bring about the concentrations and densities of population that he is seeking to ward off and to bring a secession to, within the overall concept of the parkway belt.

There are a couple of questions I have, I probably can't get to that committee. Other things must be done. In that area I notice that the Treasurer is picking up 55,000 acres; 12,000 are now already publicly owned, 15,000 will be purchased at a cost of some \$150 million to \$200 million; which is a sweet price to pay for any particular acre as things presently stand, something close to \$14,000-\$15,000 an acre. Fifty per cent though of the property that is presently privately owned has been zoned for, as he calls it, compatible uses, and it will remain there; and probably subject to the golf course principle will pay a decrease in taxes. On the other side, there is 20 per cent privately owned which is incompatible. I take it his intention with the incompatible use is to move in on it, and over a period of time, that that would represent part of the 15,000 acres that he is proposing to purchase at that very great price. What I really want to know is about the 30 per cent of property that is not mentioned in the course of the report. Is it because it is not zoned at all that it has been left out of account? Or what is reason? How does he account for that? I suppose that three or four per cent of that might be the golf courses. And while he includes the golf courses in it and tries to keep them and maintain them in the same use, as subject to his overall guidelines and to local zoning bylaws, to turn that whole area into green as though it were somehow his inhabited territory, when there must be a dozen golf courses located there — private golf courses at that. Does he intend, as part of his legislation, to make it mandatory that these golf courses serve the whole public since they are within his green belt? And since they are within the public realm? And since the benefits are supposed to accrue all the way along the line? But if they are run privately, and with restricted membership and all that sort of thing, I think it is a gross subsidization. Simply to have the land remain green without its utility to the general public is betraying his own principle in setting up the parkway to begin with. It will be very interesting to learn precisely

what acreage is involved in conditions of that particular kind.

My colleague has mentioned the golf course principle as the Treasurer operates it in its so-called modified form. It is not equitable taxation. In those industries or in those residential neighbourhoods which would have a decrease in taxes or assessment in this thing, the benefits were minimal. They only last three years, and while the capital gain accumulation could double or triple, particularly within the restrictions imposed here, they know the Treasurer has set up these development corridors, that their usage will remain in the same form as, for instance, someone sitting on top of a ridge overlooking the escarpment. That home will go up in value as a result.

They could nevertheless apply the golf course principle and true, if they sold, the recapture of taxes plus interest at six per cent could take place, but it is shortsighted and myopic thinking which will not move in to the developmental benefits that the government is conferring upon them.

In the Niagara Escarpment report, they set out four or five various methods. The minister knows them, Mr. Speaker, altogether too well. We perused them. We turned them over. We mulled them but we didn't place them into any efficacy during the course of the taxation hearing.

The English principle of taking something off the top for the benefits conferred by society and by the community as a result of alterations made—as a result of transit routes being laid out, as a result of better communications being established for electrification, any number of other things—that all goes into the private pockets and none of it flows into the public realm, except through the regular income tax provision.

But nothing comes because of extraordinary venture, nothing because of the thing called economic rent, nothing from the extra benefits conferred by direct acts of the public and which accrue to the private beneficence and use of single persons. It is surely an inequitable principle and the government hasn't got the courage or the vision or the imagination, it has some faculty lacking, that it can't begin to move in on that particular situation.

It talks about land reserves and part of its plan being land reserves. Well, with such a paucity of ground, where are the reserves? What land reserves can it possibly use? The only land reserves it could use would be to turn a golf course into a housing

development or to turn the strip at the west side of Oakville north—which is about two miles wide; one of the wider strips that the government has—into an industrial park. I trust that that's not the land reserve. Where is the land reserve concept? What does the government mean that its parkway belt makes provision for that?

It hardly makes provision for the recreational facilities. It is basically a service corridor—a recreational facility with Hydro towers running down the middle. You can bask in the immolated sunlight, under the shadows cast by the pylons, and refresh yourself at the heat of the day—particularly if you are not disposed to think, or do not know yourself about the Hydro line running from Nanticoke to Pickering. It is no doubt going to run through one of these corridors. In fact the corridors must be much broader.

You can't have 700-ft or even 1,000-ft corridors. The Macdonald-Cartier Freeway is 1,200 ft across and it is widening every day. Every time I go up on it, I find you can't drive on the thing because they keep on widening it. They have got barriers up all over the place.

The government can't operate the kind of utility features—the gas mains, the water mains, the Hydro towers, the whole works—within the narrow dimensions that it is setting up, and provide any recreational facilities on the side, plus a major expressway pouring traffic through.

So in some ways the government hasn't tackled it forthrightly. It should have provided for wider strips throughout most of this land. It is fairly easily acquired. A good deal of it is farmland that could make up strips that have some kind of potential and which would really validate the concept of recreational land.

The various things that the Treasurer said on that particular occasion to the community planning association, about this and the whole range of matters which we have under criticism and assessment at the present time, give a very fulsome and decorative aspect to them—highly pretentious, a fabric erected with a certain amount of tinsel. I say the minute one places a microscope to it—but one doesn't even have to do that—a fairly efficient eyeglass will show up the very great deficiencies. Ten years ago, for instance, again, the government had set up that corridor. What a rig-concept it really is at the base of Bronte Creek; it is a subterfuge, a way of seeking to segregate Burlington and Oakville. The worst

subterfuge is over at the other end there where Burlington verges upon Hamilton.

Thank heavens for the parkway concept coming at this particular time to give some kind of validation and simulacrum of meaning to the regional government bills which will be before us shortly.

In other words, there is a great deal of artificiality worked into this thing, an enormous amount of pretence. If one really gets down to it, it's a bag of beans. As the minister accused us earlier, he does not go far enough; he does not bear out the plenitude of his own concept. The concept has validity; he can make these things work but under the present dispensation and disposition, he is going to get some kind of anaemic entity such as this is. It may die from blood poisoning.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to speak to this bill?

The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Lewis: The Treasurer applauds the remarks of the member for Lakeshore, as do we all; and he is right. The member for Lakeshore is—how did the Treasurer describe him? One of nature's men?

Hon. Mr. White: One of nature's gentlemen.

Mr. Lewis: One of nature's gentlemen. I agree with the minister entirely.

The assertion at the outset of the remarks of the member for Lakeshore, the tribute, the recitation of the public interest, the understanding of what it means over the next generation to accumulate the wherewithal to make it possible for southern Ontario to develop in a way consistent with the human dimension in all its aspects, is something which is far too often forgotten in the process of these debates.

Mr. Speaker, I decided to enter this debate for somewhat different reasons because I really hadn't intended to. I had been looking forward to the Niagara Escarpment debate but hadn't intended to enter this one.

Hon. Mr. White: The member doesn't really mean it.

Mr. Lewis: No; I'll tell the minister what prompted me to enter this debate on the parkway belt. I want to enter second reading, and not at undue length, specifically to repudiate the remarks of the Premier of this province during the course of question period this afternoon, Mr. Speaker.

I think the Premier of Ontario put forward a view of the consultative process which is a desecration of the use of the word consultation. I think that the Premier of this province put forth a view of the consultative process which is a perversion of public participation in the development of plans for the citizens of Ontario.

I think that power has corrupted this government, this Treasury Board, not in the sinister sense—not simply or solely or even at all in the sense that it is beholden to certain vested interests, although doubtless it is—but in a much more fundamental sense than that. I think that power has corrupted the cabinet of Ontario in the sense that the ministers now believe not in participation but in manipulation. The great Achilles heel of all of these land-use bills which are now before the House, is the—

Hon. Mr. White: It was the member who manipulated his way into power, behind his leader's back.

Mr. Lewis: —is the manipulative—

Hon. Mr. White: He is the manipulator.

Mr. Lewis: —is the manipulative theme which runs throughout.

The Premier of this province said today, in effect—and I listened to him very carefully—that in the major areas of economic and social development in southern Ontario it was not possible to consult with the public in advance of the proposal or a plan. We repudiate that because that is so arbitrary, it is so unthinking. It is so profoundly antagonistic to every decent principle of consultation, that it shouldn't be uttered, but in fact it is embodied in this legislation; it is embodied in The Planning and Development Act; it runs throughout these bills.

There is not the slightest reason in the world, Mr. Speaker, why the parkway belt west should have been brought into the Legislature in this fashion, or should have been presented to the public at that major visual demonstration in the Macdonald Block.

I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that it was perfectly legitimate to put a freeze on a vast area of terrain west of Metropolitan Toronto, and to say that following from what is implicit in the Toronto-centred region plan, we are now going to discuss something called parkway belt, or parkway corridor.

And the government sets the whole plan out to the public; it isn't even a plan, it is

just a basic principle. It is just a basic concept. And it involves municipal planning authorities, it involves community groups, it involves individuals and it ultimately establishes the document which is presented to the public and then discussed in detail.

The presentation of this plan in the way it was presented to the public and to the House is a violation of every consultative principle. And that is what is wrong with all these Acts, and obviously we cannot get from the Premier or from the Treasurer, an exchange on this basic, fundamental, philosophic difference, which totally separates the parties in this House.

What the Treasurer is saying and what the Premier said today, offensive as it was, is that every major development in southern Ontario must emanate from an elitist group of civil service planners. On the basis of that elitist plan, we are then prepared to put the proposal out for public discussion, and we are then prepared to write into legislation certain safeguards by way of public consultation. That's wrong, Mr. Speaker.

It runs counter to everything we know about public participation. It runs counter to every definition of consultation that is available because the consultative process must precede the proposal. Otherwise, we are faced with a *fait accompli*. Otherwise, in truth, this is a finished product, and of of course that is what it is. This is the finished document. The only thing the government will do is amend this in a trivial fashion.

The Treasurer has invested too much money in his audio-visual presentation across the province. He has invested too much money in the emotional and intellectual commitment of your planners. He has invested too much political hope in the credibility of the government in promulgating this document. He has invested too much to alter it. He can't alter it now, the Treasurer committed to it, absolutely and totally committed to it.

Mr. MacDonald: It is in a bill.

Mr. Lewis: As a matter of fact, it is now embodied in legislation, and everything he establishes—

Hon. Mr. White: If I may interrupt.

Mr. Lewis: Sure.

Hon. Mr. White: Any government that would stop Spadina and withdraw the energy

tax is certainly sensitive to appropriate change and will remain so.

Mr. Lewis: Well, well; the Treasurer is now making a virtue of humiliation. You know to elevate humiliation to a principle, is really quite something.

Hon. Mr. White: If those areas aren't right they will be made right.

Mr. Lewis: If the Treasurer says to me that the safeguard for Ontario is his abject public reversal on Spadina and the energy tax, I say to him, he is untrustworthy — because his reversals are chaotic and unpredictable. I refuse to rely on them and I don't see the reversal written into legislation. So I will not accept it.

But you know, and I know, and all of us know, that this parkway belt west is sacred law. It is inviolate. It is written. It is holy writ. The Treasurer won't alter this. Oh, he may expand the corridor from 200 feet to 400 feet; he may expand the highway from two lanes to four lanes; he may include a golf course you hadn't intended; he may acquire 56,000 acres rather than 55,000 acres, but this is the plan. And in the process of the plan, the minister violates every principle of consultation.

And that the Premier should have loaned his authority to so perverse a definition of consultation, I found frankly unbelievable. I couldn't believe what the Premier said at question period today, because it was as though he had thumbed his nose at the people of the province. As if to say: "We in our inner sancta will decide on the basic propositions to govern, and then you can be assembled to pretend to amend them. But we know, in advance, what is best for the people." That's a real corruption of power; it's terribly condescending; it's a tremendous assumption of authority and knowledge which the government has no right to assume. And the government certainly has no right to impose it the way it is imposing it.

Hon. Mr. White: I think the hon. member is describing these socialists.

Mr. Lewis: Well, you know, it is interesting how anxious the minister gets on this point, because I am not accusing him of what everybody else is accusing him. I didn't call him a tsar yesterday. I know something about the tsars, as a matter of fact, having studied a little of that history.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: They were ineffectual.

Mr. Lewis: Well, the minister is not in their league so I won't desecrate that word by calling him a tsar. And I didn't call him a dictator. I didn't use any of the type of descriptive adjectives which are being applied to him with such facility on all sides these days. I don't really want to do that.

Hon. Mr. White: As a substitute for research, it might be said—

Mr. Lewis: I don't want to do that, because that makes the debate a kind of irrelevant exercise. There is a fundamental principle at stake here. The principle is what the Conservative Party sees as consultation and planning, and what the New Democratic Party sees as consultation and planning. And we repudiate the Treasurer's definition of consultation. And therefore we repudiate—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Lewis: We repudiate this kind of bill which pretends to consult after the fact, but which actually manipulates public opinion to accept a fait accompli. And that is completely and totally unacceptable. Particularly when he could have done this from a *tabula rasa*. He didn't have to come in with a plan that is fully defined. He could have made this a model of the way in which the government brings the community in to participate.

As a matter of fact, look how hypocritical it is. On page four, under the heading of "Principles," the first principle is to define and separate communities and thus to provide people with a sense of community identity. How does the minister provide people with a sense of community identity by imposing the community structures in advance of the community participation. What kind of definition of consultation is that? It flies in the face of reason and of logic.

Hon. Mr. White: I hate to interrupt again, but if the hon. member means imposing a structure relating to the regional government bills or to the parkway belt west bill, he should know that in each case there's been enormous input and thousands of submissions. After the regional government bills, or after the proposals were introduced, there were dozens and dozens of meetings all through the areas concerned. And a seemingly infinite number of letters and other submissions came in to me and my colleagues. If he is referring now to the parkway belt west—

Mr. Cassidy: And every one was ignored.

Hon. Mr. White: —there certainly has been a variety of input. For instance, all the municipalities have been involved to some extent in the preparation of the proposal. And now the proposal goes to hearings and through an elaborate consultative process which includes the fact that the minister must consult every municipality, that the minister must consult every ministry, and which provides for advisory committees, hearing officers and so on.

Mr. Cassidy: The minister really believes it, doesn't he? He really believes it.

Mr. Lewis: I really don't understand that. I understand that after the event the government will do all that, while reserving for itself the ultimate authority to decide. And if the minister sees the consultative process as we see it, which is to draw from the public approval for that which is already laid out, then, of course, he can be happy in his bailiwick, content in the world, knowing that he has manipulated opinion.

But if he had consulted around the parkway west with a variety of input—what a lovely phrase, to describe consultation, a variety of input—the minister would have listed it when he introduced the bill or when he summed up. I haven't read of any public hearings. I haven't read of any hearing officers or about the proposal of a parkway belt that came out of the Toronto-centred region plan for development. I haven't heard of community groups being given the expertise, the facility, economic or financial support to prepare proposals. I haven't heard of major public meetings covered in the press.

But I do know that there was a tightly-knit group of civil servants who fashioned the design and then revealed it to the world on that gray day in the Macdonald Block. That is not planning and that is not consultation. And that is what is unacceptable to us. He is talking about all the consultation which will allegedly follow. That becomes a sham. If it doesn't come at the outset, then what follows becomes a sham.

Let me go on to the second point I wanted to make very briefly, Mr. Speaker. We also want to put to the minister the continued violation of the Toronto-centred region plan. And that is important. The Toronto-centred region plan had been rendered obsolete by the parkway belt west. The Toronto-centred region plan had been rendered a shambles by parkway belt west. The underlying principle of the Toronto-centred region plan was

to somehow re-orient growth to the east. And when we had a major debate on the airport in this House he will recall that his predecessor (Mr. McKeough) said that the reason an airport to the west of Metropolitan Toronto was not acceptable in the final analysis was because it would have violated the fundamental precepts of the regional plan. And that is why the airport was going to the northeast. And yet the minister brings in the parkway belt west plan which encourages major urban growth and development north of Burlington, north of Oakville, in the northern part of Mississauga. It encourages development moving up to meet that parkway belt and to do exactly what Provincial Secretary for Resources Development said should not be done in his presentation at that meeting: to build this conglomerate, this contagion of urban society from Oshawa right through to Kitchener, or wherever it will one day end.

He is doing exactly what all his colleagues said he would not do. This is a bill designed to encourage urban sprawl and urban growth in exactly the same area in which the design for development said it should be discouraged. And he does it so barefacedly. He has no qualms. He has a Cheshire smile about it. He has no embarrassment at all that the Toronto-centred region plan, upon which he had placed so much faith, is now a document about which historians will amuse themselves.

The third point I wanted to make is best put by a little quote I found from Norman Pearson. Remember Norman Pearson? That very fine planner whom the government has used on occasion in discussing recreational resources. Back on February 20 of 1970, Norman Pearson, at a seminar of the Centre for Resource Development in Guelph said, and I thought to myself how fantastically prescient Norman Pearson was. He said:

Unless we change our ways the only remaining open spaces in the midst of this sprawling megalopolis could be the airports, a great deal of abused and abandoned farmland, the lands under the Hydro towers, and some densely travelled, worn out parks. And the open spaces of today will be the slum greenery of the worst kind.

Well, what an apt description of the parkway belt three years in advance. The parkway belt, Mr. Speaker, is a highway with broad shoulders. That is what it is. The parkway belt is largely a service corridor. The parkway belt has very little capacity for

all of the recreational aspects which the minister attributes to it. And as such, it is not defensible.

That brings me to the last point: The basic question, the public ownership and the public-private interests was raised by the member for Ottawa Centre and very vividly by the member for Lakeshore. And that is also a crux of philosophic difference in this bill and in the Niagara Escarpment bill. The minister has 15,000 to 55,000 acres that he is taking into public ownership for \$10,000 to \$12,000 an acre. A total of \$150 to \$200 million is what his advisory group suggested. I will have something to say tomorrow about the way they arrive at figures and how suspect those figures are. But at \$10,000 to \$12,000 an acre, I'd very much like to see the analysis of land costs which went into those figures, but I gather we don't have them, maybe we could have them on clause by clause.

Another 12,000 acres is within the conservation authorities. Another 29,000 acres, I take it, is under, or will be under, some kind of zoning or development control, or whatever. But it again, like the escarpment, damn it, will be subject to all the private pressures which have obviously destroyed the possibilities for recreational green belt, or the maintenance of agricultural land — all the things around the urban centres we consider most important.

And if one believes what one says about the need for recreational space around urban communities, then commit yourself to public ownership rather more than the 15,000 acres of urban lands to which the Treasurer has committed himself. If he can't go that far then there is a perfectly legitimate right to purchase the development rights in the other 29,000 acres. One purchases mineral rights all the time. One may purchase all kinds of rights in this province while still allowing for ownership and use of land.

Why can't the government purchase the development rights in the other 29,000 acres? Why can't the Treasurer at least make of this pathetic 55,000 acres a public resource, which will not be subject to private pressure and private exploitation.

Hon. Mr. White: The member is quite a little advocate for the developers, I must say.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, advocate for the developers; I tell you, less of an advocate there could not be! Not only is the Treasurer giving the parkway belt west over to the devel-

opers, but he is giving the whole Niagara Escarpment over to the developers, and that's 1.3 million acres.

This party couldn't possibly reach the Treasurer's commitment to private development and, if he says to me that development rights cost money, I say to him better the acquisition of development rights, or the outright acquisition of the land, even at major cost, than to watch it all go down the drain at public expense and be lost to public use.

Of course, for this government, every developer is paid off immediately out of the consolidated revenue fund. Alternatives by way of bonds, or anything else, never occurs to this government. All they know is that they acquire land, they pay for it in total and that's that.

Let me tell the minister, his idea of consultation is wrong, fundamentally wrong. His idea of the parkway belt is wrong in the way in which it destroys the essential ethos of the Toronto-centred region. The parkway belt itself is flawed because it is still largely a highway and transmission corridor incorporating certain golf courses, private parks and conservation areas.

As my colleague from Lakeshore pointed out: What are they going to do with those other 29,000 acres, with the zoning bylaws and the controls which have been applied for the last 30 years of Tory rule and the consequence of which has been the destruction of recreational resources in southern Ontario.

For all those reasons, we can't support this bill. For all those reasons we can't support the next bill; and for all those reasons, all three bills add up to a catastrophic error in land-use planning on the part of the Tories in Ontario.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other hon. member wish to participate? If not, the hon. the minister.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, the use of superlatives by the opposition parties in these various matters make words almost meaningless. I suppose we've had—

Mr. Lewis: Consultation is meaningless.

Hon. Mr. White: —about a catastrophe a day all of this session and now we've got another one.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): If that's true it's the government's fault.

An hon. member: The Treasurer is personally responsible.

Hon. Mr. White: In point of fact, it's a strange use of words—because these three bills taken together are probably the boldest and most modern step forward in the history of planning in this province.

Mr. Cassidy: Who is using superlatives now?

Hon. Mr. White: The parkway belt west which we're debating at the moment, which is the first block in a great succession of such moves—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is what Billy Nickle said back in 1958.

Hon. Mr. White: No doubt as the decades march on will safeguard enormous quantities of land for future use.

The idea that this land should be seized in some fashion, as was suggested by the member for Ottawa Centre; or that we should pay for down-zoning while getting no credit for up-zoning, as was suggested by the member for Waterloo North—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He didn't. He said the government is going to have one it should have the other.

Hon. Mr. White: —are at the opposite extremes and we find ourselves, once again, thank God, in between the reactionary Liberals and the radical socialists. As we bring this plan into focus, as we bring this proposal before hundreds, perhaps thousands, of people affected—

Mr. Cassidy: Will the minister use the audio-visual aids before every hearing?

Hon. Mr. White: As we bring before it every ministry and municipality for comments and suggested modifications, we have left all existing rights in place.

Mr. Lewis: Oh sure! The Treasurer is committed to it and he knows it.

Hon. Mr. White: Now I quite understand what my hon. friend from Lakeshore has said about the acquired right to property, and philosophically I have some very real reservations about that, but it happens since 1666 when Charles the Second returned, that private ownership has reclaimed all of these rights from the Commonwealth.

Mr. Lewis: Which Charles lost his head?

Hon. Mr. White: Charles the Second of England.

Mr. Lewis: Lost his head!

Hon. Mr. White: Charles the First lost his head, and during the Cromwell era the state took back to itself the right to private property.

Mr. Foulds: In good King Charles' golden days.

Hon. Mr. White: And then when Charles the Second returned — I have forgotten the date now, I think it was February or March, 1666, with Samuel Boswell there to record the event.

Mr. Lewis: As a matter of fact it was April 16.

Mr. Cassidy: If the minister thinks it was seven years ago there is something wrong with him.

Hon. Mr. White: Those advocates of private rights and the lawyers they hire succeeded in once again re-establishing that ancient tradition of the Anglo-Saxon culture, and that is the prominence of private property.

Mr. Cassidy: Don't blame the member for Lakeshore for the actions of his fellow lawyers.

Hon. Mr. White: It is, I suppose, only since World War II that these rights have been to some extent abridged. I remember very well when I was elected here in 1959, almost immediately thereafter getting some number of complaints from London families who had leased land at Rondeau Park and who had had cottages standing on that land for one or two generations, for decades, and who had invested a great deal of their treasure and their emotion in those cottage sites to the point that they were infuriated when Mr. Frost decided that these leases would not be renewed and that these lands would revert 20 years later, or something of that sort, to public use.

I saw that then, and I see it now, as one of the early manifestations of over population, because this part of Ontario is one of the most densely populated places in the world.

Mr. MacDonald: Talk about superlatives, there is another one.

Hon. Mr. White: Now then, whether it should have been done at that time or not

is almost beside the point. This government of William Davis is moving in a way that no predecessor government has done.

Mr. Foulds: That is right, that is true; in its death throes.

Hon. Mr. White: And I venture to say in a way that no other government in Canada has done, even including Premier Barrett who brought in an extraordinary, dictatorial land-control bill from which he fled in full retreat.

Mr. Lewis: Come on, come on! At least they have appeal. They have a land commission, they have compensation.

Hon. Mr. White: We have a lot more protection for the citizens in this bill than they have in their modified bill.

Mr. Lewis: They are responsive to public opinion, they don't attempt to manipulate it.

Hon. Mr. White: Now I hear on the one hand the Liberals arguing, as several have done, that this too strong; "dictatorial" says the member for Downsview.

Mr. Singer: No, I said it was dictatorial because the Treasurer doesn't say what he is going to do in his statute, that's why.

Hon. Mr. White: I hear the socialists say not too strong and dictatorial.

Mr. Lewis: Why doesn't the minister deal with the substance instead of political polemic.

Hon. Mr. White: I am coming to it. Too small, too timorous were the words that were used; and once again we find ourselves between these extremists, and I find myself again in accord with President Eisenhower who said: "The extremists are always wrong;" and so they are.

Mr. Cassidy: We both know the Liberals are wrong but we are telling the Treasurer that he is wrong.

Mr. Lewis: President Eisenhower, now that is a mentor for you.

Hon. Mr. White: Well he doesn't look too bad in retrospect, if one thinks about it.

Mr. Foulds: Who was his vice-president?

Mr. Lewis: He chose his associates well.

Mr. Singer: The Treasurer must have a quote about Nixon too to get up to date?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: They are modelling their administration after Nixon.

Mr. Lewis: From Charles to Eisenhower, that is not bad. Has the minister thought of anything in the 1970s?

Hon. Mr. White: Well I will touch on some of these matters and then—are we going to debate this again tomorrow, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Lewis: Not if the minister winds up.

Hon. Mr. White: Perhaps I will spend five minutes now. I would like very much to come to grips with certain details in the committee when we can use maps and so on so; give me just five minutes, if I may.

Mr. Lewis: The minister can take as much as he wants.

Mr. Cassidy: The minister can have as much as he wants. We have heard so little from him on the bill.

Hon. Mr. White: The Leader of the Liberal Party—said it should be extended to the east, if I understand him correctly, and of course this is what we are doing. I am sorry if that wasn't made clear. This is just the first part—the parkway west—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It wasn't presented in total.

Hon. Mr. White: —and there is a parkway belt east being designed now which will be published later.

Mr. Lewis: The minister will prolong that in his public discussions next week.

Mr. MacDonald: This bill makes it law.

Hon. Mr. White: Once again it will be a proposal which, once again, will go through a prolonged consultative process which, once again, will be modified in accordance with the wishes of the people concerned.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Would the minister permit a question? He said it will be a proposal, therefore it will not be presented in the same way as this particular parkway recommendation which is presented as policy and so designated.

Hon. Mr. White: Well, it is a policy proposal—

Mr. MacDonald: This is in the bill. The Treasurer can go on about it, and how he can put this off, I don't know, but it will be interesting to know.

Hon. Mr. White: It is the fruits of the labours of the best people we have available and the best judgement—

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, yes—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The man said that was right—

Hon. Mr. White: —of the politicians in government.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, right.

Hon. Mr. White: We don't pretend to have a monopoly on wisdom—

Mr. Lewis: But the minister does!

Hon. Mr. White: We do not pretend to be the fountainhead—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Not in public, the minister doesn't.

Hon. Mr. White: —for all knowledge—

Mr. Lewis: But the minister exercises it.

Hon. Mr. White: —and virtue—

Mr. Lewis: But the minister exercises it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Why does he ask for so much power?

Hon. Mr. White: —and having brought in a policy pro tem—

Mr. Lewis: Policy pro tem! It is a bill, it is a statute!

Hon. Mr. White: —we have built into the bill all of the consultative processes available under the Planning and Development Act.

Mr. MacDonald: It is one the ministry intends to pass and table for study.

Mr. Lewis: It is a statute that he is ramming through the House. It is not a proposal.

Hon. Mr. White: Somebody was good enough to send me a little note. As long as we are using quotes, here is a little offering for the meeting—

Mr. MacDonald: There is still five minutes.

Hon. Mr. White: "You don't make the weak strong by making the strong weak"—whoever sent that to me — by Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Lewis: That was the member for Welland (Mr. Morningstar).

Hon. Mr. White: By Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It must have been. The hon. member for Renfrew South (Mr. Yakabuski) isn't in the House.

Hon. Mr. White: Well, whoever sent this to me—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: —I appreciate it.

Mr. Lewis: That isn't bad.

An hon. member: It's very good.

Mr. Lewis: What about "A stitch in time," or "Don't cross bridges."

Hon. Mr. White: The Leader of the NDP has suggested we purchase development rights. In point of fact, the development rights, if in fact there are any—

Mr. Lewis: The government could legislate them, and they wouldn't cost much.

Hon. Mr. White: —will be paid for presumably, as the landowners with these rights exercise those rights through the courts.

Mr. Lewis: What?

Hon. Mr. White: The bill is silent on the matter of compensation if—

Mr. Good: Say that again!

Hon. Mr. White: So, well—

Mr. Singer: What rights are there? What legal rights are there?

Mr. Lewis: What is the minister talking about?

Hon. Mr. White: Let me restate the proposition.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, the minister had better.

Hon. Mr. White: The Planning and Development Act is silent on the matter of compensation, as is the parkway belt west. Whatever rights existed—

Mr. Lewis: Yes, of course.

Mr. Cassidy: Doesn't he know the name of the Act?

Hon. Mr. White: —before a week ago Monday exist today. If—

Mr. Singer: Could I ask the minister a question?

Hon. Mr. White: No, just a minute, let me finish one explanation. If the owner of certain lands had certain rights which were compensable, those rights are in no way affected by what we have done.

Mr. Lewis: I understand that.

Hon. Mr. White: The facts of each case will have to be decided by the courts and I, myself, would be extremely irresponsible to predict the outcome of a case or cases in general—

Mr. Lewis: Oh, that's a red herring.

Mr. Cassidy: It's a complete red herring.

Mr. Lewis: What will he do with the 29,000 acres?

Mr. Singer: Can I ask my question now?

Hon. Mr. White: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: The minister misunderstands me.

Hon. Mr. White: No, I do not.

Mr. Singer: I wonder if the minister could explain to me how he is creating compensable rights above and beyond anything that is in the Expropriation Act? Is there some theory of compensation for change of zoning that exists in the civil law? Is that what the minister is telling us?

Mr. Lewis: There is no such law.

Mr. Singer: Because there is no such thing.

Hon. Mr. White: My hon. friend misunderstood me. I said that this legislation, these three Acts—

Mr. Cassidy: It is very easy the way he is going on.

Hon. Mr. White: —do not alter the rights of property owners. Whatever rights they had before the bills came in—

Mr. Lewis: We understand that.

Mr. Good: President Johnson.

Hon. Mr. White: —insofar as compensation is concerned, they were in no way affected by our bills.

Mr. Lewis: How does the minister protect the 29,000 acres from private developer pressure? How does he protect it?

Hon. Mr. White: The official plans will be brought into conformity. I do believe we should get into this in the committee.

Mr. Lewis: This is fundamental.

Mr. Cassidy: No, this is fundamental here.

Mr. Lewis: It will be subject to the same pressure it has always been subject to.

Hon. Mr. White: The official plan will be brought into conformity with the provincial plan, the bylaws will be brought into conformity—

Mr. Lewis: Perhaps.

Hon. Mr. White: —and behind them will stand the overall legislation. So we have three lines of defence, so to speak.

Mr. Lewis: Right. The word "will", "will pay."

Mr. Cassidy: Buy them—companies like Fidinam and Canadian Equity and companies like that.

Hon. Mr. White: Does the member really think for one minute that purchasing all of this land would give some further safeguard when land can be sold or bought at any time by a successive government?

Mr. Lewis: They have no security on several sites here and on the escarpment.

Hon. Mr. White: The fundamental protection is the attitude of the citizens.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, come on! Some protection.

Hon. Mr. White: Does the member think that London, Ont., could not have sold off Victoria Park in the heart of the city? Of course it could, legally, but it was impossible to do so, much as some politicians were tempted from time to time over the decades, because the citizens stood on guard. And so it is with these green spaces.

Now I want to move along.

Mr. Lewis: What about all the development in Mississauga.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

Hon. Mr. White: I am trying not to be quarrelsome. It is difficult, though, when I am interrupted so much.

Mr. Lewis: I don't think that is sound at all—relying on the developers in the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. White: Reference was made to our attitudes toward Crown lands, provincially-owned lands. Some years ago, several years ago, we decided not to sell more Crown lands but rather to lease those lands for cottage developments and such like. We have, as the Minister of Natural Resources has been able to tell us from time to time, bought far more land in the last 10 or 20 years than we have sold. This becomes another move forward as we acquire green spaces for our people for future generations.

This legislation is said to be too strong by the Liberals, although too weak by the socialists. The fact of the matter is that we are now acquiring for ourselves the same kind of power that municipalities have had for 25 years or more. No more and no less, except that it is applied on a broader basis.

Mr. Singer: Except that there were appeal procedures and justification procedures. People could be heard, and if there was a municipal bylaw that would be defended.

Hon. Mr. White: The members opposite persist in misinterpreting the function of the hearing officers. The hearing officers are entirely different from the federal hearing officers whose responsibility it is to summarize the points of view offered to their hearings, but who make no recommendations.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The points of view will be offered to their hearings like the hearing officials in Brantford today.

Hon. Mr. White: These hearing officers are required by law to make recommendations which in themselves become a public document. In the face of that public document with recorded recommendations the government moves either to modify its plans in accordance with those recommendations or to be prepared to—

Mr. Singer: That is exactly what the federal expropriation Act says. That is exactly what Mr. Swackhamer said. The government hasn't changed a thing.

Hon. Mr. White: —or to be prepared to defend its decisions—modified or not modified—in this parliamentary setting; and accepts full responsibility for the decisions which it has made.

Mr. Singer: That's the trouble! The minister is not modifying them in a public setting. They are modified in the secrecy of an office.

Hon. Mr. White: The golf course principle came into the remarks of one of the members and I am reminded that these agreements are renewable every three years. There is no definite time limit. No definite time limit is placed on the length or number of renewals. The taxes become repayable by the owner when the agreement is voluntarily terminated—which is to say, not renewed—or the land use changes to a higher use indicated on the approved development plan.

Another uncertainty expressed by one of the members, the member for Yorkview, has to do with the \$5 per acre. This is not a grant for purchases but is rather part of the formula for grants in lieu of taxes on Crown land and it parallels certain other legislation which, incidentally, is now under review.

Mr. Speaker: it must be said that I have not made use of the material I have in front of me to recapitulate the enormous advantages of this legislation—the benefits that will flow from that for generations for the people of this province.

I am not doing so in part because of the rather extensive presentation made a week ago yesterday and in part because, as we take this legislation into the standing committee, we will be able to recapitulate the advantages, explore the alternatives, reactivate the consultative process which we are pledged to—

Mr. Lewis: He means create it, originate it, commence it.

Hon. Mr. White: —together with maps and data and experts at our disposal.

Mr. Lewis: “Reactivate the consultative process.”

Hon. Mr. White: So I now invite every member of this House to support this modern and farseeing legislation.

Mr. Lewis: It needs resuscitation not reactivation. It needs exhumation.

Mr. Speaker: The motion, of course, is for second reading of Bill 130; however, my eyes tell me it's 6 o'clock. In view of that fact I declare it to be 6 o'clock and I therefore leave the Chair. We shall resume at 8.

Mr. Lewis: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. Since there will be a division on this bill, would it be acceptable to the provincial Treasurer to have the vote taken at 8 o'clock. Although I know he himself will not be here, unfortunately.

Hon. Mr. White: I would like very much to be here to set the style, so to speak—

Mr. Lewis: Like the withdrawal of the bill.

Mr. Good: We would support that.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): As long as he walks in here backwards.

Hon. Mr. White: —by leaping light-footedly to my feet. But I am speaking to the Toronto Junior Board of Trade about the accomplishments of the Conservative ministry—

Mr. Lewis: That will take him all of five minutes.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: —and I am afraid I won't be back at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Lewis: So the Treasurer doesn't want us to vote. We can hold the vote.

Hon. Mr. White: Why don't we do it now?

Mr. Lewis: It will take up until 6:30 before the minister's people are here—they are not here today.

An hon. member: Three minutes will be enough.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, that's precisely what I had in mind and I see no reason why we can't proceed with the vote when we resume at 8 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Singer: Would you presume then, Mr. Speaker, on the point of order, that the division has been called but you won't be able to ring the bells until you see that it's 8 o'clock?

Mr. Speaker: There will be no division because I'm not sure—I can't do that; I haven't been told there is a division. I must put the question to the House first.

Mr. Lewis: Put the question, Mr. Speaker? Your vision is faulty!

Mr. Speaker: I am therefore rising. I am exercising my authority to declare it to be 6 o'clock. I do now leave the chair and we shall resume at 8.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, June 12, 1973

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1973

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

PARKWAY BELT PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1973

(concluded)

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, may I draw to your attention the presence in the west gallery of the many members of the Downsview Liberal Association and ask you and the members of the House to welcome them?

An hon. member: The east gallery.

Mr. Singer: East gallery.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Mr. Speaker—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: —on a point of—

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture and Food): You can tell there aren't many—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I always thought that was west over there.

Mr. J. H. Jessiman (Fort William): As usual, the member doesn't know which way is up or down.

Mr. Lewis: —on a point of order, since the member for Downsview, in his own—

Hon. J. W. Snow (Minister of Government Services): That is north up there.

Mr. Lewis: —humility failed to mention it—alas, his constituents should know that he has already spoken in this debate and therefore the House and the world will be deprived of the surrealism of hearing him yet again tonight.

Mr. Singer: Oh—

An hon. member: It's a pity.

Mr. Speaker: When we arose at 6 for the supper hour, we had completed the debate on second reading—

Interjection by hon. member.

Mr. Speaker: —of Bill 130. I had not placed the motion before the House, but the motion was Mr. White's motion for second reading of Bill 130.

The House divided on the motion for second reading of Bill 130, which was approved on the following vote:

AYES

Allan
Apps
Auld
Beckett
Belanger
Birch
Brunelle
Carton
Clement
Drea
Evans
Ewen
Gilbertson
Hamilton
Handleman
Havrot
Henderson
Hodgson
(Victoria-Haliburton)
Hodgson
(York-North)
Irvine
Jessiman
Kennedy
Lane
Lawrence
Maeck
McIlveen
Meen
Morningstar
Morrow
Newman
(Ontario-South)
Nixon
(Dovercourt)
Nuttall

NAYS

Burr
Cassidy
Davison
Deacon
Deans
Edighoffer
Ferrier
Foulds
Gaunt
Germa
Gisborn
Givens
Good
Haggerty
Lawlor
Lewis
Paterson
Renwick
Riddell
Roy
Sargent
Singer
Smith
(Nipissing)
Spence
Stokes
Worton
Young—27.

AYES

Rhodes
Rollins
Root
Rowe
Smith
Scrivener
(Hamilton
Mountain)
Snow
Stewart
Taylor
Turner
Villeneuve
Walker
Wardle
Yakabuski—46

NAYS

PAIR

White and MacDonald

Clerk of the House: Mr. Speaker, the "ayes" are 46, the "nays" 27.

Mr. Speaker: I declare the motion carried.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Clerk of the House: Mr. White and Mr. MacDonald are paired.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Mr. Singer: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, since when do we have pairing in this House?

Mr. Speaker: The provision is set forth quite clearly in the standing orders.

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): Who is the Premier (Mr. Davis) pairing with?

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Mr. Lewis: No.

Mr. Speaker: Committee.

Mr. Lewis: Standing committee.

Mr. Singer: Standing committee.

Mr. Speaker: Standing committee.

I think it had been indicated that the bill was to go to standing committee.

Mr. Lewis: Yes.

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): Yes, Mr. Speaker, the previous bill went to the standing committee and they wanted them as a group, as I understand it.

Clerk of the House: The 19th order, resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for second reading of Bill 144, An Act to establish the Ontario Transportation Development Corp.

ONTARIO DEVELOPMENT CORP. ACT (concluded)

Mr. Speaker: The member for Ottawa Centre (Mr. Cassidy) adjourned the debate. However, he is going to defer to the member for Sudbury.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order. The hon. member for Sudbury has the floor.

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take part in this debate. While I wasn't in the House yesterday to hear the minister's (Mr. Carton's) remarks, may I assure him that I did read the debate as it has transpired so far and I also read the debate of the member for Downsview.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): The rabble over there—let it be noted that they walked out on the only authoritative spokesman for the working people of this province.

Mr. Germa: Mr. Speaker, the member for Downsview indicated that there were quite a few vagaries in the bill and he wasn't quite sure what was intended by the legislation. I think it is apparent in the bill that the minister had to make the statement in one of the paragraphs that this is not a Crown corporation—or it is not an agent of Her Majesty.

Now usually you can tell a leopard by its spots. You don't have to go around and hang a sign on the leopard saying, "This is a leopard." In this case the bill is so confusing, and the intent of this corporation is so confusing, that we have to reiterate in law that this is not a Crown corporation. It is probably for this reason why I, and the New Democratic Party, cannot support the bill.

There is ample evidence in the history of this province and in the history of our country to indicate that the private sector has not been able to supply us with transportation facilities. In every case the public sector has to come in to solve the problems. I am surprised that while the minister recognized in his statement that the private sector had failed in its responsibilities in supplying research and development to expand on the urban transit scene and at the same time admitted there was a weakness in this sector

he saw fit to bring the private sector into the incorporation of what I consider to be a Crown corporation.

It seems to have all the trimmings of a Crown corporation—except that 49 per cent of it is going to be held in private hands. I think this flies in the face of the objectives of government, and the statement by the Premier—if I could just quote the Premier's statement when he announced that an agreement had been entered into with Krauss-Maffei—to the Legislature on May 1, 1973, and I quote from the first paragraph.

This was a policy aimed at providing Ontario cities with transportation facilities that put people first and was directed toward meeting the economic, social and recreational needs of urban residents..

Now, if the minister is going to be true to that statement that he is going to develop transportation on the most economic basis, he has to forego the profit motive. As long as he has private investment then he is going to have to go for profits, because that is the only way that he can attract private investment. If he is going to go for profits, by going for profits he is going to raise the costs of transportation in Ontario. So I think we are going in exactly the wrong direction.

I'd like to get down to the bill, Mr. Speaker. The corporation will have on its board nine directors. The first chapter indicates that. It doesn't say what kind of salaries or wages these directors are going to get. It doesn't say what the term of office is. It only says that a meeting of the shareholders will determine who the next board of directors is going to be. It doesn't indicate when the first meeting is going to be, and it is not uncommon for corporations not to call shareholders' meetings, and this might go on for a lifetime before these people saw fit to call a meeting. It sounds to me like it could easily be a self-perpetuating board, and that this Legislature, or even the shareholders, wouldn't have very much to say about who their representatives are.

I also feel that, as there is going to be a large public investment in this corporation, the Legislature is losing control or transferring responsibility for funds to people who are not responsible to the electorate by forming this semi-private corporation. It appears to me that the Province of Ontario is going to take most of the risks, in that the province will accept the debt obligations of the corporation. So I can see that this could be a never-ending stream of public

funds going out to keep this corporation afloat, and yet the board of directors would not be responsible to this Legislature, or this Legislature would not be responsible for the operation of the corporation.

I think anytime we are expending public funds of this magnitude there should be very tight control from this Legislature, because I think it is part and parcel of the democratic process that when public funds are extended then the elected people should have direct control over them. This diversification of responsibility into the more than 300 boards, commissions and committees that the province already has is unacceptable and this in effect is another one, only we have less control over this than we would have, say, over the Ontario Hydro Commission, because it is in fact, as stated, not a Crown corporation, it is some kind of bastardized organization and it is probably the first time in this province that such a setup has been formulated.

I had suspected, due to certain statements, that we would be getting a corporation somewhat like the federal government instituted when they formed the Pan-Arctic Exploration Corp., which has federal government participation to a majority degree, but they do, in fact, carry on the active exploration; they do not farm it out as is envisaged in this bill. It was this kind of a corporation that I thought we were going to have. I had hoped that it would be a Crown corporation, but failing that, I had hoped that whatever we did get would actively participate in research and development. But, lo and behold, the bill indicates that it will, and I'm quoting from the bill: "Undertake the design, development, construction, testing, operation, manufacture and sale of all or any part of transit systems related to public transportation."

That implies something to me, Mr. Speaker. It implies that there is going to be some manufacturing done by this corporation, some testing, some selling. And, lo and behold, when the minister made his statement last night in the House, I was surprised to read that he had, in fact, gone right against the intent of that chapter of the bill. And I will quote from the minister's statement last night, in Hansard of June 11, 1973:

It is not our intention to engage in the production and manufacture of transit equipment in competition with the private sector, but rather to ensure this competition by creating a broad distribution and availability of the technology to as many competent firms as possible.

I think what has happened is that the minister and this government is hung up on the free-enterprise system. They think nothing can happen unless someone makes a profit. It appears to me therefore that this corporation is just going to be the goat for the private enterprise system which will absorb whatever knowledge and production techniques this corporation produces. The private sector will then go out and exploit that knowledge at the expense of the people who have to use public transportation in the province. So we are flying in the face of the Premier again and his remarks that he is going to devise the most economic system possible for urban transit in the Province of Ontario.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to pose a few questions for the minister. They have to do with statements he made to the effect that we had acquired great rights and licences in entering into this agreement with Krauss-Maffei. It was stated that for a very limited amount of money we would be gaining certain exclusive rights in the Province of Ontario, non-exclusive rights in Canada and non-exclusive rights in South America and—well, all of North America except Canada and the United States and all of South America.

But when I look at the licence agreement—and I think that the bill doesn't make any sense unless we have the other documents in front of us, and thanks to the minister we do have the licence documents. I look to paragraph (a) of section 4, which says: "To acquire, develop, adopt, use and license patents, inventions, designs and systems for all or any part of transit systems related to public transportation and rights and interests therein and thereto."

As far as I can understand the wording on page 7 of the licence agreement we did pay \$1 million for certain licences. And it was implied that this was the sum total of all the royalties that we would have to pay in order to get this right for ourselves. Now that the licence agreement is before us, I see that there is a never-ending demand for royalties to the end of the 12-year term.

It appears to me that even if we do not realize the royalties from sales or sub-leasing, this corporation is bound to pay the lessor, Krauss-Maffei in this case, a minimum of \$435,000 a year in royalties beginning in the third year. The first \$1 million carries us to the end of the second year. And at the beginning of the third year: "In each contract year, commencing in the third contract

year the royalty is payable under paragraphs (b) and (c) above".

It indicates under (b) that \$2.5 million a year in royalties is required and, failing to make the necessary sales to pay those royalties, then we are bound to pay them \$435,000 a year until such time as that \$2.5 million is accounted for. And if we fail to meet that \$2.5 million requirement then we are going to be paying interest at the rate of eight per cent.

I just can't understand why we were committed to such a deal as that. And forever after, while we don't have the \$435,000 commitment, there is the continuing 10 per cent royalties for every year after that until the 10th year. So it's difficult to say what will be the final cost of these licence rights by the end of the 12-year term.

If I am reading this section properly, Mr. Speaker, I can readily see that we are paying about \$3.5 million for the rights, and depending upon what sales, leases or subcontracts that we pass out it could amount to any figure, as far as I understand this. It's not as good a deal as the one proposed in the original statement.

Mr. Speaker, there are a couple of other things I would like to comment on. The corporation has the right to reject any subcontract as far as the civil engineering is concerned. I think that is an integral part of the transportation, or the transit development contract. And I don't know why the minister had that in there. I would hope that he would determine that all this civil engineering would be done by union labour. I hope that that would be one of the reasons should he ever reject a certain subcontractor. I wish the minister would see fit to answer a few of the questions that I have raised.

I understand that this bill will be going to the resource development committee and probably we can go at it a little more in detail at that time.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the minister intending to close off debate, or does he wish other people—

Hon. G. R. Carton (Minister of Transportation and Communications): No, I am just answering the questions.

Mr. Cassidy: Oh, that's fine.

Hon. Mr. Carton: I anticipate there will be many entering the debate.

Mr. Singer: How did we get at that?

Mr. Foulds: We certainly don't want to put this Speaker on the spot.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Carton: I have no objection, Mr. Speaker, if you wish to wait to the end. He wanted the questions answered.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: I would be happy to hear the answers to the questions.

Mr. Singer: This is not question and answer period.

Mr. P. G. Givens (York-Forest-Hill): What is your pleasure, Mr. Speaker?

An hon. member: Let Mr. Speaker rule.

Mr. Speaker: The member for York-Forest Hill.

Mr. Singer: Good ruling.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Givens: Mr. Speaker, in discussing this bill, there are just a couple of points I would like to make. First of all, Mr. Speaker, I am rather surprised. I asked the minister a question on Monday, June 4, which he agreed he would answer and he hasn't answered yet. Is he prepared to answer it today? Then I won't repeat the question which had to do with Friedrich Flick, who I believe was head of the Flick group—or maybe is even head of the Flick group now—and about something to do with his record.

It seems that the government is hell-bent for leather to go ahead with this—

Mr. Foulds: There's a new phrase.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Hamilton East): Not for the Liberals anyway.

Mr. Givens —and I agree with those speakers who have preceded me and indicated — another new phrase — that this company is neither fish nor fowl, nor good red herring.

The minister is setting up a company that purports to be a government company and it's going to have this shared capital. I don't know what he does with a combination like that. The reason for setting up a company with shared capital is for the purpose, as the hon. member for Sudbury has indicated, of making profits. What

happens in a case like that just before an election? Let's say the stock market is down and the shareholders, who have paid \$100 for each of the special shares with the par value of \$100, are going to wonder what the government is going to do about stimulating the profit in the company in order to indicate that they can make some money out of it.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): By buying votes.

Mr. Givens: It is a kind of invidious position for a company of that kind to be in prior to an election where the government is involved.

Mr. Gisborn: The Tories won't take that.

Mr. Lewis: The shareholders all live in Armourdale.

Mr. Givens: But I suppose they figured this out even though there has been this pell-mell haste to construct this sort of Frankenstein monstrosity, but I don't understand why it is needed. If the government wants to go ahead with a public transit system, go ahead with a public transit system. Why does it insist on creating this unprecedented monster? What does this accomplish for it which it can't accomplish in the ordinary way? The government can get all the experimentation. It can hire brains. It can rent expertise. It can buy it. It can lease it. It can do anything from all over the world. The whole world is its oyster.

Why does the government insist on painting itself into this corner where in effect it is going to build a wall around the province? It says, in effect, that it is a government company, and any other brains and any other invention that is ever invented cannot come into the province because it would compete with the government company.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): A good point. A very good point.

Mr. Givens: Now if the purpose of this bill was to establish a government company for the purpose of expropriating all the uranium in the Province of Ontario, for the purpose of expropriating a natural resource because it is afraid that in the future it is going to run into short supply or somebody is going to export it, or it is going to be sold across the border, and government wants to preserve this, wants to conserve it—then I can see the purpose of such a company.

But the government is dealing with something that is industrial, something which is inventive, something which depends on brains from all over the world. It could be Germany, it could be Japan, it could be Austria, it could be any country in the world that is doing scientific and technological work.

And the government doesn't know whether 15 or 20 years from now that great giant of China, with a population of 800 million, may come up with new technology that we have never heard of before. They are going to have to compete with this monstrosity that the government is setting up now. How is the government going to be able to listen to anybody from any other country in the world when it is setting up this company, this defence mechanism?

I don't know what the government is trying to preserve and conserve here. The government doesn't even know what the people in Krauss-Maffei are going to produce for it. The government hasn't even had this prototype set up at the Canadian National Exhibition, which is going to run for a couple of months on a 2½-mile system in a controlled manner. The government is not going to be able to determine how its public transit system is going to be able to work from a prototype of 2½ miles. The government won't know until it really puts it into operation.

The government may know a little more when they set it up in Heidelberg. It will know infinitely more when it starts running in Heidelberg than what it is going to get out of this Toonerville trolley thing that the government is going to set up at the Exhibition.

Mr. Haggerty: Another midway.

Mr. Givens: And in the meantime the government is setting itself up this company. What for? It is a straitjacket. The government is going to be ossified. It is going to be hardened in this bed of concrete. And I don't see the reason why it is doing it. The government should leave itself open for the flow of brains and expertise that may come from all parts of the world—now, in the near future, and in the distant future. Because it may take 10 or 15 years by the time the government gets this bill. I don't even know whether this generation of people in Downsview are going to be riding on the Toonerville trolley. And we are all for public transit on this side.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): The member is not. He voted against it.

An hon. member: The member for Scarborough Centre doesn't know what he is talking about.

Mr. Givens: We are for public transit.

Mr. Singer: And expressways.

Mr. Drea: The opposition has got to be kidding.

Mr. Givens: The only reason we haven't had more public transit here was because this government would never subsidize it, would never support it. It subsidized expressways for 50 per cent. It would never subsidize transit; it would never support it. And the government has proven to be half wrong on the Spadina Expressway decision, because it is going to build the subway down there. Never mind this appeal of the cabinet; we all know what is going to happen with that appeal.

Mr. Cassidy: The member acknowledges the government is half right.

Mr. Givens: Now why doesn't the minister have the courage to admit that he is 100 per cent wrong and finish the expressway down there?

Mr. Lewis: As a matter of fact building an expressway through here wouldn't be a bad idea, just as long as one was selective which side of the House one built it on.

Mr. Givens: As long as we keep selling a million automobiles or a million motor vehicles a year as we've done in 1972, 1973 and 1974, the day of the motor car for transportation is not over.

Mr. Drea: Yes, it is.

Mr. Givens: It is not over.

Mr. Drea: It is.

An hon. member: The member lives in a dream world.

Mr. Givens: Go tell that to General Motors, Ford and Chrysler! That's a bunch of nonsense.

Mr. Singer: Or all the employees.

Mr. Givens: The government has already admitted that it is 50 per cent wrong. Why doesn't the minister admit that it is 100 per cent wrong and get it finished? If we are to have public transit—and we have to have both—

Mr. Drea: The member has never ridden on a bus in his life.

Mr. Givens: The trouble with the hon. member in the backbenches is he's got a constipated mind.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Givens: He ought to ventilate it once in a while! He ought to ventilate it once in a while and realize there is no ultimate, final, complete total answer. The answer consists of a number of remedies and public transit is a very important facet of it.

Mr. Drea: And one of them is not building the member's silly expressway.

Mr. Lewis: We are prepared to concede the constipation but not more.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey Bruce): He's not out of order either.

Mr. Givens: In that case, I won't even prescribe a laxative for him.

Mr. Lewis: God help us.

Mr. Givens: The government's entering into this marriage relationship from which there can be no divorce, because once this is set up, it's really embedded in this bed of concrete. Once the parties have been brought together, the Lord shall not be able to sunder this relationship the government is constructing here today.

Let these great defenders of free enterprise remember this: This is a company which is completely subsidized by the German federal government. Now the government is going to subsidize it from this end and I begin to wonder sometimes, who the real socialists are in this chamber.

Does the minister know that this company is subsidized by the federal German government? He is marrying into a relationship, an international relationship, not just with the company but with a foreign government which he may live to regret.

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): The Minister of Transportation and Communications.

Mr. Givens: This is unprecedented. This has never been done in Canada and this has never been done, certainly, by the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Paterson: Nor should it be done.

Mr. Drea: Nonsense. It was done at A. V. Roe for years.

Mr. Givens: Let me point out another thing, Mr. Speaker. In the book, the TDS contract—the minister knows the one I'm referring to; the one that looks almost like his beautiful jacket.

Mr. Lewis: How does the member feel about West Berlin?

Mr. Givens: It indicates on page 74, "subsumed under the rubric of adjustments for currency exchange"—I don't want to read it; I hate reading things into Hansard—that the government's relationship with Krauss-Maffei is going to be pegged; the exchange rate will be pegged at \$1 to 2.85 deutsche marks. Okay, fine; because the way international currencies have been fluctuating, nobody knows if they are coming or going today with respect to exchange rates so it is a good thing it's going to be pegged.

That would satisfy me except for this; that when one turns to page 75, under the heading of "Price Escalation" there is an intricate, involved, complicated bunch of paragraphs here that describe how extras can be added to the contract, notwithstanding the fact that the government is pegging the exchange rate:

The developer shall semi-annually be entitled to adjust the fixed prices and unit prices of which estimates submitted pursuant to section 7.15 are based as follows, paragraphs (a), (aa), (b), (c), (d), (e).

I defy and I challenge the minister himself or anybody on those front benches or the backbenches or the whizzkids under the gallery—

Mr. Paterson: There is only one in the front bench.

Mr. Givens: —to give intelligent explanations of what the hell those paragraphs mean. I'll tell the members what I think it means—that notwithstanding the fact that the government is pegging this exchange rate, it has sewerpipe loopholes—which the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs (Mr. White) talked about today—which will enable it to escalate the price of this contract 50 ways to Sunday. I'd like the minister to assure this Legislature that what I'm saying is untrue or incorrect or wrong.

Mr. Lewis: Or all three!

Mr. Givens: It is probably all three. How can the minister, on the one hand, on one page, in one breath, say that the exchange rate will be pegged at \$1 to 2.85 deutsche marks; and on the other page talk about price escalation which allows, from what I

can read here—and you need a computer to figure this out — innumerable ways of contravening the pegged exchange rate? This is what the minister is letting himself in for at a time when nobody in the world knows. The gremlins down in Austria—what do they refer to them as?—

Mr. Lewis: The gnomes of Zurich.

Mr. Givens: The gnomes of Zurich, thank you. The gnomes of Zurich don't know. We don't know.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Givens: The Treasurer today was trying to explain how we gain money on the cherries, although we lost money on the apples. He said that we didn't do so good in Germany, but because the American dollar went down, we benefited from that. So nobody knows where they are going. Yet, at a time of uncertainty like this, the minister is going to establish a company where he doesn't know whether he is on foot or on horseback and he is selling it to all the members of the Legislature. Nobody possibly knows where they are going and the minister is entering into this kind of relationship.

Mr. Haggerty: They will sink us for sure.

Mr. Givens: Do you know, Mr. Speaker, anybody who would want to enter into a marriage relationship between a man and woman under these circumstances of complete uncertainty? It is all right for Avery Brundage to do what he is doing, but he is a sportsman.

Mr. Foulds: And that is a 17th century definition of the word "sport."

Mr. Givens: I say this on future projects to do with Canadian companies in the transport field. Does the minister remember I asked him the question about Canadian content in another bill that we passed here? I forget which one it was. So much lip service is rendered to Canadian content and he is writing in something here about Canadian content. He is going to protect Canadian content. The hewers of wood and drawers of water will be Canadians but the brains will be elsewhere.

How is the minister going to develop brains in this country? How is he going to develop Canadian expertise at the upper echelon, at the top level, when he is doing this sort of thing, when he is building a wall around the province, and when he is

not going to allow the kind of cross-fertilization which is vital, which is important and which is necessary? This is the sine qua non without which the government cannot have any kind of intellectual, scientific or technological development, where it doesn't have a cross-fertilization of brains from all over the world, because it is sticking itself and the minister is concretizing himself, into this kind of relationship. For what reason? What does he gain from it? He is selling his soul for a mess of pottage. He is really thinking that for these world rights he is entering into, he is going to make a big fat buck. Is this what he is doing it for? He can also lose his shirt or that beautiful red jacket that he is wearing. What is he looking for trouble for?

I say that the minister should withdraw this. He can continue the relationship. He can have the contract for that Toonerville trolley that he is building down there. After it is built we will see whether the darn thing runs properly and then he will make up his mind as to what he wants to do. Do you know what I fear, Mr. Speaker? Do you know what I am afraid of? I don't have a dirty mind, but I have got a sneaking suspicion that the decision has already been made, notwithstanding the way that thing operates down at the midway at the Canadian National Exhibition, that the minister is going to orchestrate a great big announcement for election year in 1975, and that by the time the government announces its election date, it is probably going to have five of these projects in the ground. I can tell what the minister is doing.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): That's what he is going to do to the public again.

Mr. Givens: I have always considered the minister to be an honest man personally. I can't say as much for a lot of his colleagues over there, but I have always considered him an honest man. Now let him be honest and tell us the truth, if that's what he intends to do.

Mr. Speaker, there is much that is said in this House that's rhetorical, that's for the purpose of scoring debating points and to make the government look embarrassed and so on. Never have I been so concerned and never have I been so sincerely determined and convinced within the inner interstices of my soul and my mind that this is wrong, that this is the wrong thing to do, that the minister is buying a pig in a poke, and that he is going to cost this province a fortune. He is not going to know about it for

about 10 or 15 years, but this road is fraught with terror. The thing just scares me out of the wits of my mind because we are taking a leap into the dark on the supposed basis, as the Premier announced, that we are doing a great big bold thing. I suppose it would be big and bold to throw yourself off from the top of the Toronto-Dominion Centre, too.

Mr. Haggerty: The biggest bang the member has heard of.

Mr. Givens: It would make a big noise and a big splash. It would be a great day in the political history of the province, if the Premier did that.

Mr. Lewis: The speech is a joy. I don't understand the argument.

Mr. Givens: Mr. Speaker, what will happen, and I say this in closing, is that anybody who gets an idea about public transit—and there have been a million and one ideas which have come about during the past 20 years—I would say, and the minister will agree with me, that in the past 50 years the world has made more progress technologically than it has in the past 50,000 years. We don't know what the next 50 years will bring; we don't know what the next 10 or 15 years will bring. And the government is creating a situation in which anybody who invents anything, or thinks of anything, or who dreams up anything, will not be able to come to the Province of Ontario and discuss it, or sell it, or do anything else, because the minister has created this monstrosity which will not permit him to do so.

And I say this is wrong. The government is painting itself into a corner unnecessarily. I don't see what the advantages are except perhaps, the government thinks, money. And money isn't important in this case. The important thing is that we get a public transit system for the city, for this province, which will be the best anywhere in the world. Well, the minister is not doing it by confining himself to this, by shutting out Hawker Siddeley, by shutting out the Ford Motor Co., by shutting out any other company, or any other country that may come along with an idea, and that's what he is doing with this.

Mr. Lewis: Why are they being shut out?

Mr. Givens: He is doing that because he's—look at the terms of this bill. He is completely eliminating any infiltration or any cross-fertilization that may take place. Because when a company is set up like this it adopts a defensive posture. Any company that the

government has ever been a part of becomes bureaucratic just like the government.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, now that is what is wrong with this bloody bill. That it is strictly a Crown corporation without the private sector?

Mr. Givens: I knew the NDP wouldn't buy that, but I didn't think I would sell this argument to them anyway.

Mr. Lewis: Well, the hon. member should try.

Mr. Givens: But I figured free enterprise over here would understand what I am trying to talk about. It becomes defensive, it becomes bureaucratic, and it becomes reactionary. And the government shouldn't do it. Thank you.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: Now, Mr. Speaker, the only real problem with this bill is that it does the right thing and it does it the wrong way. And the reason it does it the wrong way is the fact that the government—

Mr. Lewis: The member for York-Forest Hill is an antediluvian reactionary. I don't believe it of the hon. member. He is much to the right of the Tories on everything in the last—

Mr. Cassidy: On everything that comes forward.

Mr. Foulds: Even of the member for Scarborough Centre.

Mr. Lewis: The member for York-Forest Hill is trying to pre-empt the right wing. And look at his competition; he is to the right of the member for Scarborough Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Amazing, amazing. Yes.

Mr. Lewis: It's not possible.

Mr. Drea: That is slander!

Mr. Foulds: That's right, it is.

Mr. Givens: I never thought that the leader of the NDP would become so apoplectic about what I had to say.

Mr. Cassidy: We hear the member so seldom that it's very difficult not to.

The bill we have before us, Mr. Speaker, does the right thing but it does it the wrong way. And I am surprised at the way in which the government is proceeding with this. We are very surprised at the fact that, given the history of public transportation in this

province, and particularly in the city of Toronto, the government would decide, for reasons beyond our ken, that it would let the private sector share in the profits when it is, in fact, in the government's own power to regulate this new Transportation Development Corp.

The whole statement that the minister gave us last night seemed to reek with his reluctance to set up any kind of a corporation that was even remotely within the public sector. And at every conceivable point it seemed, Mr. Speaker, the minister was leaning over backwards in order to ensure that the private sector would be involved, that the corporation would run according to the principles of the private sector, that it would be run by people from the private sector, and that the government would ensure that ultimately the private sector would benefit from information, knowledge and techniques for public transportation which had been developed at public expense.

You know, if the minister's attitude had been followed in Toronto, Toronto would currently have a transportation system worthy, perhaps, of Camden, New Jersey, or worthy of Kansas City, or some other American city where transportation was left in private hands.

Back about 1921, however, the people of Toronto voted overwhelmingly to take over the independent or private transit system, which were running transportation into the ground in the city. They also voted for a very large debenture for the time in order to re-equip the system and Toronto then acquired a transit system which gained enormous public favour within three or four years and has become the envy of North American cities. For a city of its size we probably have the finest system of any place in North America. And that's been done under complete public ownership.

I'd like to ask, Mr. Speaker, what would have happened in Toronto if that company had been run with 51 per cent public ownership; if it had been run with a board of directors of whom three came from the government sector and six from the private sector.

Particularly if they happened to come from railways, or private bus firms, or other companies that had some kind of interest in the field in which they were engaged?

What would have happened, if they had taken their marketing expertise from, let's say, the Canadian Pacific Railway, whose passenger travel has fallen by an incredible degree since the war? What would have hap-

pened if they had taken their technology from the passenger train services of North America where there had been virtually no technology developed during the past 20 years?

And yet, the minister is telling us in his statement, and he tells us again—and again and again—that the government will use this company to exploit and develop the research which we, the taxpayers, are paying for down at the CNE, and possibly other things that may be developed in the future. This technology will be developed under the aegis of the Transportation Development Corp.

Private companies in the main will be given the contracts so that they can develop research expertise and then profit from knowledge they have gained at public expense. The capacity to manufacture will be put out to the private sector and ultimately, once developments are proven to be commercially feasible, the minister says the Transportation Development Corp. will even stop collecting royalties and it will simply sell its rights into the private sector.

We simply can't believe this point of view makes sense. And it seems to us that the traditions of public transit should be followed, the traditions within this province should be followed. The corporation should be wholly-owned by Ontario or, possibly, should have some room for participation by other Canadian governments. We would be willing to see that.

The arguments that the minister puts forward for not making this body a Crown corporation, it seems to us fall down as soon as one accepts the point of view that this corporation should be wholly government-owned. It's certainly clear that a Crown corporation can operate beyond the boundaries of Ontario. And there are a number of Crown corporations in this country, both provincial and federal, that do just that. So there is no particular problem about that.

There is no problem, as far as I know, in devising an arrangement whereby a Crown corporation can be owned by more than one Canadian government. There is no problem there. The only objection to a Crown corporation is that private capital cannot be invested in equity form. There's no reason why a Crown corporation cannot borrow private capital in order to help with its financing. However, the money cannot be borrowed in equity form.

We ask what on earth the government of Ontario, which intends to invest \$1.25 billion in rapid transit systems, or intermediate rapid transit systems, is doing going begging

to Bay St. for a few million dollars, or maybe \$10 million to \$20 million, from the private sector rather than providing it itself, and thereby ensuring that the private sector will get up to half of the dividends, or profits, which come from developments financed by the people of Ontario.

Mr. Lewis: 'Twas ever thus.

Mr. Cassidy: We simply don't find that acceptable, Mr. Speaker. We don't know why the minister is doing it. Why spend a billion and a quarter on this side and let the private sector get profits from the sale of all this knowledge for an investment of a few million dollars? We simply don't feel that makes sense.

The minister, during the course of his statement, kept insisting that this company will work according to commercial standards. Perhaps I can find the quotation here:

"It is the intention of the government to bring as much commercial influence into the operation of this corporation as possible."

Mr. Speaker, the minister should certainly know that it is the commercial private enterprise sector which has had such a role to play in the virtual extinction of public transportation in so many cities on this continent over the last half century. It was the rapaciousness of the private sector which got public transit into the kind of situations that it got into in many American cities as early as the 1920s when the automobile began to come to the fore. It was the inflated-rate buses which were created, the watered-down stocks, and all the other abuses that occurred in the 1890s and the 1900s which got public transit into a mess.

Maybe the private sector is a bit more responsible now than it was then. Maybe there is more regulation now than there was then. But there is this tradition that the private sector likes to rip off, or to rape, public transit. It seems to us that, since there is no need for the minister to do it, it is only on ideological grounds that the government has decided to let the private sector into this corporation.

Frankly, we part company from the government when it comes to those ideological grounds. We say that this should be a public corporation.

Let the minister tell us why is it that a corporation which is going to develop and sponsor research and do other things in order to promote and license transit developments which are paid for by the people of Ontario, should have to have six people from the

private sector on its board of directors and three people—only three people, representing government. Why is it, in addition, he at least opens the door and threatens us with people like the member for Wellington-Dufferin (Mr. Root) and the member for Scarborough Centre and the member for Simcoe East (Mr. G. E. Smith), for example, as the government members on this commission? With great respect to the members involved, I suggest that they know very little about it and that there is very little that they can contribute on behalf of the government.

Mr. Foulds: They will finally give their just rewards to the hon. member for Prescott and Russell (Mr. Belanger).

Mr. Cassidy: That's right. The member for Fort William (Mr. Jessiman) knows even less about them and he is the vice-president or president of a railway company.

Mr. Drea: Which is doing rather well, too.

Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain): He decreased the freight rates to northeastern Ontario.

Mr. Foulds: Not to northwestern Ontario where he comes from.

Mr. Cassidy: The fact is, Mr. Speaker, that the minute the—

Mr. Foulds: The Provincial Secretary of Resources Development admitted that the majority of communities in northern Ontario would not benefit by that grandiose statement.

Mr. Cassidy: That is right, yes. I stayed quiet because I knew that the member for Port Arthur had a significant contribution to make.

Mr. Foulds: You ain't heard nothing yet.

Mr. Cassidy: About two months ago, Mr. Speaker, we had the other side of the coin, we had the minister get up to recite a litany, a paean of praise, for the expertise of the people in his ministry who had been evaluating competitive bids from Krauss-Maffei and from Hawker Siddeley. He didn't mention exactly how they'd come to choose Ford when Ford copped out on the deal when they found that its trains wouldn't run very fast.

But anyway, the minister was tremendously proud of the people who worked for him. He said there wasn't a finer team of transit experts anywhere on the continent, and the way

he said it you would have thought there was probably not a finer team of transit experts anywhere in the world. There was this tremendous competence that existed there in the ministry, people who knew not only about what a train should look like but they knew about all the systems, command and control, they had done this test and that test and the other test. When the minister hired consultants to come in and tell him that his own people were all right, well, to hear the minister tell it, the consultants were humbled, they really were humbled, they had never seen such a galaxy of talent in their lives and they told the minister so in no uncertain terms.

Well, what has happened in the last two months? What has shaken the minister's confidence in public servants that he doesn't feel they are qualified to serve on the board of directors of the minister's corporation? Has he suddenly decided that there are technical flaws in the advice they have been giving him? Have some of the things we have been saying from this side about the basic concepts of the system—not the technology but the concepts of the system—begun to strike home? Has it begun to strike the minister that maybe some mistakes were made and that he was a bit bedazzled by the people in his ministry? I am not sure.

We have been suggesting some different things from this side of the House, but it is certainly inconsistent for the minister, of all people, to tell us now that he doesn't trust people from the government enough; that he will have more than three appointees out of nine.

He tells us, in addition, that he doesn't see any significant research effort being carried out by this company but that he will have it all performed again within the private sector. The litany continues, only it is a new litany from the tune he was telling us before.

We would like to ask, Mr. Speaker, given the basic position of the minister that it is important if there is knowledge to be gained from the transportation demonstration project at the CNE and from other projects that the government may enter into, that it be exploited; that it be used for the benefit of Ontario municipalities; for the rest of Canada, and, who knows, tomorrow the world. That is important and it is also important that a Canadian company come in on this early—now that the ministry can detect a domestic market of some significance—before the Yanks, or the Germans, or the French, or the Japanese, or somebody else take over.

We accept that argument. We say that in setting up a company to exploit this knowledge he is doing the right thing. However, to decentralize or to dissipate this knowledge among companies, to state in the purpose that the knowledge should go to Canadian businesses without defining what they are, and in the knowledge that, in fact, almost all the companies involved in the transportation business are in fact subsidiaries of multi-national corporations just doesn't make sense.

It seems to us that if the ministry has really assembled talent, if it really has good people on its own staff, then it already has the nucleus for a very significant research group of Canadians to work within this new company as employees of the new company. That is another way the knowledge which may be gained from these new projects will be kept for the people of Ontario, and will be devoted to providing public transportation at the lowest possible cost rather than to the creation of profits for the private sector—the principle into which the ministry has been set.

It seems to us that at the very least about half and possibly more of the research effort of the company should, in fact, be carried out by its own people rather than farming it out and allowing the benefits to be dissipated in the private sector.

Mr. Speaker, that pretty well winds up the main points I wanted to make. There is one area that the minister has been very confusing about and I think it reflects the kind of ambivalence that I talked about in his attitude. He says that he wants to ensure that municipalities are not subject to a—

Hon. Mr. Carton: Monopoly.—

Mr. Cassidy: Monopoly—that's right, thank you—when we will have a competitive supply situation and a monopoly crisis for research and development work, financed by other levels of government.

Now what he means, I think, is that he doesn't want the municipalities to have to buy these licensing rights directly from Krauss-Maffei, or from Bendix, or from Hawker Siddeley, or some other company that happens to be selling it. Okay, prevent that, but we really don't see why that means that that corporation has to be set up in this particular way. Nor, frankly, do I see the possibility of the very many components that go into a transit system creating a competitive supply situation. I suspect that the ministry is talking pie in the sky at this point and initially there may only be one or two suppliers with

the capacity to use the patents which the new company will presumably get. But that is a very unfair kind of thing and perhaps the minister will explain this either now or when we go into the committee and can look at this more closely.

Mr. Speaker, there is one other area of concern that I would like to bring up and, that is, like the last bill relating to the Krauss-Maffei system, this bill also really relates to it and therefore I think it is properly within order.

The government or the ministry is sponsoring the transit demonstration project down at the CNE and when it does it will be a ministry project. The minister doesn't seem to have any hangups about doing that. But I understand that the information that is gained from there will then be made available at a certain price to the new transportation development company. I don't understand how a company which the minister says is going to work on commercial principles can begin its life with its future really subjected to the decisions of the ministry or of the government as to how much it will sell those licensing rights for, and all that information that is acquired out of the TDS project.

Will the minister sell it for \$1? Because if he sells it for \$1 then he is simply subsidizing the private sector who will have 49 per cent of the company. Will he sell it for \$10 million or \$20 million or something like that? In that case, he may in fact be sabotaging any hope of the company ever to be viable, and the reason he is in that absurd situation is because of the absurd vehicle that he's chosen to make this thing work.

I think the other point to be made is this, we were told that one of the reasons that Krauss-Maffei were chosen was the fact that they guaranteed their system would work and Hawker Siddeley wouldn't. I've only had a brief glance at the contract—I haven't had a chance to look at it all—and a number of the supporting documents that ought to have been distributed at the same time were not made available by the minister when the contract and the licensing agreements were distributed.

Nevertheless, it now turns out that the two deals were not all that dissimilar. Hawker Siddeley wouldn't say whether or not its trains would work at all. Krauss-Maffei says its trains will work for six months. And if they fall apart within six months and if they fail to meet specs for a period of six months, then presumably Krauss-Maffei is subject to penalties or has to do it again or has to in

some other way make good on its commitment and I wasn't able to find out—

Mr. Givens: Six months guarantee on the CNE project?

Mr. Cassidy: That's a six month guarantee on the CNE project and no more. That's correct. Now, the first Toronto Transit Commission subway train began to run 20 years ago and some of those original deep cherry red Gloucester cars are still running on that route.

The expected life of transit equipment is of the order of 40 to 50 years, I believe. The TTC is still running with the streetcars which it originally acquired in the middle 1940s.

Is the minister really trying to tell us that the Krauss-Maffei system will last for six months when the expected life of any transit system under the conditions of transit wear ought to be—what?—40 to 50 years? Mr. Foley and the experts would be able to tell me. But surely not six months? Surely there is some continuing liability? Surely the ministry hasn't bought something which could quite easily fall apart after six months and there is then no redress against Krauss-Maffei except a warning not to do it again?

Mr. Foulds: Well, they bought Bill Davis and he fell apart after six months.

Mr. Cassidy: He fell apart after six months too and—

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Cassidy: I think that remark was entirely in order and the analogy was very well put, Mr. Speaker. I'm sure you were only objecting to the use of the words "Bill Davis" and I'm sure the member for Port Arthur—

Mr. J. R. Rhodes (Sault Ste. Marie): Don't start thinking and spoil the whole general trend.

Mr. Cassidy: —knows him by his other names, those that are used in the House and those that are used outside of the House too, which are much more colourful, may I say?

Anyway, Mr. Speaker, we are worried about that. We are particularly worried about the way in which the ministry can rig the profits of this company, can rig its viability, probably for the benefit of the private sector, and we simply don't accept this hybrid, this push-me pull-you kind of structure which the ministry has brought up instead of having a Crown corporation which will belong to the people of Ontario.

Mr. Foulds: Well said.

Mr. Paterson: Mr. Speaker, I rise to participate in this debate in opposing this particular bill from a slightly different aspect than the last speaker, and I'll try not to echo the words of my colleague, the member for York-Forest Hill, who spoke so effectively a few minutes ago.

Basically I'm opposed to the principle of setting up this corporation in the very first place. I assume, Mr. Speaker, that this decision to set up a corporation and develop a rapid transit system was made many years ago—I know this from the minister's comments—and some time before this particular minister took office there had been a firm decision to set up this particular type of corporation to handle the facility so designed.

Now, in my opinion the setting up of this corporation and the knowledge that was put out through the world for this competition sort of gave a fait accompli to the whole deal, because many other companies elsewhere in the world—other than the three companies—might have bid on this. But they wouldn't participate because they knew they were going to have to turn over all the documents and franchises to the Province of Ontario.

Now, as it was, Mr. Speaker, there were three takers in this initial programme. First was Krauss-Maffei company of Germany. Second was Hawker Siddeley. I think it was announced that it was of London, England, but more directly I think it's a subsidiary from Thunder Bay, Ont. But of more importance to myself and I think the members of this House is that it is a company located here in the Province of Ontario. And the third company was the Ford Motor Co.

Now I surmised, Mr. Speaker, that the Ford company could see through this proposal quite early in the game. As a very substantial company in world manufacturing, I don't think they really wanted to waste their time and capital in designing a system with all its components and the ramifications of the deal, and then turn it over to the Province of Ontario.

However, on the other hand, it's my thought that Hawker Siddeley had to play the game, because it is, I believe the largest supplier of transportation equipment in Canada.

As you are aware, Mr. Speaker, the transportation equipment and the facilities in our various communities are subsidized by our province, so they had to be part and parcel of this proposition.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that the directors of Hawker Siddeley here in Canada weren't too enthused about designing such a system and then handing it over to the province. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, they too were much happier when Krauss-Maffei did obtain the contract. This, in fact, put the Ontario government in direct competition with the company that employs some 7,000 at the Lakehead in our province. And I think this is a very serious thing.

Now, I realize that we can't go into the specifications in too great a detail at this particular time. I do appreciate, Mr. Speaker, that the minister did provide these specs to our offices and I have had the chance and the time to read most of these today.

But, really, what bothers me is that the contract has gone to a German company, a company which, I believe, is subsidized by its government, and set up in a contract that is going to adversely affect a company that is really based here in Ontario as far as production is concerned.

I feel more uneasy about this particular situation, Mr. Speaker, because I recall—I believe it was in August of 1972—our Premier was over in Germany financing a \$31 million deal. I recall the press article that indicated that he visited the Krauss-Maffei test plant at that time to look over the particular proposition. And certainly my personal uneasiness is heightened because of other matters that have come before the public's attention in the past few weeks that revolve around German funds in the financing of other enterprises in our particular capital city.

Now, I, like other members of the House feel—it was expressed by the member for York-Forest Hill—that this Minister of Transportation and Communications is a 100 per cent fellow—honest. I feel that he has been duped by other forces and that he is really not in on this bigger game that is going on in this whole proposition.

Mr. Singer: Messenger boy?

Mr. Paterson: I think that this deal is going to be to the public detriment, and I just wonder how other companies that are involved in rapid transit in other countries are going to feel about bidding against the agents of the Ontario government, this new corporation. How are they going to feel about expanding their particular operations or moving into Ontario as a base of operations?

I turn to the position paper of the Provin-

cial Secretary for Justice (Mr. Kerr). I think we all received this in February, 1973. It's a position paper on national competition policy and on pages 16 and 17 the minister outlines the province's position in relation to this matter. He indicates certain things, such as joint ventures and so forth, and the concluding paragraph, which I will read, Mr. Speaker, sums up what is possibly occurring in this particular instance.

We believe competition policy should be concerned primarily with the prevention of abusive business practices and that the presumption in favour of a high degree of competition as an objective in itself should be shifted to permit desirable restructuring unless substantial public detriment can be shown.

I think this is what is developing with the enactment of this particular corporation.

As I have indicated before, I really feel that this corporation has placed in jeopardy the Hawker Siddeley operation at Thunder Bay and puts an Ontario government agency in competition with Ontario's—and Canada's—largest producer of transportation equipment. I don't feel that this is going to help diversify Canadian businesses as is suggested in this policy paper. I think it's going to make this particular operation—I've been in the plant, as have many members of this House, and I know that the rise and fall in production has great economic consequences in the Lakehead. I feel that the government moving into this area is going to make that operation even more shaky.

An hon. member: Right.

Mr. Singer: It's interesting to note that the member for Port Arthur took himself out of the House.

Mr. Paterson: Yes. I might mention too, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Singer: Fort William, I'm sorry.

Mr. Foulds: Thank you very much. It happens to be in the riding of Fort William.

Mr. Singer: Fort William, I'm sorry. He started to listen and he walked out.

Mr. Paterson: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre indicates that he and his party agree that the government is doing the right thing but they're doing it the wrong way. I personally don't think the government is doing the right thing and that possibly this is going to have repercussions in this particular major industry in our province.

I have, as I have stated, read the objects of the corporation and read the lease agreements. I'm really not too happy about this corporation having to pay 10 per cent to Krauss-Maffei on any sales that it is going to make elsewhere in North America. I'm not very happy, Mr. Speaker, that it has to turn over to Krauss-Maffei all technical information that it may develop in the introduction and the building of this particular system and its adaption to our Canadian weather.

I'm not too happy about the fact that we cannot disclose any information to a third party without the written consent of Krauss-Maffei of Germany, in order to complete a sale. Possibly, you are aware, Mr. Speaker, that this agreement terminates after 12 years when all such agreements cease.

Really, I just can't see how this design system is going to get off the ground—I guess that's a bit of a pun—but in fact, we're going to have—

Hon. Mr. Carton: Elevated tracks.

Mr. Paterson: —one simple operation possibly here in Metro Toronto within that 12-year period after which these agreements will no longer be in force and we will be subject to competition from Krauss-Maffei itself.

I'm sure that you are aware, too, Mr. Speaker, that these other countries are not sitting idle. Most of us know of other operations in intermediate-capacity transportation systems which are in direct competition and are moving ahead in other major cities throughout the world.

Mention has been made about members of the Legislature sitting on the board, which flies in the face of the Camp commission. Members have commented on this. I know I have asked questions before on the Canadian content of the board of directors and the amount of work that is going to go into the building of these particular vehicles and structures. Certainly this is commendable.

In summation, Mr. Speaker, I am certainly in opposition to this particular bill. I don't feel it is needed in our free enterprise society. It's going to damage, or possibly damage, other firms from coming into our province to set up production and competition. It's going to unsettle a major producer already existing in our province, threatening many thousands of jobs. I think it's a bad deal for the taxpayer, a really risky deal for the taxpayers in our province. I further read into the whole ramification of this matter something that I just don't like because of

certain other instances that are occurring in the province at this time.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Riverdale.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, thank you, I have the member for Lakeshore (Mr. Lawlor) to appreciate me.

Mr. Singer: Use the philosophic approach.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): I bet he makes it abundantly clear.

Mr. Singer: I'm sure he will.

Mr. Renwick: Mr. Speaker, I have had an opportunity to consider the bill and the contractual document that the ministry has entered into in connection with the Krauss-Maffei transit demonstration system. There are questions in them that I don't pretend to understand, and a number of them have been raised by the member for Essex South.

As I take it, the reason that we are considering this bill tonight is that the agreements, in fact, call for the incorporation of such a company and that when the company is incorporated, the two basic agreements, the licensing agreement and the transit demonstration system construction or development agreement, will be assigned to the company. I understand that the province will continue to guarantee the performance by this corporation of the obligations which the government assumed in connection with the contract.

With that sort of bare skeleton I would be interested to know the way in which the minister proposes to take down the shares and the consideration to be shown for the issuance of the shares. I would be quite interested to know the reasons for the particular form of share capital structure which is set out in the bill, 20 million common shares without par value and then 50,000 special non-voting shares of \$100 each which, if my mathematics are right, is about \$5 million of special share capital. I would like to know how that is to be taken down.

The minister's statement last night, which I didn't hear him give but which I had an opportunity to peruse, appeared to me to indicate that the minister himself isn't quite clear as to the purpose of this company and what it is going to do, apart from carrying out the transit demonstration system contract.

Apart from that, I find the framework of the agreements and the minister's statements spelling out the purposes of the company very, very confusing as to what he wants to

accomplish. I would like to ask him some of the questions again that the member for Essex South asked and some of which are of concern to me.

As I take it, at the end of the 12-year period when the agreement terminates, all of the patent rights under the licences will revert to Krauss-Maffei, except for any developments that this corporation happens to have the ownership of itself as a result of the work which is done. But for practical purposes they revert to Krauss-Maffei. Krauss-Maffei will then have all of the knowledge and all of the expertise which will have come about through the investment by the government of the Province of Ontario through this corporation of the number of dollars which are required to produce this system.

It seems to me that somehow or other the government hasn't got a very substantial continuing deal, because while they have the licences for the 12-year period for the rest of Canada, and while they have a 10 per cent interest in the United States of America if Krauss-Maffei decides to go into the United States of America, they in fact are going to provide Krauss-Maffei with all of the opportunity to exploit and develop this system. Apart from a 10 per cent payment if it goes into the United States in the next 12 years, the total right is of Krauss-Maffei to exploit the great urban transit market in the United States of America if this is successful.

That sounds to me like a very substantial contribution by the government of the Province of Ontario to Krauss-Maffei's possibilities of exploiting in a mass market such as the United States, the benefits of all of the work which will be done here in the Province of Ontario. That sounds to me like a serious error of omission in the agreement.

So far as the other parts of North and South America are concerned, as I understand it, we have the right to license in those areas on a non-exclusive basis, and therefore that does not exclude Krauss-Maffei. Indeed Krauss-Maffei, as I read the agreements, can grant exclusive licences in that area and preclude us from entering those areas if they have got in there first on an exclusive basis.

Then there are other rights with respect to other countries in the world. I don't know, I think that was inserted for practical purposes, for the purpose of covering the whole of the waterfront rather than to have any particular, specific, tangible meaning at the present time with respect to the rights which this company will have in other parts of the world.

But I come back to the major concern at

this particular point in my remarks, the investment by the government of the Province of Ontario in a system which at the end of 12 years will revert totally, so far as the industrial properties are concerned, to Krauss-Maffei, and Krauss-Maffei will be in a position to exploit that in the United States of America after 12 years without any payment to the government of the Province of Ontario or to this corporation, and within the 12-year period can do the same thing by paying us a nominal amount of 10 per cent. That confuses me.

As I understand it, if I may move on to another point, this agreement does not carry any form of royalty payments at all. In other words, the price to be paid by the government of the Province of Ontario is the price for the work to be done as set out in this agreement and in accordance with the formula for escalation, which I may say also rather confuses me. I assume that the minister will be able to explain the indices which are used for the purpose of escalating the prices of goods in the contract. If my assumption is correct then there would not appear to me to be any need, as my colleague, the member for Ottawa Centre said, to have devised a corporation with share capital.

Again, the minister's statement last night seemed to me to be very confusing. There is provision, for reasons which I again don't quite understand, that when this company is incorporated the government of Ontario, that is this corporation, will use its best efforts to obtain the participation of other governments in Canada as shareholders of the corporation. As far as I can see that's the only thing which would indicate that there was any need to have this particular form of share-capital corporation to carry out the purposes of the ministry.

Again the minister's statement last night was extremely unclear. He was very unclear when he moved into the other area: That in some way or other this corporation is going to provide a competitive system by which the people of Ontario will have an opportunity, under sub-licenses, to obtain tenders on the best possible price for the exploitation of this transit demonstration system, if the model of it works at the Canadian National Exhibition.

That, in the minister's mind, provides for some form of competition. Because apparently he is going to grant sub-licenses to anybody who wants them, anybody who says they can get into the game, and he's going to rely on the skill of the individual sub-licensees to produce the competition in the

product and the price. So that when he or a municipality in the province decides to enter into the urban transit, or GO Urban system, they will be able to call for tenders and a number of these sub-licensees will tender on those contracts.

It seems to me to be a rather strange way in which to set up a marketplace in order to ensure competition. But again there is certainly no requirement that if that system or if that framework is to be used there is a need to have a share-capital corporation for that purpose.

Now the point which has concerned our caucus about the bill is that the minister set it up on this basis immediately. There is every indication that there is going to be private or public participation, private in the sense of individual participation or corporate participation in the share structure of this company. Then he's got himself in the position where he is going to have to talk in terms of the return on the investment. If he talks about the return on the investment then he is talking about the profit of this corporation. He is talking about the profit of the corporation going to shareholders and not going to the people of Ontario who are supposed to be the beneficiaries of the public transportation system.

The point which impinged on my colleagues and myself as we were considering this bill was: surely any profit or any surplus of revenues over disbursements, or however one wants to calculate whatever additional funds are available, should be used for the purpose of subsidizing and assisting GO Urban, throughout the Province of Ontario in order to keep the costs of public transportation to the citizens of the province at the lowest possible rate, so whatever fares have to be paid will be at the lowest possible level.

It seems to me, as my colleague, the member for Ottawa Centre said, that this hybrid defeats its purpose in assisting in the exploitation in Ontario of a new system of urban transit at the lowest possible cost, if you are going to pay out profits to the shareholders, be they other governments in Canada, be they private corporations or private persons who may be induced to invest in this particular company. That concern simply defies us to understand why the minister selected this particular route.

There seems to be a fashion among the Conservative Party in the Province of Ontario these days for this dreadful term "privatization." Apparently rather than follow the commonly accepted route of a publicly

owned corporation set up for this purpose, the minister has decided—and we have very little assurance even in the bill itself—that the private profit-making interests in the country will be able to participate in this corporation and they will have the benefit of the profit arising from this extensive use of public moneys for the purpose of developing this system.

So it seems to me that all-in-all, without adequate explanation from the minister—he may very well give this in his remarks at the close of this debate—that the persons who will benefit in order of priority will be Krauss-Maffei, the shareholders of this corporation, and then, last of all, the people of the Province of Ontario whose moneys are being used in the initial investment to develop this system.

I would have assumed that at the end of this partnership between Krauss-Maffei and this corporation, on behalf of the government of the Province of Ontario, you would at that point have shared 50-50 in the rights to exploit that development and all the work that will go into it in Canada, in North America and, particularly in the United States of America. Somehow or other the agreement just doesn't ring right with me in terms of the immense benefit Krauss-Maffei is getting from it.

I have no idea how much longer the patents have to run. Perhaps the minister can tell me what that period of time is.

I have no clear idea where the 12 years were selected—unless that's the expiration date of the basic patents to be made available for this system.

I can't possibly conceive what interest the private market is going to have in providing the funds for this corporation. It's not a venture business in the sense that people will invest in a private company for profit-making purposes. I am not suggesting that there isn't some risk involved in it. But the minister knows as well as I do that he anticipates at the end of the time that there will in fact be a transit demonstration system at the Canadian National Exhibition and this system will have been worth the money invested in it.

It will be a prototype that can be used, with further development and refinements, for the development of a public rapid transit system in various parts of the Province of Ontario. Indeed, at some time, it may be a total interconnecting public transit system, the like of which we have never seen in an urban society.

I have the feeling that somehow or other

—with all the skill available to the minister in his ministry—that they have missed out on some of the very tangible financial rewards in which the people of the Province of Ontario are entitled to have a share, if this whole project is successful. That is the main point I would like to make on the financial aspects of the bill.

So far as the bill itself is concerned, I find the minister's language somewhat hazy on the extent to which and the period of time during which a majority of the outstanding voting shares of the corporation will be held by Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province of Ontario.

The bill says "shall at all times." I take that to mean that to alter that the minister would have to come back and amend the bill if it was going to go below the 51 per cent. With the majority the government has, it can do that. Therefore, we don't have any protection from the kind of statements in which the minister uses the term "initially will own a controlling interest in the corporation."

We don't know what his long-term plans are with respect to divesting himself even of the 51 per cent ownership. We don't specifically know what their plans are or whether any discussions have taken place and the reason for the insertion in the agreement with Krauss-Maffei about the investment by other governments in Canada in this Ontario corporation, I don't quite envisage how that will work and, indeed, I can't quite see how Krauss-Maffei could be terribly concerned whether or not other governments in Canada invest in this special Ontario corporation.

The other matters in the bill, I think, are relatively straightforward with respect to a corporate body. Any comments that need be made about that skeletal structure of the company can be best made in committee. The whole format of this proposed corporation, dictated by the terms of the two underlying agreements, within the framework of this so-called third agreement, leaves us with little alternative whatsoever but simply to say that any corporation designed by the Province of Ontario in which public money is going to be invested, whose purpose is to lead to a better form of public rapid transit system in the Province of Ontario, should not be a corporation with share capital devoted to the profit motive with a very unclear designation by the ministry of who the shareholders are, and who, if all goes well, will reap the profits.

As I say, the conception appears to me to be flawed because of the failure of the agree-

ment to provide for a continuing partnership between Krauss-Maffei and the Province of Ontario in the ultimate exploitation after the termination of the agreement of the result of the joint effort. That's what it is; it is a joint venture. The province is putting up the capital; they're putting up the knowhow. At the end of the time, each should have an equal interest, particularly in the immense returns which Krauss-Maffei, if this is successful, will obtain from the exploitation of this patented system—as it will be an exclusive system, highly protected by knowhow and secret knowledge even at this time, and of the processes involved in it, even if and when the patents protecting it expire. The minister knows as well as I do that a substantial amount of the industrial property is involved in the technology and knowhow which will revert to Krauss-Maffei.

I hope the minister can answer some of those questions because I find it most intriguing.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Grey-Bruce.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, much has been said and, very briefly, I would just like to express my views on this deal. Having had a brief look at the licence agreement here, I would suggest that it is a seller's deal. I would say that if there were competitive firms dealing here, we wouldn't have such a cozy contract. It looks as though in this package of \$1.5 billion that we, the taxpayers of Ontario, are laying everything on the line and this firm can do nothing but make a killing. I would suggest that this contract, this document termed as a contract, was written by Krauss-Maffei—I would like to call it Mafia but for the record it is Maffei.

My colleagues in both parties have made inferences as to the love affair in this whole deal, with Mr. Moog being the central figure.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): He's the advance man.

Mr. Sargent: The advance man in fact. We go back a few years when the government went over there; the Premier and his camera crews visited Germany to borrow money. Down through the piece we seem to have this love affair with Germany and how we borrow money there. I think you will find out that Mr. Moog—did he get a finder's fee on the money we borrowed? Was he involved in this transportation deal?

Mr. Reid: Plus the Hydro building.

Mr. Sargent: Why are we so in love with Germany all of a sudden? The news came a few minutes ago that Mr. Moog is now renting another building to the Ministry of Education on Yonge St. It's a new building he has there. What is the big love affair with Mr. Moog and how much is he involved in this contract?

We know of his involvement with OISE and with the Canada Square deal. How much is he involved insofar as this is concerned? We hear that he boasts of going through Europe as the agent of the Premier of the Province of Ontario. Was he involved in the finding of that loan? Was there a finder's fee there? Is he involved in the setting up of this deal?

I understand that when a group was over there some years ago getting money, they saw this plant. The minister had nothing to do with the ministry at that time. I have the greatest respect for the minister but I am concerned as a taxpayer and as a citizen of Ontario that we are getting into bed with some people who can't be the only people in the world who have knowhow in the fast-developing transport needs across the world.

I would suggest we would like to give the minister and his group unlimited funds to go across the world to look at other systems in Japan and South America. But here we are in bed, I say again, Mr. Speaker, in this love affair with Germany.

It is a matter of concern to me that we are going to be paying these people 10 per cent on all future business. This, to me, is a pretty unheard-of deal in the area of business when we pay all the development costs. We are going on the line for all the money involved. All the technological knowhow that we are going to gain, they will gain. In the end, in 12 years, they will own everything that we have been part of in inventing and developing.

An hon. member: And paid for.

Mr. Sargent: And paid for, right. Mr. Speaker, these are, briefly, my concerns in this very complex matter.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to participate? If not, the hon. minister.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the remarks that I have heard tonight. I begin to feel a little ray of confidence coming through from the opposition members relating to this particular new mode of transit because now we are having discussion about the profits and where the profits will

be going. I am delighted to hear that there is some confidence in this new mode.

Mr. Paterson: Strictly from the NDP.

Hon. Mr. Carton: No, from all sides of the House, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Singer: The minister can hang his hat on that.

Mr. Cassidy: What the minister means is this is the way of soaking big business. Is that right? He is going to con them and then make them lose their shirts.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, firstly I will try to reply in turn to each of the hon. members who spoke. With respect to the hon. member for Downsview, I appreciated very much the shortness of his remarks. I took this as a sign of confidence.

Mr. Cassidy: So did we.

Hon. Mr. Carton: I really was very appreciative of his remarks last night.

Mr. Givens: How the minister can pan gold out of the speeches he has heard tonight!

Mr. Roy: The minister is a real optimist.

Hon. Mr. Carton: The main point made by the hon. member for Downsview was that there was some concern on his part about the directors and who would form the board of directors of this particular corporation. The bill itself does not spell out where the directors will come from. It just says, in fact, there shall be a board of directors comprising nine members.

I indicated that it would be my hope that there would be some members from the government, perhaps from the civil service, to answer the hon. member for Ottawa Centre's remark.

Mr. Cassidy: But only three out of nine.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Yes. By the same token, Mr. Speaker, and I do not want to get into a continuing dialogue with the hon. member. Some of the members tonight would like to see all the members from the government and some of the members would like to see none of the members of this board of directors from the government. So we have a variance of opinion as to who should comprise this particular board of directors. In any event, the bill itself, which is what we are concerned with here tonight, says simply there shall be a board comprising nine members.

I believe that the hon. member for Downsview wound up with the remark: "Whom are we selling out to?" I hope that when I'm through this evening with my remarks that he will realize that, in fact, we have had an excellent contract negotiated with Krauss-Maffei. I'm sure the hon. members who spoke tonight have read the contract, but those who have not read it should take the opportunity of reading it. Quite candidly, reading it myself, I wonder how we were able to negotiate such a contract. If I had been the lawyer for the vendors, sir—

Mr. Paterson: The minister had his eyes shut.

Hon. Mr. Carton: —there are many things in that contract that I would not have allowed them to sign.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Let the minister watch out. He will break his arm patting himself on the back.

An hon. member: That's very good—an Elizabethan disaster.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, with respect to the hon. member for Sudbury, his first remark was that there was a clause in the bill about the fact that it was not a Crown corporation. I would only point out to him, and point out to all the hon. members of the House, that this is a clause that was taken directly from the Canada Development Corp.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, we have had a great deal of interest from the federal government, from NDP governments in Canada, from Liberal governments in Canada and from a great cross-section of the industrial world. We are just exceedingly pleased with the interest that this whole matter has raised with government and with industry.

Mr. Lewis: Which NDP government showed an interest, does the minister recall?

Hon. Mr. Carton: One of the NDP governments in Canada, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Cassidy: There are so many of them we would like know which one.

Mr. Lewis: We just want to relish the note in Hansard.

Hon. Mr. Carton: They are very discerning, Mr. Speaker; that is what I was pointing out. They are very discerning and are quite interested.

Mr. Cassidy: Let the minister wait until 1975.

Hon. Mr. Carton: I would also point out, in reply to the hon. member for Sudbury, that simply because we stated that the 51 per cent, or the majority as it says, in fact would be in the hands of the Ontario government, we did not by the same route say that 49 per cent would be in the hands of the public. That is just not going to be the case.

As a matter of fact, the member for Ottawa Centre, I think, pointed out, as did the hon. member for Riverdale, that the purpose probably was—and I can assure the hon. member for Riverdale this was the purpose—that we do want the participation of the other governments, the government of Canada and the other governments in the provinces across this great country.

Mr. Cassidy: So the minister will accept an amendment to exclude industry. Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Carton: The hon. member for Sudbury mentioned the fact that salaries or terms of office were not mentioned. I said last night, and it is in one of the sections, and I think it was one of the points raised last night by the hon. member for Downsview if I remember correctly, that the exculpatory clause relating to the members of the legislative assembly quite candidly related to the minister. I'm hopeful that I will be chosen as a member of that board of directors. I can assure the hon. member that there will be no additional remuneration.

Mr. Singer: For the minister?

Hon. Mr. Carton: For me.

Mr. Singer: How about his civil servants?

Mr. Cassidy: The minister will have to fight hard with himself whether or not to appoint himself. Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Right. With respect to the terms of office, I would refer the hon. member to section 107 of the Business Corporations Act. We are bound by the Business Corporations Act, except where it is excluded. The excluding portions relate only to amalgamations, windups, mergers and so forth. Those are the only sections of the Business Corporations Act that are excluded, so under section 107 we would have to have an annual meeting within 18 months.

Mr. Singer: Come on, who is the minister kidding?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Then we would have to have a succeeding annual meeting every 15 months.

Mr. Singer: The government owns 51 per cent of the shares. Who is going to have any doubt about the election? That's a phoney story and the minister knows better than that.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, I would point out also to the hon. member that the province does not accept the debt obligations of this corporation. The province does not accept the debt obligations.

The hon. member also mentioned, Mr. Speaker, that manufacturing was included in the objects clause. The only defence I have to that, Mr. Speaker—because it is not our intention to get into manufacturing—is that this is a device of all lawyers when they are incorporating companies. They like to make certain that they have included everything possible that could be included and manufacturing, therefore, is included in the objects clause.

Mr. Singer: The minister excludes the mention of remuneration of members other than the minister.

Hon. Mr. Carton: I believe the hon. member also mentioned that we were non-exclusive licensees in Canada. We have exclusive licences in Canada, Mr. Speaker, and we are not paying \$1 million for those licence rights. I do not blame the hon. member for this misinterpretation, because I had that misinterpretation on first reading. I read where in fact we were going to be paying \$250,000 the first year, \$250,000 the second year and then \$500,000.

But if you read into the sub-licence which we will be granting Krauss-Maffei, they then pay us \$500,000; so the net payment would be \$500,000 for all these rights, patents, etc., that are being funnelled into this corporation.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, will the hon. minister accept a question?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, if I may, I will at the end of my remarks. I will be going into committee, I'd suggest, unless you would rather go right into third reading, and we will be able to get into some of these in more detail.

I also believe the hon. member for Sudbury mentioned the civil engineering aspect. The reason for that, Mr. Speaker, is that in

fact the civil engineering, which will amount to about \$6 million—and this is an approximate figure—will be done by tender. That's the purpose of that.

Mr. Speaker, with respect to the hon. member for—

Mr. Foulds: The minister didn't answer his question about union labour.

Hon. Mr. Carton: I beg the member's pardon?

Mr. Foulds: The minister didn't; he is going to avoid that.

Hon. Mr. Carton: No, I didn't mention the question about union labour, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Singer: The minister didn't mention anything about salaries of the members other than the minister.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, I pointed out that the bill says we shall have nine directors. It doesn't in fact say that there will be a member of the Legislature on the board of directors. It doesn't specifically say there will be.

Mr. Singer: No, but if there is, it can be presumed that he will get a salary.

Hon. Mr. Carton: I presume not to speak for the government, Mr. Speaker; I can only speak for the minister.

With respect to the hon. member for York-Forest Hill, I would advise him that the man whose name he mentioned to me—and I forget his first name—in the question he asked me on June 4—his surname is Flick—he is now deceased. It is his youngest son who is the head of this corporation and he is now 46 years of age and would be about 10 or 12 years old at the time of the Second World War.

Mr. Givens: Friedrich Flick was the one who was convicted—

Hon. Mr. Carton: Yes, it was a relative.

Mr. Givens: He was the father.

Hon. Mr. Carton: That's right, Mr. Speaker, but I point out that, as I say, the gentleman who now heads it was 12 years old at the time of the war and therefore was not involved in that.

Mr. Givens: I suppose the minister feels we must not visit the sins of the father unto the son.

Hon. Mr. Carton: I think one of the main points that many of the members raised to-night is that we seem to be precluding—I think the hon. member for York-Forest Hill's exact words were "cross fertilization of brains," or whatever. This is in fact not the case. This particular corporation, as I envisage it, will be a corporation that will be dealing not only with the intermediate capacity system, but will be dealing with all kinds of research relating to, for example dial-a-bus experimentation, the buses for that. It will be doing experimentation on buses, on school buses and all kinds of public transportation vehicles. It will not just be dealing with this intermediate capacity transit system.

Mr. Stokes: What about hovercraft in the north?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Good point, Mr. Speaker. This may well be one of the things that could be researched. I anticipate that this particular company will be a research vehicle for this government and, as I mentioned at the outset, it will be controlled by this government.

I am sorry to keep jumping around on some of these answers, but in answer to the member for Riverdale with respect to the transit demonstration system, this in fact will not be assigned to a new company. The transit demonstration system at the Exhibition will be done through the ministry. The only assigning that will take place with respect to this special Act corporation will be, in fact, the licences, the patents, the technological knowhow and so on.

As I envisage it, Mr. Speaker, I can envisage—in reply to the hon. member for Essex South—that Hawker Siddeley, for example, could well be a shareholder in this particular company, and by virtue of being a shareholder in this particular company could benefit by and from the research and participate in the research. While I am on that question, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Singer: Are they going to come in? Does anybody really expect them to take a junior position to Krauss-Maffei?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, while we are on that point I answered a letter from the mayor of Thunder Bay relative to the Hawker Siddeley demise insofar as the transit demonstration is concerned, and in that letter—and I am sorry that I do not have the figures here presently, perhaps one of my staff may have them—I can assure the members that when I wrote to him and advised him of the contracts that have gone to Haw-

ker Siddeley in Thunder Bay for GO trains and for subway trains, it is very substantial—perhaps the exact figure is coming here—so much so that I had a nice letter back from the mayor. It's over \$62 million. Over \$62 million has gone to Thunder Bay through the auspices of GO and subway cars and everything in the past five years; \$62 million has gone to Hawker Siddeley.

Mr. Singer: What has that got to do with this bill?

Hon. Mr. Carton: It simply means that Hawker Siddeley is not being neglected, that it has employment by virtue of what we are doing in urban transportation.

Mr. Sargent: It is \$1 billion.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, let's clear this up once and for all. I have said this on a number of occasions in this House, and all the members full well know this. The \$1.35 billion relates to the six-point programme that was announced by the Premier in November and it relates to all the urban transportation across this province. Out of the \$1.35 billion there will be approximately 50 per cent of it dedicated and devoted to this particular intermediate-capacity transit system. It is not \$1.35 billion.

By the same token, Krauss-Maffei are not getting the X number of hundreds of millions of dollars there will be within the intermediate-capacity transit system. They will just be one of those who are entitled to tender. They have no monopoly and that is the purpose of our sub-licensing; and we will, in fact, sub-license. For the sub-licences we will in turn get moneys funnelled into this company. We won't tender the sub-licences.

Mr. Singer: He is going to defeat the tender of his own company. That sounds very practical.

Hon. Mr. Carton: It is very practical.

Mr. Singer: Who believes that?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: Well, that's competition with somebody else.

Hon. Mr. Carton: The one—

Mr. Singer: No competitors.

Hon. Mr. Carton: The one point I would like to make, Mr. Speaker, was that relative to the development of brains, one just doesn't develop brains, one tries to encourage, and

we are trying to encourage. We have a great expertise in Canadian engineering. Believe me, Canadian engineers are probably second to none across this world. They are not so in urban transportation, but they are becoming that way and through the vehicle of this corporation—

Mr. Cassidy: What about the people he has in the ministry?

Hon. Mr. Carton: —through the vehicle of this, with Krauss-Maffei and their participation and the transfer of the technology, this will be a great asset to Canadian engineers.

I will not remark on the election year, 1975; I am sure that will take care of itself. I know that—

Mr. Givens: He will make that announcement at the proper time.

Hon. Mr. Carton: I know that in 1974 this particular transit demonstration will be operational.

Mr. Cassidy: Don't worry, we will take care of him.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, if one had devious motivations—and I would not ascribe them to anyone in this Legislature—one would have said that the transit demonstration would have been successful and proved in the late fall of 1975, or whatever. We are saying that it will be in 1974 and the spring of 1975 that this particular transit demonstration will be in operation, very successfully.

Mr. Givens: The minister is so confident he doesn't even need an experiment.

Mr. Singer: He is going ahead with it anyway—\$800 million worth.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, with respect to the hon. member for Ottawa Centre, again there is some sort of conflict between his views and, obviously, those of the other party, the official opposition.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue): And within his own.

Hon. Mr. Carton: They do not want the private sector to share in the profits. By the same token, the other people do want the private sector to be able to share in the profits. The government has 51 per cent of this company. I point out, Mr. Speaker, that we do, in fact, have complete control of this company.

We have complete control through the 51 per cent. We have complete control through the election of the board of directors and it will be our intention to control it completely because of the fact that there are public moneys involved. We do not intend going down to Bay St. and encouraging the Bay St. brokers to get involved in this particular corporation at all. We have had a great deal of interest from the federal government and other governments throughout Canada and we anticipate they will be involved, as I said.

Mr. Lewis: Is the minister saying that they will occupy the other 49 per cent? Or a percentage of it?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Again, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Ottawa Centre—

Mr. Singer: British Columbia can hardly wait to invest \$10 million.

Hon. Mr. Carton: —wanted more than three government members on the board of directors. The hon. member for Downsview didn't want three members from the government on the board of directors.

Mr. Singer: Who is going to win, Dave Barrett or Donald Macdonald? Who will get the chance to put in the most money?

Mr. Foulds: Which Donald Macdonald?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, by the same token, by virtue of our control over this company we will be controlling, in fact, what happens to the profits. As I envisage it, it will simply be a case that the profits will be put back into the corporation and these profits will be used in turn to keep this research corporation regenerated.

To the hon. member for Grey-Bruce, who called this a seller's deal, I can only say in reply that our business consultant—a very eminent person who sat in on our negotiations; a man with worldwide knowledge on contracts and on exports—said that we had negotiated a better contract than industry would have been able to get. It is, in fact, not a seller's deal.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Carton: I would point out, Mr. Speaker, that contrary to the hon. member's words, it was competitive. We did, in fact, go to Japan. We went all over the world and invited these people from all over the world. It was not just Hawker Siddeley and Krauss-Maffei; there were companies from France and from other parts of the world and they were all invited to participate.

Frankly, Mr. Speaker, in reply to some of the other suggestions made by the hon. member, I would point out that this evaluation was made on the basis of engineering criteria. There was no political input whatsoever.

Mr. Roy: That's what we have been told on all contracts.

Mr. Singer: Political input?

Hon. Mr. Carton: We did look at the systems and, as I say this—

Mr. Sargent: Was Mr. Moog involved at all in this deal?

Hon. Mr. Carton: I have never met Mr. Moog and he has not been involved in any respect whatsoever with anything to do with this.

Mr. Sargent: On a point of order.

Mr. G. Nixon (Dovercourt): What's the point?

Mr. Sargent: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. Will the minister answer a question?

Mr. Speaker: Is that the point of order? That's no point of order.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): That's no point of order.

Mr. Sargent: He said he would answer the question.

Mr. Roy: It may be no point of order, but it's a real good point, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. member wishes the hon. minister to answer a question, he should ask him, not rise on a point of order!

Mr. Sargent: He said yes.

Mr. Roy: He is rising.

Mr. Sargent: I asked, was Mr. Moog involved in any way with this deal?

Hon. Mr. Carton: No, Mr. Speaker, he was not involved.

Mr. Sargent: He was not involved in meeting the Krauss-Maffei group here?

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Very intelligent.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, with respect to the currency exchange, I believe this was mentioned by the hon. member for York-Forest Hill. The currency exchange that's set

out on that particular page in the contract has nothing to do with price escalation, it only sets the value of the currency to be paid, and the price escalation determines the change in prices according to an established price index, and this index is published by the country of origin, namely, Canada or Germany.

Mr. Givens: Yes, so if they lose on the price fluctuations they can make it up on the other.

Mr. Singer: Canada or Germany, which one is it?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Whichever the source is, because there will be materials from Canada and there will be materials from Germany.

The six-month warranty that was mentioned by one of the hon. members covers the operation to very specific performance levels under very critical testing methods, and it has nothing to do with the lifespan of the equipment.

As I mentioned, Mr. Speaker, Hawker Siddeley and any other company that wants to become involved will be more than welcome to become a part of this great corporation.

Mr. Roy: That is pretty hollow.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Carton: One more remark, Mr. Speaker, in answer to the hon. member for Riverdale. After 12 years most of the patents will have expired and they will be in the public domain, as he knows, and then we will maintain all the knowledge and industrial property. There is no point in paying after the 12-year period.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that the hon. members join with us in passage of second reading of this bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question before the House is the motion for second reading of Bill 144.

The House divided on the motion for second reading of Bill 144, which was approved on the following vote:

AYES	NAYS
Allan	Braithwaite
Apps	Bullbrook
Auld	Burr
Beckett	Campbell
Belanger	Cassidy
Birch	Deans
Brunelle	Edighoffer

AYES

Carton
Clement
Downer
Drea
Evans
Ewen
Gilbertson
Hamilton
Handleman
Havrot
Hodgson
(Victoria-Haliburton)
Hodgson
(York North)
Irvine
Jessiman
Kennedy
Lane
Lawrence
MacBeth
Maeck
McIlveen
Meen
Morningstar
Morrow
Nixon
(Dovercourt)
Nuttall
Parrott
Rhodes
Root
Scrivener
Smith
(Hamilton Mountain)
Stewart
Timbrell
Turner
Villeneuve
Walker
Wardle
Wells
Winkler
Yakabuski
Yaremko—47.

NAYS

Ferrier
Foulds
Gaunt
Germa
Gisborn
Givens
Haggerty
Lawlor
Lewis
Newman
(Windsor-Walkerville)
Paterson
Reid
Renwick
Riddell
Sargent
Singer
Smith
(Nipissing)
Spence
Stokes
Young—27.

PAIR

White and MacDonald

Clerk of the House: Mr. Speaker, the "ayes" are 47, the "nays" are 27.

Mr. Speaker: I declare the motion for second reading now carried.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Mr. Singer: No, no! Committee.

Mr. Speaker: Committee of the whole House.

Agreed.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. Carton moves second reading of Bill 145, An Act to amend the Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Essex South.

Mr. Paterson: This fairly comprehensive bill, Mr. Speaker, appears to be merely a housekeeping bill, and I'll just pass a few comments on it on certain areas.

Mr. Singer: It doesn't necessarily mean that it is.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: The member has got the wrong bill.

Mr. Paterson: Under section 3, Mr. Speaker, there is a principle enunciated here that possibly the minister might clarify for me in his remarks. It deals with expropriation as such, which is something that we have dealt with from time to time in this Legislature.

The explanatory notes on this section indicate that the power of the minister has been expanded to enable him to acquire such lands as he considers necessary for the purposes of the ministry.

Mr. Speaker, my understanding of the Expropriations Act is that one must prove necessity before one can expropriate, and I just wonder what—

Hon. Mr. Carton: Crown lands.

Mr. Paterson: This is strictly dealing with Crown lands, is it? That's explained quickly. Fine.

Further on in the bill, Mr. Speaker, there is another principle enunciated that has to do with the closing of certain streets for short periods of time. I recall the debate a couple of years ago that enabled the city of Toronto to go into malls in a short period of time—this is section 11, Mr. Speaker.

I am somewhat at a loss as to the determination of subsection (3), which deals with this particular section, and the principle that is being changed, in that the specified period of time cannot exceed 72 hours.

I just wonder what the reason is for that particular change in principle. I think, in the cases gone by, streets have been closed for extended periods of time—and possibly I'm misinterpreting this particular section of the Act.

Again in this section there is the principle concerning the transference of certain roads from the King's highway system back to the municipalities, namely the counties.

As I recall, approximately three years ago in the county of Essex, approximately 65 miles of provincial highways reverted back to the county system; but in giving back the particular roads, which I believe were upgraded substantially—maybe not as much as the county wished—I think the Department of Highways did not give the county the funds with which to maintain and properly service these particular roads.

I know this was a controversy at that time and has been a continuing one with the tightening of the provincial budget in relation to transportation, and possibly the minister again could comment on this particular principle.

Further on, Mr. Speaker, there is a section that deals with the policy as it relates to regional governments—I believe it is section 14—bringing the regional government grant structure in line with the county structure. I think this is the correct area to move in; I don't know where the differences were, particularly as it relates to the Niagara area, but it is something that I would like further clarification prior to the carrying of second reading.

The one last area on which I would like to make some comment deals with section 22—

Mr. Bullbrook: The establishment of ferries.

Mr. Paterson: That is right—the establishment of ferries. This is something that involves me in my particular riding. As the minister possibly is aware, the province does operate certain ferries in its highway system—I believe there is the Wolfe Island ferry, and there used to be one on St. Joseph Island—and there seems to be varying rate structures for the carrying of passengers and vehicles.

In my particular riding, Mr. Speaker, we are on an international run, and as such we have been somewhat outside the jurisdiction of the Ontario Department of Highways, in that there is a daily service, weather permitting, between the mainland and the junc-

tion of Highways 77 and 18 over to Pelee Island and on through to the Ohio port of Sandusky.

I just wonder if there is an intent of the ministry into entering into agreement with either the municipal council in that area or with the federal government to take over this particular service or alter it in any way to allow the council in that area to enter into a formal agreement with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications for operating this particular service; and if so, as to what the ramifications will be for the people in this particular area. I would appreciate a comment in this regard.

Seeing that we have a new Speaker, I had better terminate my remarks at this point.

Mr. Germa: Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few comments on this bill. It is mainly a cleanup of odds and ends of the Act. There is one particular section that I have been interested in for quite a while and it is not a new section. It is section 11(4) on page 5 which indicates that the ministry has the right to transfer any section of the King's highway or any road into municipal control.

Now, in this day of regional government, the municipalities are getting loaded more and more with the expense of maintaining King's highways. Now I recall in the year 1961 when a regional form of government was introduced in my city, we had to take over two or three miles of Highway 69 south and the province did say that they would bring the road up to a four-lane standard if we would agree to take over the maintenance of this King's highway.

Lo and behold, we got sucked in when we saw the terms of the transfer. The municipality was charged with the responsibility of putting in the storm drainage and the street lighting on this particular section of road. The storm drainage was something like \$350,000 and the street lighting was another \$150,000, so that those two improvements cost more to the municipality than what the province spent on upgrading the surface of the road.

I think that not very many municipalities are capable of handling these long stretches of King's highways, or keeping them up or bringing them up to this standard, now that you are introducing regional forms of government all across this province.

For instance, in the city of Timmins or the city of Sudbury, there are long mileages now for the municipalities and usually it is on the outskirts of the town. Very seldom do people live on these highways. It is not as though

they were city streets. They are in fact King's highways, even though the regional boundaries might be five or six or 10 miles beyond the built-up portion of the city.

I just don't see why the government has that power to bestow a highway upon a municipality when the municipality just hasn't the wherewithall to look after it.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, there are a couple of sections here that I am a little curious about. Section 3 deals with—well, the explanatory note says that the section:

Revises the procedural sections used by the ministry for appropriating jurisdiction and control over ungranted and other Crown lands under the legislative jurisdiction of Ontario.

What apparently is contemplated here is that where there are Crown lands in existence, which presumably come under the control of the Minister of Natural Resources, there now seems to be some necessity of bringing them under the control on occasion of this minister. I just don't follow what that necessity is.

If the lands are in the name of the Crown in the right of Ontario, and the Minister of Natural Resources speaks for the Crown in the right of the Province of Ontario, why is it necessary to have this power when those lands can then be used for whatever purposes the Crown in the right of the Province of Ontario deems proper? Apparently, somebody must have thought there was some great principle behind this, but on reading it a couple of times, Mr. Speaker, I fail to understand it.

There's another section here that puzzles me as well. That is section 10, which states where the minister considers it advantageous for the ministry and any other municipality to combine separate work projects, they can enter into an agreement. I have always been under the impression, Mr. Speaker, that that power has always existed. What does puzzle me is that where on occasion the ministry has entered into an agreement with the municipality, there seems to be some basis on which the ministry can extract itself from such an agreement. What comes to mind immediately is the agreement relating to the building of the Spadina Expressway.

If the government is now going to enshrine into legislation the right which I though had always existed, does it carry with it an obligation that the ministry having entered into such an agreement, is bound in the normal course of that agreement and cannot extricate itself? I am just wondering if this is a brand new policy. I'm not that familiar with the

situation in London, but I understand there's a similar kind of agreement in London which was entered into without the advantage of this section.

That's the place where the government has this hearing officer conducting hearings to find out if it's really necessary. I don't know if there's an agreement in Brantford or not. I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if it really is necessary, since the ministry obviously believes that it has the right to abrogate contracts that it has entered into, to have this kind of a section, because the ministry seems to believe that it is not bound by any contracts and there is nothing in here that says anything else.

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, they proscribe the right to get out of contracts once they have entered into them, but I would like to hear the minister's comments in that regard. If we have reached a position where there is now a recognition that they are bound by an agreement, and that they would have the normal contractual obligations that anyone else would have, perhaps even the municipality that they contract with, then I say that perhaps we have made a step forward. I don't really think that's what the minister has in mind when he brings that section before us. If that isn't what he has in mind, what is the purpose of the section?

Those are my comments in connection with the bill.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, with respect to section 11, in reply to the member for Sudbury, negotiations do take place with the municipality before the transfer. This particular Act is to expand it to include the regional municipalities. There was one other remark about section 11, I believe by the hon. member for Essex South, about the 72-hour period. That relates to the maximum three-day weekend situation which commonly is included in municipal events.

We are not currently discussing the Pelee Island situation. I must confess that when I first came into the ministry I heard about Pelee Island almost every day, because it was in conjunction with the Tobermory ferry about which we were negotiating a contract at that time with the federal government. I will check into that particular situation with Pelee. As the members know, we were successful in culminating and negotiating a situation with the federal government relating to Tobermory.

Mr. Paterson: Mr. Speaker, might I ask the minister if he is negotiating in any other areas at the present time?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Yes, we are negotiating in other areas—namely Wolfe Island, Howe Island, and other ferry-boat systems.

Section 14, which was mentioned by the hon. member for Essex South, is a rather difficult section to explain, but I will attempt to. Basically, the counties presently get 80 per cent for bridges, 50 per cent for their roads, and they also have what we call development road entitlement.

Now, there are two votes; one is the subsidy vote and one is the development road vote—so they come from two sources. Before a county can have access to the development road fund it must, out of its subsidy funds, do the property purchase and some pre-engineering. Presently they do not have enough money in the subsidy vote to do these things and therefore they can't get their hands on the money that is awaiting them in the ministry in the development road vote. The change was at the request of—I think I am safe in saying—the majority of the counties.

I am assured that when this single flow is instituted that if there are three or four counties that are adversely affected it will only be minimally, but by far the majority of the counties will greet this with great approval.

In other words, there will just now be the single flow and they will be able to do what they wish without having that money sitting there that they cannot get their hands on by virtue of the fact they don't have enough money in the subsidy vote.

I probably have confused all the hon. members, but I can only reiterate that it is for the benefit of the counties; that we had many exhortations made by the counties to bring this in. I think it is a significant advance as far as the subsidies are concerned.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): Would the minister permit a question?

Hon. Mr. Carton: On this particular—

Mr. Deans: On section 21. Is it the intention of the Liberals to take it to committee?

Mr. Paterson: No.

Mr. Deans: No. Well, it wasn't our intention either.

May I ask whether the minister might be able to tell us why at this point, recognizing the emphasis the government is placing on rapid transit, he didn't reconsider the 50 per cent subsidy toward expenditure of operating costs.

For the majority of the municipalities, I would think that in order to encourage them to become involved in rapid transit over and against the development of highways, that we might have considered at least in the initial stages a larger grant, perhaps up to 75 per cent on operating costs in order that they can get the thing off the ground.

In the initial stages of a rapid transit programme it is obviously going to be very difficult to sell it to the public. They are going to take time to become accustomed to using rapid transit in many municipalities that might want to take advantage of it; and the problem is going to be in finding the funding, whether by way of fare box or subsidy from the municipality, to cover the additional 50 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Carton: I am not certain, Mr. Speaker, that I got the hon. member's question. It relates to the operating costs which are now 50 per cent and he is wondering why we didn't increase our contribution toward the operating deficit—which is now 50 per cent—why we didn't increase it to 75 per cent?

Mr. Deans: Right! Recognizing that the government is trying to encourage more rapid transit and that in the early going it is going to be difficult to sell it, a board wouldn't likely have a chance.

Hon. Mr. Carton: I appreciate the hon. member's concern on that point, Mr. Speaker. However, bear in mind we have certain dollars that we can allot. I may be wrong on my figures, but if I recall correctly the 50 per cent subsidy is based on a formula which is \$1 per person up to \$10,000 and \$3 per person over \$10,000 and five cents per revenue passenger. For Metropolitan Toronto it would come to approximately \$14 million, so the member can see what we would be into if we increased it from 50 per cent to 75 per cent.

Mr. Deans: Well, what I am really thinking about is this: that there are a number of municipalities that do not as yet have any rapid transit and that the development of and the sale of the whole concept of rapid transit to the public will be a longer process. In Metropolitan Toronto, at this stage at least, there is an awareness of rapid transit; in some municipalities there is no awareness yet, and the cost of operating will be considerably higher because there will be fewer passengers in the early stages of the development.

For those municipalities it would be necessary, I think, to provide a large subsidy at the beginning in order that they can get the thing off the ground; otherwise the government is going to have tremendous public resentment over the amount that must be borne by the municipality by way of deficit.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. member, is he referring to rapid transit or urban transit? What cities in Ontario, for example, would be utilizing rapid transit?

Mr. Deans: I suppose I'm talking about both rapid and urban transit because I visualize an extension, for example, of the GO Transit to and beyond the Hamilton area going west, and considerably farther east and north of here. I recognize that in order to make that work there must be urban transit going hand in hand with it within those municipalities.

Selling the concept of leaving one's car at home and travelling by urban transit, rapid or otherwise, to the inter-city transit will be a pretty tough job. The selling of that is going to be a tough job. In the initial years of development the costs that will have to be borne by the municipality will be higher in terms of the subsidy that will be necessary to keep it operating. I think that in the early stages, while the government is still trying to sell the idea, the subsidy should be larger for those municipalities which have not yet been involved in either massive urban or rapid transit.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, I can only reply that certainly the hon. member has a point. I must say that from the ministry's point of view, insofar as available funds are concerned, and insofar as many of the municipalities are concerned, it is, in fact, the capital costs—

Mr. Deans: They are very high.

Hon. Mr. Carton: —which are the important factor. The 75 per cent, I believe—and I hate to say this—is probably the most generous contribution on the continent insofar as aid is concerned.

Mr. Singer: And in the whole world—east, west, Asia, Africa and India.

Hon. Mr. Carton: I hesitated to add that. Again, Mr. Speaker, all these matters can be studied but presently we had not given any thought to increasing the operating cost subsidy.

Mr. Singer: Did the minister answer my two questions?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Sure he did. Wasn't the member listening?

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF NIAGARA ACT

Mr. Meen, on behalf of **Hon. Mr. White,** moves second reading of Bill 131, An Act to amend the Regional Municipality of Niagara Act.

Mr. Lewis: What? Hold on.

Mr. Deans: Hold on.

Mr. Lewis: Just a second.

An hon. member: Carried.

Mr. Lewis: Hold it for a moment, Mr. Speaker. Please, sir, what's wrong with the parliamentary assistant anyway? Doesn't he have anything to say about these bills? If one introduces a bill on second reading, one gets up and speaks to it. Let him have some confidence in his legislation, and talk about it a bit.

Mr. A. K. Meen (York East): What the hon. member for Scarborough West is telling me, I suspect, is that he hasn't had a chance to look at the bill and he would like me to tell him what it's all about.

Mr. Lewis: The member is exactly right, so he can talk for a while.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Speaker, I would open the debate on the subject by observing that this bill contains a number of housekeeping items related particularly to the new conflict-of-interest legislation passed last year.

In a number of other instances, it embodies a couple of new principles. All of the items in this bill have been requested by the region of Niagara. We think they're good. One is the exclusive bus lane, for example, which has been pioneered here in Metropolitan Toronto. The Niagara region wished to try that out as well.

They have suggested to us—and you'll see this, Mr. Speaker, in section 2 of the bill—that we could streamline section 54 of the

regional Niagara legislation which deals with sewer agreements and the way in which the charges may be made back to the area municipalities.

The present procedure requires that all such agreements must first be approved by the Municipal Board before they become effective. It would appear practical, with municipalities agreeing with the region, that this could be done without the necessity of appearance before the Municipal Board.

Mr. Singer: How is the Treasurer going to control the size of the municipality without going to the board?

Mr. Meen: So we are changing the converse situation here and establishing a right of appeal to the board if any municipality feels itself aggrieved.

Mr. Singer: This is destroying the Treasurer's whole scheme.

Mr. Lewis: For a man with nothing to say, the parliamentary assistant did admirably.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the motion for second reading of Bill 131 carry? The hon. member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, I have a couple of words to say about this, Mr. Speaker. The only word I would say about the bill, I think, is that I do not see why it is not possible at this time to bring in general enabling legislation for the provision of bus lanes rather than continuing to let this Legislature act as an extension of various municipal councils to which the province is unwilling to give this kind of authority. It seems to me that the least that could be done is that there could be approval from the ministry, either from the Ministry of Treasury and Economics or more properly, probably, the Treasurer.

Mr. Speaker, I was just looking at the Camp committee report while I was coming in here, because it seems to me that the way in which this kind of legislation is put through at the very last minute is absolutely silly. The Camp commission report's thrust was that legislation deserves to be treated with respect and legislation is not being treated with respect by this Legislature.

I think that the parliamentary assistant is accountable to the House on behalf of his minister for the fact that amendments like these were not brought forward during the early months of this sitting from March 22 on, when there would have been time to consider them in a dignified and respectable kind of manner.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: I think it makes a travesty of this place for this number of bills to be brought forward at this time. I think it's ridiculous for us to sit at 11:45 or 11:50 to be told that the heat is up and the heat will continue to be turned up and up and up. I think it is ridiculous for the opposition party—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member is not speaking to this bill.

Mr. Sargent: Who does more talking than the member for Ottawa Centre?

Mr. Cassidy: I think it is absolutely—

Mr. Speaker: He will confine his remarks to the principle of this bill.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, the principle of this bill is that this government does not know how to run the House.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order.

Mr. Cassidy: The principle of this bill is that this government does not know how to bring in legislation.

Mr. Sargent: He talks more than anybody else in the House.

Mr. Speaker: This is not on the principle of this bill.

Mr. E. M. Havrot (Timiskaming): Muzzle him.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. member has remarks to make about the principle of this bill, he may do so.

Mr. Cassidy: The principle of the bill is that the government is quite incompetent to carry out its responsibilities toward municipalities.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member is quite out of order. Does any other hon. member wish to enter the debate?

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, I am sorry. I really should digress—

An hon. member: Who has the floor, Mr. Speaker?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: —on one of the principles of the bill, which is the reduction of the retirement age of members of the police force to 60 from the age of 65. However, I regret

that neither myself nor the research department of the NDP caucus have had sufficient time to look at the bill in order to assess whether or not that is a desirable principle to be adopted at this time.

It seems to me that that may, in fact, be very important. I don't actually know because I haven't looked at it. I am sure that there is not a single member of the government party in the Legislature, apart from the parliamentary assistant, who has read the legislation, who knows either. I don't think that there is a single member of the government party, apart from the parliamentary assistant, if he has read it, who would be in a position to get up and comment.

I would suggest that, if members are here from a riding which is one of the ridings within the regional municipality of Niagara and wish to get up and comment on that, they should. It seems to me ridiculous that on a bill—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member is quite out of order again.

Mr. Cassidy: No, I'm talking about the principle—

Mr. Speaker: He is not speaking to the principle of the bill.

Mr. Cassidy: —about whether the age for retirement—

Mr. Speaker: The member is not speaking to the principle of the bill.

Mr. Cassidy: —of police should be reduced from 60 or not, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Sargent: He is not talking about the bill.

Mr. Cassidy: And I'm suggesting that there is nobody, even from the region concerned, who is able to talk about it for the government.

Mr. Speaker: That is not the principle of this bill.

Mr. Cassidy: It certainly is, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: I beg to differ. It's not.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, I think I made my point.

Mr. McIlveen: Yes, to whom?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I simply wanted

to bring to the attention of the minister section 6 of the bill, that is the section that permits the police forces in regional municipalities, or in this regional municipality, to retire at the age of 60 rather than 65 as at present.

I was just wondering if such legislation is being introduced now in the Regional Municipality of Niagara Amendment Act, should this not then be general legislation, so that police forces in other municipalities would have that same privilege to allow members of their police forces to retire at an earlier age than at present if they so desire.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to participate?

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): They be should retired.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Port Arthur.

Mr. Foulds: Well, speaking to section 6 and the principle thereof, I hope that the parliamentary assistant would assure us that those policemen who are now going to be forcibly retired at age 60 will not suffer a reduction in pension if they take retirement then.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Grey-Bruce.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, my only concern is that this clause says they must retire at age 60. I think that the word "must" is offensive, because there are many cases across the province where they have good policemen who are not old men at 60.

I would like to know if that is a request of the police association, because if that is the reason for it, then maybe there are grounds for it. But it would seem to me that in municipal budgeting, to set up a pension starting at 60 instead of 65 would create a heavy cost across the province. I would like the minister to consider that. This is a very expensive word if you are going to have to retire all your policemen at 60.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Wentworth.

Mr. Deans: Yes, thank you. First of all I seem to recall that it is, in fact, common practice throughout almost all municipalities, to retire policeman at age 60.

I want to ask the parliamentary assistant whether or not this applies to all police, or whether it is still the practice to permit those in the category of deputy chief and above to remain on the force beyond the age of 60?

It is my recollection from previous experience that in fact persons above the rank of ordinary police, in the chief and deputy chief rank, were entitled to work to age 65; and that the councils could, if they so wished, pass bylaws permitting other persons in the employ of the police forces to work beyond the age of 60. I want to know quite clearly what this section means in that regard.

I also want to know whether it is likely that section 7, dealing with the provision of emergency services, includes the provision of fire services; whether under section 7 it becomes possible for municipalities to co-ordinate all prior services and to amalgamate them into one, or whether that matter still can be dealt with at the local level.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to participate?

The hon. member for St. George.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am wondering in section 6, subsection 4, referring to civilian employees who "shall be retired at 65"; could I be advised, not being familiar with the original provisions in Niagara Falls, does that municipality have the same provisions as most other municipalities whereby female employees are retired at 60; and does this extend the time for any female employees to the age of 65?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sudbury.

Mr. Germa: Mr. Speaker, a couple of words on this early retirement of policemen. I can't understand what is going to happen to the policeman who operates under the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System. In order to retire at age 60 the municipality has to contribute 6.5 per cent to the annuity, and the policeman himself has to contribute 6.5 per cent. Now these people have not been contributing to the OMERS plan, and I do not see how the annuity could be paid. Are they going to suffer a loss because of lack of contribution?

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): That's a good point.

Mr. Germa: For this to mature, there is an extra one per cent added onto the payment required by those people, fire and police, who normally retire at age 60. They pay a higher percentage and the municipality pays on their behalf. I just wonder how the minister is going to bring this together so that either the municipality is not loaded with the extra cost, or the employees themselves, the

retired policemen or firemen, are not going to be deprived of a full pension.

I would also like to raise the question of firemen. Usually these two categories are listed in the same group, and if we seem to feel that policemen should retire at 60, I think the fire department also should qualify for the same benefits, because the job does rely on a certain degree of agility in the man. I think this is the reason police have been allowed to retire at age 60, provided the municipality went along with it. I just wonder what's happening to the fire departments in this particular instance.

Mr. Speaker: Any other members wish to participate in the debate? If not, the hon. member for York East.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Speaker, there are a number of questions and points that have been raised by the hon. members.

Talking about bus lanes, to begin with, and whether that should be in general legislation, I don't think the government's prepared to extend this authority to every municipality in Ontario. Until the government does feel that way about it, I think we do wish to reserve the right to extend it to those municipalities that have developed a sufficiently sophisticated system that we'd be prepared to live with the consequences.

Mr. Cassidy: That's the government's attitude to municipal autonomy, is that right?

Mr. Meen: As to the time of introduction of the bill, it seems to me the hon. member for Ottawa Centre always seems to find some way to criticize without being too constructive, and in this case it's another instance of the same sort of thing.

Mr. Deans: Oh, don't be nasty!

Mr. Cassidy: The member should speak for himself and for his House leader!

Mr. Meen: The request came from Niagara region in April. It was, of course, incumbent upon us to discuss these various points with the police commission of Niagara, and with all of the municipalities involved, and to determine the degree of consensus which existed. The bill was introduced a week ago Monday. It's been printed since Tuesday of that week, and that's plenty of time for the hon. member, if he was really interested, to have had a chance to look at the bill.

Mr. Lewis: As a matter of fact, it goes beyond the House leader to the cabinet.

Mr. Meen: He obviously hasn't taken a look at section 112.

Mr. Drea: Sock it to 'em!

Mr. Meen: If he looked at section 112—

Mr. Singer: That's no excuse, but it is too late to argue that with the members.

Mr. Cassidy: That's nonsense. We had planning and development bills for the last 25 years, and it is absolute nonsense.

Mr. Meen: This question, this point, may answer the question raised by a number of members opposite—the question on police. What we're doing here is extending the time where presently all employees of the police forces are required to retire at age 60.

I have no specific answer for the hon. member for St. George as to female employees, but if they are employees of the police force—civilian employees of the police force—then their normal retirement age would be 65. What had happened under this section was that they were dragged in with subsection (b) of subsection (3) of section 112, which reads: "Every person who becomes a member of the Niagara Regional Police Force under subsection (2) shall have a retirement age of 60 years." That's the way the Act read in 1968-1969 when it was passed.

It's apparent that civilian members of the police forces who do not have the same privileges or the same retirement scheme as was alluded to—and certainly the hon. member for Wentworth fully understood this—have to be treated differently. This request, like the others, came from them, and we believe that it's correct.

I also think it was the hon. member for Wentworth who asked about an emergency. I would say to him that that is any emergency. What we're trying to do is to give the head of council authority on his own to arrange with the emergency co-ordinator at the region, to take on and organize the combating of an emergency condition, which would otherwise not be the case. Otherwise, it would be required under the Act that there be a resolution of council, and there might very well not be adequate time to get council together for an emergency meeting.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that covers the questions raised by the hon. members opposite, and I urge the support of the bill.

Mr. Sargent: What about the pension?

Mr. Cassidy: Why doesn't the member tell the cabinet to run the business a bit better?

Mr. Sargent: What about OMERS, the pension plan?

Mr. Meen: We're not touching OMERS legislation in this case. This does not affect OMERS.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: If the House leader finds a minister he might do another bill or two.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I must say, Mr. Speaker, the co-operation has been very good, and before I adjourn the House for the night I would appreciate very much if the members would take down the following numbers, because I had in fact called the bill that we have just passed last evening. Tomorrow we will start with item No. 5 and then proceed to the following numbers: 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26, 27. On Thursday we will deal with 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

Mr. Lewis: May I, just before we close up, lest we not get through all the bills which the House leader predicted for tomorrow—should we bog down for a minute

or two on the Escarpment Act for example—will they spill over to Thursday or is he isolating Thursday for order numbers 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, that is correct.

Mr. Lewis: He is specifically assigning those to Thursday?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, that is correct.

Mr. Lewis: And we are not sitting tomorrow night, are we; if I understand the House leader?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, I think that we deserve a night off and we will not sit tomorrow night.

Mr. Lewis: Well, his generosity knows no bounds!

Mr. Singer: He is all heart.

Mr. Deans: How many more bills are still to come?

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 12 o'clock, midnight.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION


Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Wednesday, June 13, 1973

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973





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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1973

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Our guests in the east gallery today are students from the Eitz Chaim School of Downsview.

Statements by the ministry.

Oral questions.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of a number of ministers, for the time being I would like to put a question to the Treasurer, who has, I suppose, the basic responsibility for the financing of provincial enterprises, and it has to do with our educational television organization, OECA.

Since the Treasurer is aware of the resignations from that independent body and the charges of incompetence in its administration—but perhaps most serious from his point of view, the statement by the representatives of the Provincial Auditor's department that it has the worst financial record of any agency ever investigated and that in fact, purchases are taking place without an adequate tendering procedure—will he make a recommendation to the Premier (Mr. Davis) and the Minister of Colleges and Universities (Mr. McNie) that OECA be placed under the trusteeship of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities until such time as a special group within the Provincial Auditor's department has an opportunity to investigate the inadequate control of the \$13 million which we have voted for the payment of the services of the educational television function?

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): I think it would be improper and unwise for me to make any such recommendation. I think this is a matter that should be contemplated, perhaps, by the minister responsible.

In fairness to the OECA, I think one should keep the difficulties in perspective and

recall to one's mind the fact that it has probably won more awards all over the world than any other such educational television facility.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Not for bookkeeping!

Hon. Mr. White: It was the first to recognize its administrative weaknesses, and indeed hired a management consultant firm a year or 15 months ago, the recommendations from which are being acted upon. These administrative weaknesses were exaggerated by the move to new quarters. Some of the employees are highly temperamental and artistic individuals who don't have to be right—

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): They would make good cabinet ministers.

Hon. Mr. White: —in the reasons they advance when they leave, dissatisfied for one reason or another.

I think it would be a great mistake if these temporary difficulties obscured the noteworthy accomplishments of OECA and the special difficulties it faces in that particular artistic milieu.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary: Is the minister aware that, when it comes to these international awards which have been brought to our attention by the ministry on every occasion when this matter has been raised, OECA is supported more richly by this jurisdiction than public educational television is in any other jurisdiction in North America? In fact, it has no real competition because of the fantastic number of dollars—this year \$14 million—that it has to spend in the preparation of these programmes?

Is he further aware, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to put this question to the Treasurer, that we simply cannot continue to make excuses because of the management report, since the management report recommended separating the chairmanship of OECA from the chief administrative officer? Yet the government, or the OECA itself, has continued with the services of the same man, even though the recommendations from the management group have indicated clearly that the offices

be separated and, in fact, the functioning of the actual production section itself should be removed from Mr. Ide's care.

Hon. Mr. White: I was not aware of the fact that we are spending more on ETV than other jurisdictions. If my hon. friend says so, then I accept that assertion.

I, as Minister of University Affairs, thought that OECA should report to that ministry rather than to the Ministry of Education, the reason being that this particular educational instrument is being used more and more in the post-secondary area, and even more particularly among older groups of citizens who are not enrolled in university. That recommendation was adopted by the government not long before I ceased to hold that portfolio.

At that time I had occasion to travel with Mr. Ide and confer with him on occasions. I gained the very highest regard for his integrity and competence. At about that time, OECA made a multi-million dollar deal with RCA at which time the president of RCA said to the signing officials—I was not one of them—"Can you tell me why it is that you Canadians in Ontario have so much more initiative and imaginative productive capacity in this matter of educational television?"

Mr. Lewis: Because they are artistic and temperamental.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): But they can't read.

Mr. Lewis: The minister's little slurs on creativity notwithstanding.

Hon. Mr. White: Those are not slurs.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, they are.

Hon. Mr. White: Those are not slurs.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. White: I myself checked for those characteristics.

Mr. Lewis: They are slurs.

Hon. Mr. White: Oh, the member is so harsh these days.

Mr. Lewis: They are artistic and temperamental; that's all.

Hon. Mr. White: Yes, indeed they are.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Lewis: So is the minister.

Hon. Mr. White: Yes, and so am I. Let the member shut up.

Mr. Lewis: And so is Ran Ide.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. White: I'm temperamental. Let the member pipe down.

Mr. Lewis: The minister will always be the brave bureaucrat.

Hon. Mr. White: I was in England with Ran Ide and we did visit all of the senior officials of the open university and all of the senior people in the BBC who are responsible for broadcasting the open university programme. Once again, I came to the realization that OECA has an international reputation, in part because of the very artistic and somewhat temperamental people that find their way into these artistic and creative fields. That's not a slur. The member for Scarborough West is too quick off the mark these days.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, yes. It's the way the minister used it.

Hon. Mr. White: Oh, let the member pipe down!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A further supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. White: I've got a lot more friends in the industry than the member for Scarborough West has, let him not worry.

Mr. Lewis: That's well. As a matter of fact, they should do something about it.

An hon. member: Why don't the members compare a list of friends?

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary: Would the Treasurer not agree that among certain of his colleagues in the ministry, probably including himself, there has been careful consideration given as to what can be done under the disastrous circumstances that have descended upon OECA; and would he not agree that it is a very difficult problem to put before a royal commissioner? What does he know? It is a very difficult problem to put before any particular committee of the Legislature, other than the estimates committee which will deal only with the dollars and cents.

Would he not agree that the only rational approach until this sorts itself out, particularly with the report of the Provincial

Auditor, is to place the whole organization under the trusteeship of the very minister that the Treasurer said should have the responsibility in the broad sense, that is, the Minister of Colleges and Universities? This is surely the most rational alternative in a situation which is compounding in its difficulty on an hour-to-hour basis.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I am not intimately familiar with these details and it is not my responsibility. This question must be put to the Minister of Colleges and Universities.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary, if we agree on certain basics, doesn't the minister understand that OECA is now tottering on the brink of dissolution, both in terms of the resignations from within and the criticism from without, from members of the Conservative Party as well as members of the opposition, about the irresponsible accounting practices; and that before the organization, whose concept is valid, disintegrates before our very eyes, the government has to step in and rescue it? Is this not one mechanism?

Hon. Mr. White: These questions must be answered by the responsible minister.

Mr. Lewis: The minister is abandoning OECA.

Mr. Bullbrook: By way of supplementary—

Mr. Speaker: I think not. I think the hon. minister has responded. This should be answered by the proper minister.

Mr. Bullbrook: May I ask a question, then?

Mr. Speaker: In view of the fact that he refuses to answer any further questions, I don't think any further questions will be proper.

Mr. Bullbrook: He didn't refuse, I say most respectfully to you. He suggested that question should be directed to the appropriate minister.

Mr. Speaker: He said these questions.

Mr. Bullbrook: I wanted to ask a question that he has knowledge of, if I may.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. minister said these questions, referring to these general topics.

Mr. Bullbrook: May I ask a supplementary, sir?

Mr. Speaker: No, sir. The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Bullbrook: I protest!

PORT HOPE EHB HEARINGS

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have a question of the Provincial Secretary of Resources Development. Is the government going to enter an opinion in the hearings that will begin in Port Hope tomorrow on the application by the city of Toronto, and I believe the CPR for approval to dump 400,000 tons of garbage per year for the next 25 years into the township in the Port Hope area?

Is the ministry prepared to give some official opinion at those hearings, which admittedly are being conducted by the Environmental Hearing Board, an emanation of the Ministry of the Environment, as to the likelihood of a new policy having to do with recycling, which will make redundant this fantastic policy of storing the garbage of the metropolitan area of Toronto in some rural township 40 or 50 miles away for the next 25 years, which is obviously unacceptable both to the people in that area and the thinking people of Toronto?

Mr. Lewis: And to the recycling programme of Ontario.

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): Mr. Speaker, I will take that as notice. The minister, presumably, will answer. He won't be here tomorrow. He's at the provincial-federal meeting in Charlottetown today, but presumably he can respond to that on Monday.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): May I ask of the minister if he is considering the private member's bill that I have introduced into the House concerning a waste disposal and reclamation commission being set up by the province to resolve once and for all the problem of waste disposal?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: I would think the minister involved is considering it, but again I'll leave it till Monday.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have no more questions.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR PHYSICIAN FOR MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Lewis: May I ask the Minister of Health is the physician—the ministry's physician—advertised for this morning for the

medical branch of the Health Insurance Plan "to be responsible for the development, maintenance and analysis of statistical and computerized data concerning OHIP payments" to replace Dr. David Kinlock?

Hon. R. T. Potter (Minister of Health): No, Mr. Speaker, it isn't. Dr. Kinlock was replaced by Dr. Gold. I don't know what this particular one is, but I'll certainly find out.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River). What is the salary on this one?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: Do all these advertisements which appear under the various ministries just fall from heaven? Does the minister not know that he is advertising for a physician to verify and work through all of the computer data, who is registered with the Ontario College, who is required to have extensive private practice, and whose salary range will be \$26,000 to \$30,000 a year?

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Ask the member for High Park (Mr. Shulman).

Mr. Lewis: Now, (a) why does the minister want such a man?

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Ask the member for High Park.

Mr. Lewis: And (b) if he believes that extensive private practice in—

Mr. Ruston: The member for Oshawa (Mr. McIlveen) is going to apply for that.

Mr. Lewis: —Ontario is worth \$26,000 to \$30,000 a year, why is the average physician's income so much in excess of that?

Hon. Mr. Potter: Mr. Speaker, in the first place we do have a personnel director in the department. We have over 22,000 employees.

Mr. Renwick: Do we have a minister?

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): The bosses—

Hon. Mr. Potter: There is no way that I intend to take on the responsibility—

Mr. Lewis: Does the minister mean for a post like this, too?

Hon. Mr. Potter: —of advertising for all of these personnel. They are advertised and the people are interviewed to fill the vacancies.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue): The member must be losing his grip over there.

Hon. Mr. Potter: The vacancies are in the establishment of the organization of the ministry, and I don't make any effort to try to control these.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mrs. Campbell: The minister doesn't know what they are.

Mr. Lewis: This post is to analyse doctors' bills.

Mrs. Campbell: The civil service runs the show.

Mr. Lewis: By way of curiosity, does the minister find \$26,000 to \$30,000 a year payment for a doctor with "extensive private practice" a quite reasonable medical income?

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Sure, if he only works eight hours a day.

Mr. Lewis: Thank you. Thank you very much. The member is an eloquent man on occasion.

PRICE INCREASES ON GM CARS

Mr. Lewis: May I ask a question of the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations?

Now that General Motors has announced its intention to increase prices from \$13 to \$383 a year on its 1973 models, is the minister prepared to accept that, in light of the extraordinary corporate profits of General Motors over the last year and one quarter, without calling it in for economic justification?

Hon. J. T. Clement (Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations): Mr. Speaker, I read the article; I think it was in this morning's paper. I haven't had an opportunity to see what our position on it is. I share the hon. member's concern with the increase.

Noticing the article, something caught my attention which was to the effect that certain features were to be incorporated as standard features. I don't know what relief that gives to the purchaser, because the company is upping the price for the inclusion of those. We are looking at it to see what role, if any, we have to play in this.

I'll be glad to get back to the hon. member if we have anything of a positive nature to offer.

Mr. Lewis: In view of the 1971 profits of \$79.8 million in Canada and a 25 per cent jump in profits in the first quarter of 1973, how can the minister allow these major automobile companies to raid the consumers of Ontario in this fashion by indiscriminate price increases which he knows and I know are unjustified?

Hon. Mr. Clement: Mr. Speaker, I don't know if they are unjustified but I think the problem is much bigger than that of just this province. It's a problem that is common across each jurisdiction, each province of this country.

It was a matter that was touched on informally at the Quebec conference I attended two weeks ago. We think the role to be played should be played and borne by the federal government. An independent provincial jurisdiction enacting any legislation might well find that those articles are not available for the consumer in this jurisdiction, if it happened to be Ontario, and therefore it has to be a united and concerted effort across the country and not just localized.

PARKWAY BELT

Mr. Lewis: A question, Mr. Speaker, of the Provincial Treasurer:

Is he familiar with Mr. Nyttai, of his ministry, associated with the Toronto-centred region plan?

Hon. Mr. White: I may have met the gentleman, I can't bring a face to mind.

Mr. Lewis: Is he aware that on May 11, 1973, at Dunbarton high school in a discussion with the People or Planes Committee it was conveyed by officers in the North Pickering development project and the Toronto-centred region plan that a definite plan for the parkway belt would be announced by the end of June, the plan so explicit that it would have every lot that was to be taken listed by number?

Hon. Mr. White: No, sir, I am not aware of that. I have set forth the position of the government explicitly in the debate the last couple of days and I will repeat it now. This proposal is policy pro tem to be examined by a wide ranging series of consultations using hearing officers, advisory com-

mittees and other techniques, and only when those affected have a direct input will a final decision be made by the government.

Mr. Lewis: Is the Treasurer publishing parkway east before the end of June?

Hon. Mr. White: Before the end of this month? No, sir.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION

Mr. Lewis: One last question, of the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations:

What steps or new legislation is the minister planning to control what the chairman of the insurance advisory committee, Mr. J. A. Weims, declared to be "irksome and totally unrealistic competition" in the commercial-industrial insurance field?

Hon. Mr. Clement: Mr. Speaker, we are studying the recommendations of the McWilliams report. I intend to make the full report available within days to the members of this House who have an interest in it. It is a rather voluminous work; we intend to look into it. The Superintendent of Insurance has been studying it for some weeks, and at that time I can probably give some indication of our feelings with reference to the particular matter the hon. member touched upon. I just don't know at this stage.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for York Centre.

NEW TORONTO AIRPORT

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, a question of the Treasurer and the Minister of Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs.

The Treasurer will recall that the Premier (Mr. Davis) recently stated he felt the matter of the Pickering airport was purely a federal concern and any inquiry into it was purely a federal concern. Will the minister therefore lift the freeze on the noise land area that was imposed on March 2, 1972, when there was a joint statement with regard to the airport made by the federal and provincial governments?

Will the minister now lift that freeze, since it is only a federal matter, and leave it up to the federal government to take whatever action they want to protect themselves in that field?

Hon. Mr. White: I certainly couldn't recommend that, sir. The federal government has no planning powers which would affect the noise cone area. But I am taking another look at it, because the federal government have now adopted a somewhat different measuring technique, as I understand it, which provides a somewhat smaller area than the 95 CNR line.

I have met with Whitchurch—Stouffville and I have undertaken, by June 15, to answer their request—brought to me by their member, I must say—to narrow down this area which has been frozen on account of noise pollution. But the idea of taking off all such controls which are provincial in nature pending the final decision of the federal government, which obviously has the responsibility for airports, I think would not be conscionable.

Mr. Deacon: Supplementary: Will the minister agree that this is a tremendous economic loss, and also a source of suffering by those in the area affected, purely for the federal government's purposes; and that there should be an arrangement made by the federal government to compensate those affected? Would the Treasurer take steps now to see that those people are compensated for being frozen?

Hon. Mr. White: I'll be glad to relay the suggestion to the federal authorities, and perhaps next time the member is talking to Mr. Trudeau he could mention it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh, yes: "Your good friends in Ottawa."

Mr. Deacon: Supplementary: Since this freeze is a provincial action, surely the provincial government would not take the action without making arrangements for compensation of those affected by the federal government? This government should put the heat on Ottawa; it is this government that is taking the action.

Hon. Mr. White: The member's leader can put the heat on Ottawa.

Mr. W. Newman (Ontario South): Supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ontario South.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to ask the minister if this freeze that is on at the present time is only for the noise cone, or is it for planning purposes also?

Hon. Mr. White: It's for planning purposes for noise pollution, as I understand it.

An hon. member: Did the member for Ontario South understand that?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Thunder Bay.

TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): I have a question of the Minister of Transportation and Communications. Is the minister aware that there are signs posted on the Trans-Canada Highway, Highway 11, at Geraldton and at Beardmore, alerting the public to the fact that there are a series of bumps for 49 miles on the Trans-Canada Highway?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The Trans-Canada Highway?

Mr. Lewis: What happens when one hits 50?

Mr. Stokes: Has the minister received any communication or has he spoken to the hon. member for Hamilton Mountain (Mr. J. R. Smith) or the Minister of Community and Social Services (Mr. Brunelle), who drove that section of the road with me last Friday—

Mr. Lewis: And will never be the same again.

Mr. Stokes: —and considered it to be in deplorable condition for a Trans-Canada route?

Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain): We were all shook up by the bad road.

Mr. Stokes: And as a result of that, what does the minister intend to do about it?

Mr. Lewis: What a sign! "Forty-nine miles of bumps, courtesy of Gordon Carton."

Hon. G. R. Carton (Minister of Transportation and Communications): Mr. Speaker, may I compliment the hon. member on the company with whom he travels, and vice versa. Firstly, this particular stretch of road is subject to the very severe elements, as the hon. member knows, of the far north—

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): One could be the Ministry of Transportation!

Hon. Mr. Carton: —and in the spring with the coming out of the frost there are many frost upheavals. But I am pleased to advise the hon. member that a contract will be awarded later this fall for repaving of 15 miles of that particular stretch.

Mr. Stokes: Supplementary!

Mr. Lewis: Then there will be 34 miles of bumps.

Mr. Stokes: At the rate that he intends to proceed with this section of the road, is the minister aware that it will take him four years to iron out those series of bumps for 49 miles?

Is the minister aware that this is just not acceptable to the people living in that part of Ontario? I have been instructed to express those sentiments to the minister.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We'll back the member up. The minister has got to fix them before the election.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, in addition to the reconstruction of those 15 miles, we do spend a considerable amount of money on maintenance each year. We spend a much larger amount on maintenance on that particular road than on other roads throughout the province. So in addition to the reconstruction of 15 miles, there will be the usual moneys spent on maintenance, which will aid the situation until we get the road reconstructed.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sarnia.

GERMAN FINANCING OF BOND ISSUE

Mr. Bullbrook: A question of the Treasurer, Mr. Speaker: In view of the diligence with which he undertakes his responsibilities, could he now tell us—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That got his attention!

Mr. Bullbrook: I knew he would get some joy from that.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member made his day for him.

Hon. Mr. White: No, I am bracing myself for the rest of the question.

An hon. member: Brace yourself!

Mr. Bullbrook: Could he now tell us whether he's consulted with the former Treasurer, and could he advise us whether Mr. Moog was indirectly or in any way involved in the financing of the bond issue in West Germany?

Hon. Mr. White: Well, I have, in effect, spoken to the previous Treasurer on the subject. I asked my assistant to query our officials and I'll have a report back, if not today, within the near future.

Mr. Bullbrook: Is the Treasurer—

Mr. W. D. McKeough (Chatham-Kent): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, what's out of order thus far?

An hon. member: What's out of order?

Mr. Speaker: Well, I'll have to listen first and find out.

Mr. McKeough: There has perhaps been some inference in the questioning and I want to make it very clear that I have never met Mr. Moog—

Mr. Bullbrook: There is no inference.

Mr. McKeough: —there was no contact between officials of Treasury, when I was the Treasurer of Ontario, with Mr. Moog. The suggestion that he had anything to do with arranging financing for the Province of Ontario during the time at which I was Treasurer of Ontario, is completely and utterly false.

Mr. Bullbrook: May I speak to that point of order, in first saying—

Mr. Stokes: The member said there wasn't one.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bullbrook: —that if I infer anything in connection with the parliamentary secretary, I won't infer it, I'll tell him what I'm thinking!

Mr. Lewis: What does that mean?

Mr. Bullbrook: The fact of the matter is that there's been evidence before the committee downstairs of which I am a member—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): What's the member's point of order?

Mr. Bullbrook: I'm speaking to the point of order.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): He is speaking to his own point of order.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bullbrook: Is the member for High Park everything to everybody? Is he now the Speaker?

Speaking to the point of order, I categorically advise my colleague, the member for Chatham-Kent, that I inferred nothing in

connection with his integrity. I want him to know that. The purchase of the question is—

Mr. Speaker: I think that's equal time now.

Mr. Bullbrook: The purpose of the question is to clarify the evidence given before that Hydro committee that Mr. Moog made certain allegations. That's the entire purpose of it.

Mr. McKeough: Speaking to the point of order again, then presumably the member has his answer. So far as I am concerned, the information was false.

Mr. Lewis: As a matter of fact, Mr. Moog hasn't been before the committee. There's only one fellow over there who seems to know Moog.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for High Park.

PREMIER TRUST CO.

Mr. Shulman: A question of the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations, Mr. Speaker: Is there any way his ministry can assist those hundreds of people who have been overcharged by the Premier Trust Co. in their interest rates to get back the excess payments they have made?

Hon. Mr. Clement: Mr. Speaker, I think the question relates to the method of computation of mortgages, a matter which we touched upon some days ago in the House, as to the declining balance, whether the interest should be charged at the beginning of the period or at the termination of the six month period.

It has been a matter of great concern to many people in the mortgage field as to how they truly are intended to compute it. I have had no complaints directed to me with reference to Premier Trust from people affected by that particular company or any others. If I receive some I suppose the only interest that we would have from a consumer point of view is to advise them as to any legal rights that might exist or that they might well consider approaching their solicitors.

It's a very difficult practice, because when mortgages were originally prepared years ago the mortgage was loaned on the farm for five years and the annual payment plus the interest was a simple thing to compute. Then when we got into the monthly programme with the declining semi-annual balance, this

is where the difficulty arose. I can tell the hon. member that it has been a matter that's been to the bar association, with which I was associated for a number of years, as to how you truly and genuinely compute it. If someone has been overcharged contrary to the federal Interest Act, I would presume that they would well consider at least threatening an action to recover any moneys that have been overcharged.

Mr. Shulman: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Inasmuch as the minister has not been written by anyone, can he comment on the letter he signed personally in which he wrote to Mr. Rappaport that he planned to deal with such undesirable business practices "by means of appropriate legislation which I expect to introduce very shortly," a letter which he sent out some three months ago?

Hon. Mr. Clement: I forgot that one. It's touched upon in the article, of course, but I couldn't recall that particular letter.

We have had discussions, we brought it up at the interprovincial conference last week, and we have been waiting for four years for revision of the Interest Act. We think it's outdated—all the provinces think it is outdated—and it demonstrates very clearly the situation that the member has touched upon, the difference between simple interest and yield; and it can, in certain instances, be rather significant.

Mr. Shulman: Another supplementary, if I may, Mr. Speaker: Inasmuch as the minister wrote last January that he was going to introduce this legislation very shortly, when can we expect it?

Hon. Mr. Clement: Mr. Speaker, I don't recall the particular letter to which the hon. member refers. I will have to take a look and see what we have. I have nothing before me right now for this legislative session dealing with the computation of interest, because it is not within the purview of this province, as I understand the legislation. When I wrote that letter I may well have been considering matters I touched upon in my estimates, namely the Fair Business Practices Act.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Huron.

MOTORCYCLE PARK IN GRAND BEND AREA

Mr. J. Riddell (Huron): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a question of the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development. In view

of the fact that the Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. Bernier) has announced that he intends to establish a motorcycle park in the Grand Bend area, could he tell me if a new policy has been formulated by the minister to provide such services for motorcycle enthusiasts?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: I am not aware of any new policy. The closest—

Mr. Singer: Motorcycle parks?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Or even any old policy?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: The closest to a new policy development in relation to that kind of facility, I guess, would fall within the announcement I made yesterday, where we are looking at the whole question of recreational land use in the province.

Mr. Lewis: Symposium on trails.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is kind of linear recreation.

Mr. Singer: Could the minister give us a list of what he does know about?

Mr. Stokes: What is linear recreation?

Mr. Riddell: Does the minister realize the great consternation that he has precipitated on the part of the people within a 50-mile radius of Grand Bend since his announcement of a motorcycle park in the Grand Bend area? Does the minister realize the insurmountable problems that he is inviting by establishing such a park when he considers that three girls were sexually assaulted by members of a motorcycle society in the Grand Bend area on Victoria Day weekend, and when he considers that the Ontario Provincial Police are reluctant to venture into the park at Kettle Point because of the congregation of motorcycle groups.

Mr. Speaker: That is a sufficient statement, or speech. The question has been asked.

Mr. Riddell: Mr. Speaker, we just won't stand to have a park established in that area. And the people are up in arms about it. They are going to take action against it.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Is there any response from the minister to that statement and question? If not, the hon. member for Oxford.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Just a gentle smile and a shake of his head.

WHEAT MARKETING BOARD

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): A question Mr. Speaker, of the Minister of Agriculture and Food. Does the minister yet have the result of the vote of the wheat marketing board?

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture and Food): Mr. Speaker, I do. The results of the vote were 75.9 per cent in favour. The Farm Products Marketing Board recommended to the Minister of Agriculture and Food that the agency plan be established. I approved of it yesterday. It will be in effect for this year's crop.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Windsor West.

UNIFORM STORE HOURS

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): A question of the Attorney General, Mr. Speaker: When will he be tabling or introducing legislation in this House providing for—with fully adequate enforcement provisions—reasonably shortened and more uniform store hours in this province?

Hon. D. A. Bales (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, a policy statement will be made in reference to that matter in due course, and I would think in due course would be shortly.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville.

BICYCLE PATHWAYS

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a question of the Minister of Transportation and Communications. In light of the tremendous explosion in the use of bicycles and in light of the fact that the summer holiday season will be upon us fairly shortly, does the minister contemplate providing incentives or financial assistance to municipalities to hasten the development of bicycle pathways?

Mr. Lewis: Or parks, for that matter, in Grand Bend.

Hon. Mr. Carton: No, Mr. Speaker, we have not as yet.

Mr. B. Newman: Is the minister considering having the various associations and organizations throughout the Province of Ontario that are interested in the bicycle pathway problem meet so that they could discuss their

problems together and come to some resolution concerning a policy for bicycle pathways?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, yes, my officials are meeting constantly on this particular subject matter, and I am sure that they have been discussing this problem with the particular associations the member is talking about. We are cognizant of it, and are trying to come up with a policy.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Port Arthur.

JUNIOR HOCKEY PLAYERS

Mr. Foulds: A question, Mr. Speaker, of the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations: Does the minister not consider the operation of the OHA and the individual teams' handling of their chattel contracts with the junior hockey players on each team—who by fiat of the CAHA cannot receive more than \$60 per week—to be unfair entrepreneurial practice in that those players work a full-time job now that the season has been extended to 60 to 70 games a year, and many of those players can no longer attend school? Can his ministry not take some action against this exploitation of youth in our province?

Hon. Mr. Clement: Mr. Speaker, I am not aware personally of the matter. I have no legislation under which I operate in such matters. I generally know the things to which the member refers, but I have had absolutely no exposure to it one way or the other. I don't know whether it is a matter for the Ministry of Labour of some other ministry here; I am just not familiar with it in any way whatsoever.

Mr. Foulds: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker, does not the matter of chattel contracts come under your jurisdiction or administration?

Mr. Singer: Does the minister realize our youth are being exploited, because they are now getting \$200 a day?

Hon. Mr. Clement: The physical registration of chattel mortgages comes within the personal property registration provisions.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Clement: Mr. Speaker, our regulations and legislation deal with the registration of the document. If the requirements of the document as set out in the legislation are met and it is properly witnessed and the affidavits are completed, we will register it.

We do not, per se, inquire into the contents of the document to see if it covers a particular type of appliance or motor vehicle or anything of that nature. I have no information of any validity for the hon. member other than that.

Mr. Foulds: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker. Could the minister investigate it and see if, in fact, the OHA is circumventing legislation by this dodge and violating the practices of the Ministry of Labour?

Mr. Lewis: My colleague from Port Arthur understands the real meaning of chattel.

Hon. Mr. Clement: I'll take a look at it but the contents of a chattel mortgage, with the greatest respect, are really not of concern to us as long as the legal requirements as to the execution and completion of the document are met. I have no jurisdiction beyond that. I'll take a look at it.

Mr. B. Newman: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: May I ask the minister if he is aware that the Athletics Control Act provides the athletics control commissioner with the authority to control and license hockey contests and, in light of that fact, that there may be some legislation presently on the books under which the minister could act?

Hon. Mr. Clement: I welcome that advice. I am not familiar with that Act; I have nothing to do with that Act.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough Centre.

CNR TARIFF FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): A question of the Minister of Transportation and Communications: In light of the fact that next week is Senior Citizens' Week—

Mr. Bounsall: Has the member reached that age? Senility, anyway!

Mr. Drea: Fine—would the minister consider asking the Canadian National Railways to drop its prohibitive tariff of \$3 for a person to prove that he or she is over 65 years of age in order to enjoy a reduced tariff on that railway? The reason I ask the question is that we have a railway tour—

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Rainy River is next.

MERCURY CONTAMINATION WARNING

Mr. Reid: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a question of the Minister of Health. Does he agree with his colleague, the Minister of Natural Resources, that, in fact, mercury pollution and mercury poison of fish in northwestern Ontario is not all that serious a hazard to people's health? Would he agree with that statement by his colleague?

Hon. Mr. Potter: Mr. Speaker, I don't know what my colleague said but I've already stated in the House that I am concerned about the mercury levels in the water up there. I've sent out letters to every household. I have information in the hands of all the doctors of everyone concerned in that area.

Mr. Reid: Send one to the Minister of Natural Resources.

Hon. Mr. Potter: I can't tell the member anything more than that.

Mr. Singer: Send the minister a letter.

Mr. Reid: Do I gather correctly from the minister's remarks that he does consider the mercury pollution very hazardous to the health of both the Indians and the tourists who are eating the fish. He does consider it very hazardous?

Hon. Mr. Potter: No, the member does not, Mr. Speaker. In our studies that we have done up there—and I had them go very carefully into it—much was said about the fact that if alternatives to fish weren't provided the people were going to starve. Of course, this is entirely untrue.

Mr. Reid: The minister should answer the question. Is eating the fish hazardous?

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. J. W. Snow (Minister of Government Services): Does the member want the answer or not?

Mr. Reid: I want the answer to my question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order!

Hon. Mr. Potter: I've been trying, Mr. Speaker, but if he doesn't want me to

answer, it is all right with me. We found that very few people indeed eat fish every day; even some of those with high mercury content in their blood eat fish only once a week. We do know that the mercury content is high enough that anyone who is pregnant shouldn't be eating the fish at all. We are warning the people in the area that if they eat it occasionally, it is probably not going to do them any harm.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Cochrane South.

Mr. Stokes: A supplementary!

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Thunder Bay with a supplementary.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, has the minister received a letter sent to him by my colleague from Sandwich-Riverside and myself suggesting that where it is necessary for people to eat fish on a regular and steady basis they be given a supplementary vitamin diet?

Mr. Bounsall: What happens to the minister's mail?

Hon. Mr. Potter: No, I have not got that yet.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sandwich-Riverside. There are about 50 seconds left for a supplementary.

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Has the minister any proven cases of mercury poisoning among the Indians from the eating of the fish in the northern lakes?

Hon. Mr. Potter: No, we haven't any proven cases at all, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: I think we can get the hon. member for Cochrane South in yet.

FREIGHT SHED AT PORQUIS JUNCTION

Mr. Ferrier: Yes, my question is of the Minister of Transportation and Communications: Why is the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission proposing to close the express freight shed at Porquis Junction, when this will mean the loss of five jobs and a poorer service to the people of Iroquois Falls in regard to express and freight?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, this has been under study for some time. We feel that the expenses involved with keeping that open are not in keeping with the services provided. We feel there will not be a reduction in

service to the people in the area. We are trying to replace the jobs, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Huron-Bruce.

EXPANSION OF LOAN PROGRAMME FOR INDUSTRIAL MILK PRODUCERS

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Agriculture and Food and I will put the question while he is walking back to his seat. Does the loan programme, applicable to the industrial milk producers, apply when those producers have already applied on graduated entry to the group one pool, even though most of their production is still going for industrial purposes?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes, Mr. Speaker, it does. Quite frankly, I would welcome the opportunity to enlarge on that if I may. We think there are many people who are in that category—the graduated entry procedure—and some who are fluid shippers now in the class one pool who could expand their production substantially. There is no reason why they shouldn't qualify in this programme.

Mr. Gaunt: Supplementary: If they ship the bulk of their milk in the group one pool, they can still qualify?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes; oh, yes.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. Could I raise a point of order, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, last evening this House sat from 8 o'clock until midnight. During the course of that sitting, there were two recorded votes taken and the bells rang on the first occasion for some 40 minutes and on the second occasion for some 35 minutes. In other words, of the four hours of sitting time we had available to us last evening, over a third of that time was taken up by ringing of the bells.

Mr. Drea: Because we couldn't find the members opposite.

Mr. Singer: I think that we waste more time here by letting the bells ring—

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order so far.

Mr. Singer: Yes, there is, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: I beg to differ with the hon. member. He has not made a point of order so far.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, it is a question of the ordering of the business of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I am looking for a point of order, and there is no provision in the standing orders for the ringing of bells for a division.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, the point is that if this House is going to be run in an orderly way, it is up to you, sir.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member is quite out of order. He will please be seated.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: Well, it is about time something was done around here to run this place properly.

Mr. Speaker: He is quite out of order. I direct the member to be seated. He is out of order completely; entirely and completely out of order.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. P. G. Givens (York-Forest Hill): He is absolutely right!

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): Right on target!

Mr. Lewis: One of the things they might do is introduce legislation two months ahead of time instead of two weeks.

Mr. Speaker: Petitions.

Mr. Singer: Or bring some Tories here some time.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting reports.

Motions.

Mr. Singer: Where are the members opposite when the bells start to ring?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

Hon. Mr. White: These bills would have been introduced earlier in the session except for our determination to have greater consultation with those affected.

Mr. Lewis: Sure.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Great consultant!

Mr. Lewis: Sort of smarting under public view.

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Durham.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. Lewis: The Treasurer just established the first independent Conservative in the House.

Mr. Stokes: The member for Oshawa mustn't take it so hard.

Mr. W. Newman: He never will think as the NDP does.

Mr. Lewis: I don't ask him to think as we do.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for the establishment of the regional municipality of Durham. It will be a two-tier municipality with eight area municipalities. That is, the city of Oshawa, the town of Ajax, the town of Newcastle, the town of Pickering, the town of Whitby, the township of Brock, the township of Scugog and the township of Uxbridge.

Our original proposals for this regional municipality have been substantially altered as the result of extensive public interest and recommendations.

Among the features of the bill are: The western boundary follows the present boundary of Ontario county, except for the West Rouge area of Pickering township which is to join Scarborough. The eastern boundary will be the Clarke-Hope township line.

The township of Scott will become the new municipality of Uxbridge. The townships of Thorah and Brock and the villages of Beaverton and Cannington will become the new municipality of Brock. Darlington township will be included with Bowmanville, Clarke and Newcastle in the new municipality of Newcastle. The township of Manvers will be added to Victoria county. The township of South Monaghan and Cavan, along with Millbrook, will join Peterborough county, and the townships of Rama and Mara will enter Simcoe county.

Mr. Speaker, this is an area of great future potential and we believe that the municipal restructuring we propose in this bill will provide the residents of Durham with effective local government to serve their needs in the years to come.

This bill will be taken through the legislative process by my parliamentary assistant,

the member for Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Irvine).

TOWN OF WASAGA BEACH ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to incorporate the Town of Wasaga Beach.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for a consultation of the municipalities in the Wasaga Beach park community. At the present time the park community covers all—

Mr. Lewis: The Treasurer doesn't know what consultation means.

Hon. Mr. White: —of the village of Wasaga Beach as well as parts of the townships of Flos, Sunnidale and Nottawasaga. They will be consolidated into a single town on the basis of a proposal we discussed with the municipalities and residents of the area.

We are confident the new municipality will provide the administrative and political structure for the government of Ontario and the residents of Wasaga Beach to jointly develop the area's tremendous recreational resource. This bill will be taken through the legislative process by my parliamentary assistant, the member for York East (Mr. Meen).

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HAMILTON-WENTWORTH ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Hamilton-Wentworth? Will they get single tier?

Mr. Speaker: Is it the pleasure of the House that the motion carry?

Some hon. members: No.

Mr. Speaker: Those in favour of this bill being given first reading will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "ayes" have it.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, with your permission may I draw the attention of the House to your guests in the gallery, including the warden of Wentworth county, Mr. Jack

Southall, some members of his council and members of the Hamilton council. May I say, on behalf of all of us, we are very happy to have them here.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): Where are the members of the Hamilton council, pray tell?

Hon. Mr. White: I am told that they are expected.

Mr. Lewis: Where are the members from the Oshawa council for the regional municipality of Durham?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): I don't blame the Treasurer for smiling at that.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for the establishment of the regional municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth. It will be a two-tier municipality with six area municipalities: The city of Hamilton; the town of Stoney Creek; the township of Glanbrook; the township of Ancaster; the town of Dundas; and the township of Flamborough.

The structure and functions follow substantially our original two-tier proposals. However, the details have been modified extensively following representations from the municipalities and thorough consultations and deliberations with councillors and citizens in the communities involved.

The significant structural changes are that—

Mr. Lewis: By repeating it the Treasurer won't stop smarting.

Hon. Mr. White: —Ancaster and an enlarged Dundas are to be separate municipalities, and the township of Flamborough will include Waterdown and East Flamborough, which were originally proposed as part of the regional municipality of Halton, along with Beverly and West Flamborough.

Mr. Speaker, the bill embodies recommendations of municipalities and residents of the Hamilton-Wentworth community, and we are confident this will give them the local government structure they want to meet their present needs and future challenges.

This bill will be taken through the legislative process by my parliamentary assistant, the member for York East.

Mr. Sargent: Will it be secondary to the escarpment bill?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if it could be made clear as to whether it is government policy that

these bills will go to standing committee or only to committee of the whole House?

Hon. Mr. White: I wouldn't want to decide that, Mr. Speaker. I am the servant of the Legislature in the matter—

Some hon. members: Oh!

Hon. Mr. White: —and I think we can decide that later.

Mr. Lewis: Why doesn't the Treasurer consult with us?

Mr. Sargent: Yes, consultation!

Mr. Lewis: The Treasurer is such an avid devotee! He is so servile. He keeps on repeating it as though by repetition it would become the truth.

ROYAL ASSENT

Mr. Speaker: Before we move to the orders of the day, I should like to inform the House that in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor yesterday has been pleased to assent to certain bills in his chambers.

The Clerk Assistant: The following are the titles of the bills to which His Honour did assent:

Bill 94, An Act to amend the Corporations Tax Act, 1972.

Bill 95, An Act to repeal the Security Transfer Tax Act.

Bill 113, An Act to amend the Ministry of Education Act.

Bill 124, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act.

Bill 126, An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Bill 127, the Construction Safety Act, 1973.

Bill 132, An Act to amend the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

NIAGARA ESCARPMENT PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves second reading of Bill 129, An Act to provide for Planning and Development of the Niagara Escarpment and its Vicinity.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Grey-Bruce.

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): May I provide some fairly brief introductory remarks here for the hon. member to shoot down?

Mr. Speaker, the policy statement on the Niagara Escarpment issued by the government of Ontario on June 4 has as its overall objective a programme to protect the escarpment's distinct characteristics and ensure a balanced use of escarpment lands in the future. The goal will be to maintain the Niagara Escarpment as a continuous natural environment while seeking to accommodate demands compatible with that environment.

To reach that goal the following objectives will be adhered to: To protect unique ecological and historic areas; to maintain and enhance the quality and character of natural streams and water supplies; to provide adequate opportunities for outdoor recreation through the public and private sectors; to maintain and enhance the open character of the escarpment by such means as compatible farming and forestry, and by preserving the natural scenery; to ensure that all new development is compatible with the goal for the escarpment; to provide adequate access to the escarpment.

And on the same day, sir, June 4, the government had introduced this bill, 129, at that time the Premier of Ontario (Mr. Davis) said the government views the protection of the Niagara Escarpment as an urgent matter and will give early passage to the Act with the co-operation of the Legislature.

So when the Act is passed the government is empowered to set up a commission to be known as the Niagara Escarpment Commission, composed of 17 members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Nine members shall be representative from each of the eight counties and regional municipalities along the escarpment planning area.

The chairman of the commission may be designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The Act also empowers the minister to designate an area of the province as the Niagara Escarpment planning area and also to declare that any part of that planning area may be designated as subject to development control. Once the Niagara Escarpment Commission is established, it's to be charged with the preparation of a master plan for the escarpment planning area.

Provisions are included in the Act which will ensure that the master plan is prepared in consultation with all the other ministers affected by the master plan and that it is prepared in consultation with the council of

each municipality within or partly within the Niagara Escarpment planning area.

The Niagara Escarpment plan may contain, first of all, policies for the economic, social and physical development of the Niagara Escarpment planning area. It may contain policies regarding the management of land and water resources, the general distribution and density of population, the general location of industry and commerce, the identification of major land use areas and the provision of major parks and open space, the control of all forms of pollution of the natural environment, the general location and development of major servicing communication and transportation systems, and the development and maintenance of educational, cultural, recreational health and other social facilities.

The plan may contain also policies relating to the financing and programming of public development projects in capital works; policies for co-ordinating of the planning and development of programmes for the various ministries of the Niagara Escarpment planning area; and policies designed to ensure compatibility of development by the private sector.

The Act ensures that all government ministries and agencies, local municipalities and the public are kept fully aware of the contents of the plan and consulted, so as to achieve their comments and opinions. Hearing officers may be appointed for the purpose of hearing representations by any interested party, including individual members of the public. The hearing officers are required to issue a public report within a specified time and the minister is required to submit the proposed plan, with or without recommendations, to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who in turn may approve the plan or approve the plan with such modifications as the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers to be desirable. Thereupon, the plan becomes the Niagara Escarpment plan for that area.

A copy of the Niagara Escarpment plan must be then lodged with the clerk of each of the municipalities and in every land registry office within the Niagara Escarpment planning area. Amendments to this plan may be initiated by the minister or by the commission or by any person or municipality requesting such an amendment.

When the Niagara Escarpment Commission has become established and is operating, any part of the Niagara Escarpment planning area may be subjected to development control. At the present time, land use is controlled by zoning bylaws which create a

series of zones or land use areas and establish development standards for all of the uses permitted in each zone.

A bylaw of this sort is prepared according to general knowledge of each zones physical condition. Because of this, the zoning bylaw cannot set out the particular requirements which would be followed if every individual property was to be treated according to its own environmental elements. Because the Niagara Escarpment area has special characteristics it is necessary that every form of development shall be viewed on its own merits. For this purpose, development control will be used by the commission to review each proposed land-use change and to develop an application on an individual basis.

Where the commission deems a proposal to be compatible with the objectives of the plan, it may issue a development control permit with such conditions as it may think fit, such as individual minimum lot sizes, setbacks of buildings, the protection and provision of tree cover, the prohibition of earth works, excavations and such like, or the commission may refuse a development permit. Building permits may not be issued by the local municipalities unless a development control permit has been obtained from the commission.

The Niagara Escarpment Commission will review the land acquisition proposals and recommend to government accordingly. The government has accepted the principle of land acquisitions to be carried out in the following priorities: one, unique ecologic and historic area; two, new recreational facilities, especially potential parklands near urban areas and the best route for Bruce Trail. The best route for the Bruce Trail will be determined by the Bruce Trail Association working with the commission.

Land acquisitions within the Niagara Escarpment planning area are to be carried out within the provincial programme for the acquisition of recreational conservation land. As part of its policy for the protection of the Niagara Escarpment, the government intends to adopt a restrictive zone in which no new permits for pits and quarries will be issued.

As an interim measure the government has adopted a restrictive zone as recommended by the Niagara Escarpment task force and the Niagara Escarpment Commission will be asked to review the restrictive zone as part of its work programme. In this connection the Niagara Escarpment Com-

mission will be asked to define mineral resource areas in order to conserve for future use the normal reserves of stone, sand and gravel within the Niagara Escarpment planning area.

The commission will be asked to develop policies for the protection of good harbour areas, shorelines and water and access shorelines for public use. It's anticipated the Niagara Escarpment plan will be completed by 1976.

I have some additional data here, sir, but I think it might be more effective if I retained this material and used whatever portion seems necessary to respond to the remarks of the hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Grey-Bruce.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): Well, Mr. Speaker, at the outset I think I should relay to the House an error in my statement to the House last week with regard to this bill, wherein a government member was charging me with having land in the escarpment area. And in Hansard I am quoted as saying that "I do not have a single acre in the escarpment area." I find, Mr. Speaker, that I am wrong, that in checking—

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): The member has more than that in his lawn.

Mr. Sargent: —the map I was surprised to find, Mr. Speaker, that the city of Owen Sound and the city of Hamilton are integral parts of the escarpment programme. Every bylaw and piece of land in the city of Owen Sound and every bylaw and every piece of land in the city of Hamilton comes under this bill. I do own land in the city of Owen Sound, on the harbour, and I am in conflict as this bill is written. I did not know it at the time, but I find that I am in conflict of interest in speaking on this bill if this is the case. I want to declare that conflict of interest.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): A pretty choice piece of real estate too, I might say.

Mr. Sargent: Well, it has cost a lot of money over the years in taxes; if I could ever sell it I might be all right. But I am stating at this point my conflict in this area to determine whether or not the House wants me to speak on this bill. I did not know at the time that the city of Owen Sound in total was part of the escarpment package, nor did I know the city of Hamilton was also part of it.

Hon. Mr. White: The member had better find out from his leader whether he is in conflict.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): It would be unprecedented if the member was inhibited on any score, so go ahead.

Mr. Sargent: Well, I'm glad the member for York South is here.

You know, I would say that, Mr. Speaker, if—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Sargent: I'll leave that until later. If any 10 men read this bill there would be 10 different answers. We have had the top brains in our area who have been involved in this over the years, in these problems of ours since we've been frozen, since we've been so badly treated by this government. A number of our top people have read the bill, Mr. Speaker, and we have all different answers.

In fact, in the main we are more concerned about the absolute power which this minister has in this bill, the powers it gives to the minister; in other words, we are getting sick and tired, Mr. Speaker, of the government telling us what to do. And I've got an aside here in a lighter vein; I have a—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Sargent: I have a bar up in Owen Sound and I had the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations (Mr. Clement) up visiting me, and this is the power the government will use to tell you how to run your affairs. So the minister and I were having a few drafts at the bar, and he said to me: "Eddie, how many kegs of beer do you sell a week here?" And I said: "Oh, maybe 50 kegs." He said: "Would you like to sell 60 kegs?" I said: "Yes, I would." He said: "Well, fill up the damn glasses."

Now, that is one alternative, but we have here, Mr. Speaker, a complete—

Mr. MacDonald: A pretty good joke, but unparliamentary.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): I wouldn't invite him back after that.

Mr. Sargent: Well, they've even gone that far. I say that about the minister kindly.

Mr. Ruston: Oh, he's a nice fellow.

Mr. Sargent: However, Mr. Speaker, about five or six weeks ago this government was

coming to the people of Ontario to show its financial position and that it could not balance the books—and so it put on the 40 per cent increase in sales tax.

This past week, on June 4, this minister introduced legislation to spend up to \$700 million or close to three-quarters of a billion dollars on land acquisition. A few days later they announce a programme to spend \$3.5 billion on nuclear power.

Well, for an administration which is almost insolvent, has a total debenture debt of \$7 billion dollars—the worst financially-administered government in the whole North American continent. When B.C. and Alberta are debt-free, we are \$7 billion dollars in hock. We have to increase our sales tax to balance our budget, and now this minister comes to the House—

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): They can't even balance it.

Mr. Sargent: They can't even balance it, right. They had about \$1 million deficit last year, but they did some tricky bookkeeping to cover that one up. And now they come and they say they want to spend \$700 million of the taxpayers' money in this hanky-panky bill before us today.

As I said before, no one knows what it means. The minister gets up in his preamble here, Mr. Speaker, and he reads pages 6 and 7 which are in the manual and which were in our presentation on June 4. He doesn't know what's in the bill. The eggheads working for his department wrote it for him. He's like a Charlie McCarthy. They pull the string and he gets up and spouts off.

As far as I am concerned, I know this bill is going to pass, no matter what we would say, Mr. Speaker. If the Lord himself were here to tell us the untruths in this thing and the bad parts of it, it would still pass. All we can do is alert the people of Ontario to the iniquities and the pitfalls in this programme.

The main concern I have, Mr. Speaker, is this, that I firmly believe that the setting up of this commission will develop the biggest grab-bag in history. It'll be a field day for developers. I suggest to the minister that we are being terribly misled through the legislative game of authorizing without appropriating. Authorization of a park and recreational land without appropriating funds will make those on the inside rich.

I believe, when it comes to protecting the Ontario resources for people in our open spaces, authorization should be tied to ap-

propriation; or else a long-term real estate contract should be signed with the down-payment and the balance paid over possibly 20 years.

In this whole package, of which I am shocked to find that the city of Owen Sound is an integral part, the major centre is the city of Hamilton. They are completely bottled up by this plan, giving this minister the absolute authority in which he says that the laws of this commission will prevail against anything else in Ontario. Any local bylaws will be subject to the dominance of this programme.

I find that in the setting up of the commission, Mr. Speaker, we in Grey and Bruce counties, comprising over 50 per cent of the total package, are allowed only two members of a 17-member board. As Hansard will show, Mr. Speaker, over the months and over the past year, that I have been constantly after the Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. Bernier) or the policy minister to guarantee that we would have fair and equal representation on this committee. And here we end up with having one vote for Bruce, which is 40 per cent of the package, and one vote for Grey. As I mentioned before, we have 120 miles involved in Bruce and they have one member. Grey county with 120 miles has one member; Peel county has about six miles, it has a member; Dufferin county has 12 miles, it has a member; Wentworth county has 10 miles, it has a member. But we have 240 miles involved here against about possibly 60 or 70 miles, with equal representation. We have a very small chance of our people getting a square deal in this area. I suggest to the minister that if he is going to be fair we would be granted at least four members of the 17-member board from Grey and Bruce counties.

Hon. Mr. White: How many would the member give Hamilton-Wentworth?

Mr. Sargent: That's the thing the minister will have to decide; he is being paid to do that. But whether the population or the land area is a guideline, I don't know. I imagine land is the yardstick; it's what we are talking about, wouldn't the minister say?

Hon. Mr. White: If there were 10 people there would the member still want four representatives? I should have thought population would be a better—

Mr. Sargent: We're talking about maybe 150,000 people, in what I am talking about.

Hon. Mr. White: I should have thought population was a better measure.

Mr. Sargent: I wouldn't think that, because we are talking about areas of land. No matter what I say I'm going to be wrong anyway, but I suggest, in all fairness—and this comes out in Hansard and people can judge for themselves—the minister made the statement the other day that the people of Ontario would decide and would be the protector of their rights. I think that's a fair statement because the government is going to find out in another 18 months or two years what the people of Ontario think of the Conservatives in this.

I clarify my presentation to the minister by saying that we want at least 50 per cent of the representation on that board, insofar as the county representations are concerned because we have over 80 per cent of the land involved.

Other things that have concerned me, too, are how long will it take to prepare the plan referred to in section 7? By 1976, the minister says. How much local input will we have? What about the continuing development during the preparation of the plan? What's going to happen there?

The minister says that the government is going to pay taxes for the lands it acquires. I don't believe that one bit because in the township of Lindsay the government hasn't paid its taxes for seven years. The township has invoiced the government for it but it can't get its money. That shows the way the government does business.

Hon. Mr. White: If the township sends the bill to me I'll certainly go to work on it.

Mr. Sargent: I bet the minister would, because we have brought it to his attention now. But why hasn't it been paid?

Hon. Mr. White: I have never heard of it before in my life.

Mr. Sargent: The Treasurer probably hasn't because that's the way this government operates.

Hon. Mr. White: If the member will give me a copy, I'll fix it up for him.

Mr. Sargent: All right, that's a promise.

The whole idea is kind of frightening because we do not really know what the intent of the legislation is. Should there not be a series of workshops to clarify the intent before the legislation is made final? I think in all fairness that it's not right when so much

money is involved and when some fellow down here in a high-rise apartment can sit and define the future use of the land in my area.

I submit to the minister very strongly that we should have local input and local approval before these decisions are made final.

Hon. Mr. White: That's what the bill says.

Mr. Sargent: No, the bill says consultation.

Hon. Mr. White: It means input.

Mr. Sargent: I would like to have complete municipal approval, perhaps by a referendum by the people on whether or not they approve of the way their lives will be handled in the future; or the way their lands are being handled.

Who decided that some economist in Queen's Park is better equipped to plan our area than we are? We're not stupid. We think we know what is best for us. Whatever happened to the local autonomy the minister talks about? I kept telling the minister to stay out of the Grey-Bruce area with his regional government, and finally he decided to stay out of there. And he will stay out of there, because we don't want him.

Mr. Gilbertson: How mean can you get?

Mr. Sargent: The member hasn't heard anything yet. Why should all the decisions of our committee of adjustment have to be reviewed in Toronto?

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): There are more Tories here today. Six of them.

Mr. Sargent: Yes.

Mr. R. D. Kennedy (Peel South): The Liberals had two the other night.

Mr. Sargent: Where will the economic base come—

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): How much does the Camp commission pay the Conservative whip? Is it \$5,000 to get this turnout?

Mr. Singer: If we had spotlights maybe they could get some more.

Mr. Kennedy: They haven't changed the rate yet.

Mr. Lewis: Yes. This is the team for the Niagara Escarpment.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): The only people who are here are

whips or deputy whips or chairmen of government boards. They are paid extra. It is worth noting.

Hon. Mr. White: Can't blame the audience.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): We could not even get a quorum this morning. We had to abandon the bill on corporate law. The member for Downsview wasn't there.

Mr. Kennedy: The member for Lakeshore can be self-righteous.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, I have been reading the Gertler report, and the Gertler report—

Mr. Singer: I refuse to work 15 hours a day and then come down here.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Lewis: He gets paid a per diem.

Mr. Sargent: The Gertler report defined areas and sections of land that should be acquired. We could live with that deal, because it wasn't a whole ball of wax. But when the minister takes this map in the back here, and he not only disregards the Gertler report, he takes the whole peninsula, and he includes both shores, the Lake Huron shore and the Georgian Bay shore—

Hon. Mr. White: Does the member think we have gone too far?

Mr. Sargent: I certainly do. For three years he has gone too far. The whole peninsula is in limbo.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, he is setting it up; between the extremes.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Sorry!

Mr. Sargent: That's all right. I'm so confused here. There is so damn much to talk about that I don't think I could do it in one speech.

Mr. Singer: There is lots of time.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Lots of time. We are all listening to an important speech.

Mr. Sargent: The fact is that the minister has taken the whole peninsula and he has drawn a line across it at Wiarton, and he takes the whole peninsula north, both sides of the peninsula—he has taken the Lake Huron shore and the escarpment shore on the Georgian Bay side—and no one knows

what is going on. I know the minister has granted a meeting with Mr. Johnstone, the reeve up there, in another two or three weeks, but panic is the situation up there now because they just know the future is as bad as the past three years. Up the whole piece from Hamilton north we have the escarpment area ranging from two miles to six miles, and down as far as half a mile. So I am asking the minister to take the escarpment side of the peninsula and put a zone a half a mile along the whole length of the peninsula and leave the balance, at least the Lake Huron side, free, because there is a —

Mr. Deacon: There is not much of an escarpment at all up there, is there?

Mr. Sargent: No, it is all just beautiful sand beaches. But the whole area is frozen now. The fact is—and I've said this before, but it is a concern of mine—that families who have paid taxes on their farms and properties for generations now find they cannot sell their land. They can't do anything they want but what the government tells them to do. They can't sell a piece of their land, they have to sell the whole thing or nothing. People have lost control of their lives.

The minister has said that public opinion will protect the people of this province, if following him does not give them a square deal. Well, that's not good enough. The absolute power that this man can have—it's a shocking power.

Hon. Mr. White: I have no power at all. The government—

Mr. Sargent: There's no appeal under this Act.

Hon. Mr. White: The government and the commission have the power.

Mr. Sargent: There is no appeal except to the minister.

Hon. Mr. White: Except until the commission is established.

Mr. Sargent: There is no appeal to the OMB. There is no appeal to anyone but the minister under this Act. Do I read it wrong?

Mr. Singer: No, the member is dead right.

An hon. member: Right on the button.

Hon. Mr. White: If I may, I will clarify this matter. It is perfectly true the government does make the decision and accept the responsibility, but may I remind my hon.

friend that appeals to the OMB are appealable to cabinet. It would be unthinkable to have an appeal beyond the cabinet of Ontario to some kind of tribunal established by the government.

Mr. Sargent: Now, the way these laws should be written—every one of these sections should be amended to say that local autonomy should exist and only will these things be approved, these clauses, if it is with the approval of the local municipal council. Not by what the Treasurer says, or some planner in Toronto says about our area, or about any area in the escarpment. This is the way it should be read into the law. There's little chance of the Treasurer going for that, but he has absolute power and the only appeal is to the minister. And whether or not he is here, it will be continuing legislation offering a blank cheque for land developers who can make fortunes because they have inside and continuing information. We've seen that in the past here.

Now, I ask the minister what is the economic base to support all this recreational development? Are we going to be the playground for Toronto up there? I suggest the Treasurer review the goal and the objectives on pages 6 and 7 in the policy statement. I suggest to him that we have ongoing here a form of invisible government that the people of Ontario cannot cope with.

More and more the thrust of this government is to draft policy that gives unlimited powers to special groups who form this invisible government here in Ontario.

Who are the men the Treasurer is going to appoint from the government? Are they going to be area men? The Treasurer is going to have eight county appointees, as set up now, and eight government appointees. Who are going to be the eight government appointees? Are they going to be men from the area? That's a pretty important point. Can you answer that for me?

Hon. Mr. White: Well, I don't think they are necessarily from the area, but they will be people with a direct interest and responsibility in the area. For instance, I don't know the answer to this, but it may be wise to have the president of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture on the commission.

Mr. Lewis: Or someone from the Bruce Trail Association.

Hon. Mr. White: Correct. They will be people with a direct interest, whether or not they live there.

Mr. Sargent: Well, I suggest that the insider information in this is very dangerous. And we've watched before this shadow group who feed upon government contracts and insider information. In this particular instance, for years to come this shadow group will be shaping the lives of millions of people in this whole package here. And the major decisions involving their homes, their lands and their way of life, all this is taking place away from the public view. I cannot stress too strongly the fact that we are being treated like second-rate citizens—the government has foisted this plan upon us. Certainly the minister didn't write this programme. When this government decides upon a policy of acquisition of land it spends several hundreds of millions of dollars.

When it can't run its own affairs, I think the government has a hell of a lot of nerve going into municipalities like Hamilton and Owen Sound, specifically in these two cases. Everything it now has goes by the board. We have a new ball game coming along and everything will be subject to the law of the Niagara Escarpment Commission. I think it is completely wrong. The minister must have a new look at it and say in every section that the local municipal council will approve every section.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose this bill on behalf of the New Democratic Party, as I gather is implicit in the words of the member for Grey-Bruce for his party. I don't imagine on this quiet and splendid Wednesday afternoon there will be any great confrontation on this bill.

Hon. Mr. White: This will be the first day this year the member for Scarborough West hasn't shouted at me.

Mr. Lewis: I will shout at the minister before I am finished. There is a difference between the level of volume and the actual confrontation. I don't expect to be able to draw him in quite as easily on this bill, because on this bill he has nothing to say. On other bills he had a pittance to say.

I think that whatever anger emerges during the course of the afternoon, if such there is, whatever feeling emerges is fairly deeply struck. Many of us in this House, as you will recall, Mr. Speaker, have followed the saga of the escarpment for a good many years and feel very strongly about it. As a matter of fact, some of us have followed it even more closely than the minister himself, although he doubtless now knows as much as anyone else about

it. The escarpment for many of us in this House was the sort of quintessential recreational resource in southern Ontario.

I can remember a number of years ago meeting in the office of one of the members of the Clasky task force—I think it was Mr. Klopchic—and sitting in his office for nearly a whole afternoon poring over maps as we discussed recreational potential in the southern part of this province. I can remember discussing the preservation of the beaches of the Great Lakes. I can remember discussing with him the Oak Ridges moraine. No one talks about the Oak Ridges moraine any more since the Toronto-centred region plan was introduced. I can remember talking to him about the Niagara Escarpment as the one last element in southern Ontario to provide a human dimension, as an antithesis to the madness of the urban complex from which we all emerge.

I suppose the legislative trek along the escarpment is now coming to an end. It's coming to an end with this bill, Mr. Speaker, and may I say, sir, that this bill in our minds is the obituary notice for the Niagara Escarpment and the minister is the author of that notice.

Hon. Mr. White: It doesn't go far enough.

Mr. Lewis: It is a graceless, bureaucratic finale to the finest recreational hinterland outside Metropolitan Toronto that we have. This shabby bill is the denouement of six years of promises and expectations. It's the squalid abandonment of the escarpment to the developers, to the pit and quarry operators, to the so-called march of progress. It's an abandonment to rapacious private interests. The public has been sacrificed yet again.

I may say to the minister that there are a great many people across this province who see the bill that way, who understand the report that way, and who feel it that way. Just as in the other land-use bills, for consultation the minister has substituted arbitrary cabinet power, and in the place of so-called controls he has substituted a surrender to private interests. The whole bill is a wolf in sheep's garb. That's the way the minister has designed it and that's the way we think he intends to execute it.

For six years in this House there has been the raging of this episodic escarpment debate. In a very recent article in the London Free Press, as a matter of fact the bailiwick of the minister himself, Harold Greer made a comment on the escarpment

entitled, "The Escarpment will be saved for Development."

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Lewis: He began it this way:

After six years of lurching around for a policy which will save the famous Niagara Escarpment for public use without interfering with private owners' rights, the Ontario government has come up with a new concept of land-use control and it is enough to make the blood run cold.

Curiously enough the day before in the same paper, under the pen of George Hutchison, legislative reporter for the London Free Press at Queen's Park, it began this way:

In many ways the Tory government at Queen's Park is a lot like the Niagara Escarpment it is supposedly trying to save. Both have been around longer than most modern men can remember. Both are stolid, a mass of impressive greyness, both are eroding. The Tories I sympathize with. The escarpment I bleed for. Governments, after all, can be replaced.

Said George Hutchison!

Mr. MacDonald: And he is a London boy.

Mr. Lewis: Indeed they can. I think he is a London boy, speaking with the perspicacious insights that London boys are given to, with occasional exceptions.

It's rather interesting that these comments would be made by discerning members of the fourth estate. Of course, those comments are entirely dead on. They deal exactly with what has happened in the process of the escarpment debate, because the whole debate on the escarpment has been six abject years of failure and surrender and abandonment. Way back with the Gertler report—when did Mr. Roberts make that first policy statement? Working from memory, I think it was March 10, 1967.

Mr. Lawlor: Right on the nose!

Mr. Lewis: Right? I looked at it five minutes ago. John Roberts first said then that he was going to do something about the escarpment and Prof. Gertler published his report advocating, on an urgent basis, that 55,000 acres be taken under complete control; 35,000 acres under selective control; 300,000 acres under regulatory control. I have come across an article by Prof. Gertler, which I

never saw before, in the publication "Regional Planning in Canada", presented to the Canadian Association of Geographers.

It was presented in 1971 after he had had some time to contemplate the contents of his document. When he described to the geographers what had happened he did it so neatly I thought I'd read it into the record.

The first point to grasp about the study [meaning his, the Gertler study] is that it has the uncommon distinction of being launched with a policy commitment.

On March 10, 1967 the hon. John Roberts, Prime Minister of Ontario, announced to the Legislature a wide ranging study of the Niagara Escarpment with a view to preserving its entire length as a recreation area for the people of Ontario.

When the study got under way in June, 1967, we did not therefore have to concern ourselves with the vexing philosophical question of why, but could move directly toward finding the answers to a number of operational questions. What lands should be delineated for recreational and landscape purposes? What priorities should be established? What means should be employed to preserve the delineated areas and resolve conflicts between competing uses? How much will the programme cost?

This underlying policy premise, together with the sense of urgency generated by increasing public concern for a perishable and vulnerable resource influenced the general methods and style of the Niagara Escarpment study. It was high policy and mission-oriented with all the virtues and vices of that approach. It was eclectic in method and data collection. We built upon complete studies and those which were in process in a multitude of agencies interested in some part or feature of the escarpment.

It focused on designing a strategy. The relationship between objectives, constraints and implementing measures was kept constantly in focus. And we finished on time. Our recommendations were in the hands of the government in June, 1968, within one year of the start of the study.

Now, for some reason, Gertler was unacceptable to this government, for a reason I don't entirely understand, except perhaps that he dared to suggest major public acquisition. And the minister has jettisoned Gertler, he's tossed Gertler out, he's betrayed Gertler.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Lewis: All of the basic proposals which Gertler made, as I will shortly show, and not at undue length, have been totally discarded by this government. I don't know whether it is a personality conflict within the government, although I can't believe that; it would be too petty. I don't know whether it was a basic policy conflict, because nothing has been said, but that magnificent study—and it's a brilliant study, extremely well documented, as elaborate a position as we could want for the escarpment—prepared five years ago now, has gone down the drain.

The government, however, was embarrassed by the Gertler document. As we recall, it sat on it for a very long time. It didn't get introduced into the Legislature until much later one, I guess it was well onto the end of 1969—I'm working from memory again, I think it was October 1969.

The pressures mounted publicly, and on May 6, 1970, the government made another policy presentation, not from the then Premier (Mr. Roberts) but made on his behalf by the Minister of Revenue (Mr. Grossman) who was then Minister of Correctional Services. Maybe that says something about the way the government looked at the escarpment. And he talked about a large-scale programme of land acquisition to preserve and to protect the escarpment for future generations.

At that point, Mr. Speaker, the battle was on; the desperate frustration to get the government to fulfill the commitments that were made and undertaken in the Gertler report, in the policy statement of government which followed it.

Through the estimates of 1970 and 1971 and 1972, members of the opposition tried valiantly to find out how much the government was spending and how many of Gertler's suggestions were honoured.

I went back and looked briefly at the various estimates debates, and I noticed that in April of 1970, we first went to the Minister of the Environment (Mr. Auld), who was then Minister of—I'm not sure what he was minister of then—Department of Tourism and Information. Under the tourism portfolio we asked him to indicate to us how much of the escarpment had been acquired since Gertler had made his report, and he was unable to do so.

I notice that my friend the hon. member for Lakeshore pressed him hard on the—well, I'll read you the question. He said:

Continuing my question as to the second function or purpose that you are carrying out, have you yet, in your department, designated, even tentatively,

specific lands on the escarpment for acquisition purposes?

My colleague from Lakeshore may not remember how acute and tough he was that day, and the minister replied: "No, we have not; at least we have not recommended." And that was in April of 1970.

And then the debate, Mr. Speaker, went on. In May of 1970 we approached the Minister of Community and Social Services (Mr. Brunelle), who was then the Minister of Lands and Forests, and asked him how much he had acquired. It emerged that between 1962 and 1969, there had been a total acquisition of 14,365 acres. The minister, when pressed, by the member for Riverdale (Mr. Renwick), about the total acquisition under the Gertler report, said that he thought it could all be acquired as indicated within the requisite period. He said:

Mr. Chairman, everyone realizes the importance of this area, and we certainly will move as fast as we possibly can. I am optimistic that we will be able to meet our goal within that required time.

Well that was, frankly, an unwitting fabrication. There was never any intention on the government's part to meet the acquisition set out by Leonard Gertler.

And then in April of 1971 we had the extraordinary episode of Caledon Mountain Estates which led to the public enquiry, the royal commission about the inflated land values which the government was paying to private developers because it continued to allow the Niagara Escarpment to be encroached on, mutilated, violated for the private lusts, as it were. And then it emerged in that year, in 1971, that the government had set aside \$750,000 for 1971-1972 to acquire escarpment land in the Ministry of Lands and Forests budget, and some \$800,000 in the conservation authorities so that there was roughly \$1.5 million to meet the Gertler requests for the year 1971-1972.

It began to reach the level of farce when, in the budget of that year they talked about a \$20 million land banking programme, and when the then Treasurer, the member for Chatham-Kent (Mr. McKeough), was asked how much of that \$20 million would be committed to the escarpment, he couldn't indicate to us that a single penny would be committed to the escarpment.

Year in and year out the opposition drove the government, begged it, for some kind of commitment to the Niagara Escarpment to fulfil the obligations that it had set out in 1967, in 1968, in the tabling of the report in 1969, in the Minister of Revenue's statement in 1970, and in the estimates of 1971 and

1972. And on every single occasion the ministry proved delinquent.

But as a matter of fact, even though Gertler was traduced on every front by this government, Mr. Speaker, it defied him on land use policy, it defied him on easements, it defied him on co-ordination of purchase, it defied him on the scale of its financial support—even though all of that was true, the public pressure was so great, the embarrassment was sufficient that the government finally appointed its task force.

On May 1, 1972, the Clasky task force was appointed, and in the government document which the Treasurer tabled a few days ago, he said that the Niagara Escarpment task force was to answer key issues that remained unanswered. Let me tell the House what those key issues were as he outlined them: What are the overall goals and objectives which the government should adopt in framing a comprehensive policy for the escarpment? Let me tell the minister something through you, Mr. Speaker: He already had goals and objectives four years earlier, five years earlier, from Len Gertler; indeed from the Parks Integration Board which had set out data which he subsequently disregarded.

And then the Treasurer goes on to say: What kind of planning programme is most appropriate for the escarpment? Does he mean four years after he receives a definitive report, he sets up Mr. Clasky to decide what kind of planning programme is most appropriate for the escarpment? The Treasurer says: What should be the priorities for government acquisition of lands? The government's priorities were set out in an A, B and C operation in a report given to the government in June of 1968, and four years later it is asking the same question again.

The government never had any commitment to the Niagara Escarpment—over all those years, no commitment at all. I will come back to that because it is absolutely central to the position that we are putting.

So the government establishes a task force as a result of the crescendo of public criticism. Now, here I am personally on difficult ground—I don't know Mr. Clasky. All I know is that he comes from the Holy Land, that he used to work for the government of Saskatchewan in the great days of democratic socialism, and therefore I don't understand it.

I am moderated in the level of feeling I have about it, out of recognition for Mr. Clasky's reputation and out of recognition for what he contributed to a province to which I regularly and daily pay homage, but

I don't understand it. I just don't understand it, because I want to tell the members something and it pains me to tell them in the presence of members of the task force—particularly tell the members in their presence—but I want to tell the members that I am staggered by the task force report.

Hon. Mr. White: Well, as he says, he doesn't understand it.

Mr. Lewis: It is a tendentious, superficial document. I am going to have to say these things. It is not the report I don't understand.

Hon. Mr. White: In fairness, he says he doesn't understand it.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, I understand the report very well, but what I don't understand are the motives operative in reaching the conclusions.

Mr. Stokes: Or the reasons for the report.

Mr. Lewis: That I don't understand. I am perplexed and bewildered, because from the enunciation of the first goal of the task force report, on which the government's policy is based, there is an implicit and clear betrayal of the Niagara Escarpment.

Hon. Mr. White: The member is day-dreaming.

Mr. Lewis: The Treasurer is on very weak ground, because in order to be on strong ground he would have to speak to the government's achievements between 1967 and 1972, and since there are none he is hardly on strong ground to accept them, to make comments now.

Hon. Mr. White: There are some and I will give them to the hon. member.

Mr. Lewis: Let me make my case and I have no doubt that the Treasurer will answer it when he is given the opportunity.

The first recommendation of the task force is, and I quote: "The goal should be to maintain the Niagara Escarpment as a continuous natural environment while seeking to accommodate demands compatible with that environment."

Now when the Treasurer talks about seeking to accommodate demands compatible with that environment, let me tell him about the demands: Pits and quarries; residential subdivisions; private acquisition of land for speculative purposes; turning the Bruce Trail into a series of abandoned railroad routes—all of the things which have characterized the Niagara Escarpment in the past five years

are now open for future characteristic of the Niagara Escarpment.

If the first goal had said: "To preserve the Niagara Escarpment for public use as the finest recreational resource in southern Ontario and to deny any private use of the escarpment which violates the public interest one iota," then I would say: "This task force spoke to the issue."

But when the task force in their goal immediately set out the accommodation of demands compatible with that environment, then all of us know what is going to happen; and when they set up the methodological route they established, then one can bloody well ensure that it is going to happen.

I think that whole goal is a fatal Achilles heel. I think it's the whole story. There just aren't any references to public rights in the goal; they're subordinate to absolutely everything else.

And I want to tell the minister something else, although it grieves me to tell him. The statement is designed to meet a predetermined end of compatibility that's acceptable to the government.

I don't know whether the task force did it consciously. I don't know whether the task force did it unconsciously. I don't pretend that it in any sense violates the integrity of the members of that task force, but that task force established itself as a means of protecting the private interest on the Niagara Escarpment.

And I say to them, "J'accuse," because I know not what else to say. I accuse the task force of degrading themselves as an instrument of government policy in this report—

Hon. Mr. White: Now the member is proving he doesn't understand.

Mr. Lewis: —of allowing themselves to be used in that fashion of consciously or unconsciously arriving at conclusions acceptable to the government. Maybe they felt they had to. But the terms of reference which were set for the task force need not be interpreted within those parameters, and so the task force has collaborated in the destruction of the escarpment. I do not understand it.

Hon. Mr. White: The member doesn't understand any part of it.

Mr. Lewis: I don't know whether they are so naive, they are so innocent, they have such conviction about what the cabinet will do with their proposals that they are willing to include these kinds of things, but they are wrong. They are dead wrong.

Hon. Mr. White: He is uncomprehending.

Mr. Lewis: They are dead wrong.

Hon. Mr. White: He will not understand that control is not ownership, although his father said—

Mr. Lewis: Well, control or ownership is a distinction which weighs the difference between control and ownership which we have made.

Hon. Mr. White: If he'll read some of his father's speeches he'll understand it.

Mr. Singer: The Treasurer should read some of his own speeches. He should read some of his own.

Mr. Lewis: We have made that distinction in this House many times when trying to get the Treasurer and some of his corporation Acts or some of his resource control Acts to recognize the difference between control and ownership.

He doesn't there and he doesn't here, because basically he doesn't have any feeling for the public sector at all.

Mr. Lawlor: It is a bitter sellout.

Hon. Mr. White: The member doesn't understand it and won't understand it.

Mr. Lewis: Well, the Treasurer can bark at me. It is a bitter sellout and it makes it even more bitter that he has so many senior—

Hon. Mr. White: Honour the works of David Lewis.

Mr. Lewis: The Treasurer won't defame David Lewis by honouring his works! I'll not have him do that! He doesn't visit the sins of the son on the father. Have a little respect!

I'll tell him that neither David Lewis nor Stephen Lewis nor any member of the New Democratic Party needs a lesson on the distinction between ownership and control. What the Treasurer needs a little lesson on is the distinction between the public interest and private rights. That's what he needs a lesson on. And his task force was subservient—

Hon. Mr. White: It was not my task force.

Mr. Lewis: Now I don't want the Treasurer interrupting me that way. Is he up on a point of order?

Hon. Mr. White: No, I got sick listening to the hon. member.

Mr. Lewis: Is the Treasurer upon a point of personal privilege? Or is he up because he is stretching?

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I have been making a point of sitting and listening to the uncomprehension of the NDP.

Mr. MacDonald: The minister's exercise is significant.

Mr. Lewis: Is that little riposte satisfying to the minister—that little devastating piece of repartee? Is he pleased with it? Okay! Well the uncomprehending leader of the NDP is going to continue.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: I want to tell the Treasurer something about the task force report. I am going to make something clear about it. Throughout this task force report there are a number of—

Mr. Singer: Four Tories didn't raise their heads. Five of them in the House.

Mr. Kennedy: Three NDP.

Mr. Lewis: Well, one, two, three, four, five, six—six Tories.

Mr. Singer: Six. It shows how much respect they have for the minister.

An hon. member: Seven.

Mr. Lewis: Well, the fact of the matter is that is an excessive number of Conservatives on any given afternoon—and one should be thankful.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is positively crowded.

Mr. Lewis: Well, it is crowded.

Mr. Stokes: They have no stomach for this kind of legislation.

Mr. Singer: It is interesting to note the ministerial support he has, too.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Just the paid whips are here.

Mr. Lewis: This task force, Mr. Speaker, dealt with a lot of peripheral stuff, not quite central to the escarpment, although they dealt with central issues, too, and I will come to them in a moment.

But they dealt with peripheral things. They spent some time on restricted zones for pits and quarries—pits and quarries which have harassed the escarpment to the point

where everyone is concerned about it. They say in recommendation 12(1), Mr. Speaker:

A restrictive zone should be established to prohibit the opening of new pits or quarries, including wayside pits.

And then they say:

Under this recommendation, present licences would suffer no disruption of their operations.

Imagine a task force on the escarpment saying the restrictive zone on the escarpment should apply only to existing pits and quarries and that the recommendation would have present licences suffer no disruption in their operation.

Hon. Mr. White: It says a lot more than that.

Mr. Lewis: Am I supposed to believe that the task force has a commitment to the Niagara Escarpment which reflects the public interest? Come, now! Come, now!

As a matter of fact, it was even too much for the government to swallow. Even the government is taking a pretty hard look at the 13 aggregate operations that are even now mining the surface of the escarpment in a way which requires that they all be closed down—all of them moved to a more appropriate part of the province, with government support if necessary. But the government has no right to have a single pit or quarry operating in the restricted zone on the Niagara Escarpment. Some recommendation that is!

Then there were silly, kind of gratuitous asides in the report. These are rather interesting. On page 21, under the heading, "Public's Initiative", the task force says:

Many individuals, groups and organizations have been urging governments and private industry to pursue policies and programmes that will help preserve the Niagara Escarpment. In doing so, they have served the useful role of watchdog in preventing new encroachments on the escarpment.

Well, how nice for the task force to acknowledge the watchdog role. On page 22, under the heading of "How the Public Sees the Issues," they say:

Enough has been done by now about the escarpment for everyone concerned to have formed intelligent and useful opinions about the government's programme at this stage.

Well, I hope that was offered tongue-in-cheek. I know not why else it would be offered.

Hon. Mr. White: Come on, the member is getting senile. And there was even the necessity to make the little crack about Barbara Ward and linnets in order to provide the task force with the sense of eccentric academic intelligence during the course of their report.

Mr. Lawlor: It's Bengal tigers.

Mr. Lewis: Bengal tigers, yes! You know it is not the Camp commission writing on the Legislature. It's a report on the escarpment:

Then, there were suggestions of ski slopes to be acquired by the public, but given over possibly to private interests to run. And then there was the facile embrace of the Bruce Trail as though it were a momentous suggestion, that we should have easements in purchase of the Bruce Trail—five to six years after Gertler—in order to preserve it.

The entire report is, in a sense, in a funny sense, an apology for government policy; rather than an adventure into new governmental policy. In many areas it is amazingly uncritical.

In fact, the most courageous declaration of independence in the report is on page 67 when it says:

The lands of the Niagara Escarpment are affected by many government agencies. At the moment there is no organization responsible for co-ordinating these agencies' programmes, many of which are inter-related.

However, Mr. Speaker, all of that is relatively minor. All of that just suggests the peccadilloes of the task force report, which dealt with things which need not have been dealt with.

The government report, which followed the task force report, and the bill which is before us today, are found wanting, desperately, fatally, on four major grounds; again where the task force was a bitter disappointment. I am going to enumerate those four major grounds because they are the four major holes in this bill, we believe.

No. 1. The reports which were tabled and the bill itself have abandoned one of the central strategies of the whole Gertler approach, and that is a park system. I ask the minister, through you Mr. Speaker, what in God's name has happened to the park system for the Niagara Escarpment? That was the

central strategy for Gertler; what made the escarpment make sense was the whole park system.

Hon. Mr. White: If the member doesn't mind we are going to have a little consultation with the people involved.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, sure, a little consultation; six years after the event. Gertler said in his article:

The second major element of the strategy is that the Niagara Escarpment should be preserved, planned and developed as a single park network taking into account its special features; the opportunities for diversified recreation; its role as a predominant landscape element; and the requirements of circulation within the escarpment area.

Then he designated the parks; he designated the land requirements; and he designated the financial costs. He set it all out in June, 1968.

Mr. Lawlor: In detail!

Mr. Lewis: In detail. Now, in May, 1973, comes a government task force and a government policy statement and the parks are dealt with in an aside. That's No. 1.

No. 2, Mr. Speaker, is that in the fundamental decision of the government—how best to preserve the escarpment—the task force and the government jettisoned major land acquisition in favour of something called development controls. They jettisoned major land acquisition on grounds so specious, so fatuous, so undocumented as to insult the intelligence. I return to the task force report, page 28: "Implementing the Goal and Objectives."

The most common means used so far to preserve the escarpment lands is public purchase, but it is highly questionable whether a programme based on this method could preserve the whole escarpment. Cost alone would seem to rule out this possibility. The task force has estimated that purchasing only the relatively small area adjacent to the escarpment face would cost more than \$3 billion, half the province's total budget. If only because of the costs involved, land acquisition is a technique that must be confined to specific properties.

That's it. That's the blanket statement on which land acquisition was relegated to a subordinate position in the whole setting out of a strategy for the escarpment.

Mr. Speaker, after these reports were tabled we asked the various ministers how

did the task force arrive at the figure in excess of \$3 billion dollars? For two days the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development (Mr. Lawrence) had no idea. Then the Treasurer tabled a document, one of the most extraordinary documents I have ever seen tabled in this House. It wasn't picked up.

I'm going to read this one-page answer into the record. It's called "Land Acquisition Costs—Niagara Escarpment." Quote:

The question of the estimate of \$3 billion for acquisition of Niagara Escarpment lands and the relationship of this to the figures in the Gertler report have been raised. [Indeed it was.] The task force estimate of acquisition costs in excess of \$3 billion was based on almost total acquisition of all lands in the Niagara Escarpment planning area, excluding only built-up urban communities. The land to be acquired under such circumstances would cover very expensive lands such as almost all of the Niagara fruitlands, suburban areas around St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, and intensively used recreational lands in Grey county.

Based on market values, high and low, acquisition cost projections were made after consultation with the Ministry of Natural Resources and officials of conservation authorities active in land purchase programmes.

These projections were: (a) Low—assume an average cost of \$1,500 cost per acre for 1.2 million acres—equals \$1.8 billion. High—assume an average cost of \$2,750 per acre for 1.2 million acres—\$3.3 billion. This is in contrast to the proposed acquisition programme in the Gertler report which concentrated on land purchase for park purposes in predominantly lower value agricultural areas. Gertler was, quite rightly, able to use a much lower average figure for acquisition costs.

That's all very interesting. And it is, to some extent of course, borne out by the experience of the most recent purchases of land on the escarpment. At least Gertler's contentions were borne out.

In late 1972, the Ministry of Natural Resources tabled the acquisition of land through the ministry, and through the conservation authorities, in very many areas of the escarpment. We took the trouble to take a look at the cost per acre as it relates to land acquisition. Under the Ministry of Natural Resources the single greatest cost per acre in the last year of purchasing was \$1,450 at the

Forks of the Credit River. That's pretty prime recreational land.

For the conservation authorities, the highest cost per acre was \$3,105, although most of it varied from no cost—

Hon. Mr. White: Careful, the member is proving him wrong.

Mr. Lewis: —because conservation authorities get a good deal of land at no cost, rather a larger acreage than I realized, none of which is referred to in the minister's report. Most of it is in the vicinity of \$14.50 per acre, up to somewhere around \$700 or \$800 an acre. The one purchase of 125 acres was an exceptional purchase.

What all of these figures show is that the average cost per acre in the last year of purchase from the Ministry of Natural Resources, 1972, was \$239. The average cost to the conservation authorities was \$168. The average cost for the minister's task force, based on their estimates, rises to \$2,750 an acre; and I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that these figures are false. These figures should never have been introduced. These figures are insupportable.

As a matter of fact, it's really quite something to reply to opposition questions by saying that we have a low projection of \$1.8 billion and a high projection of \$3.3 billion, and then include only the high projection in his document. What kind of statistical refinement is that? What kind of credibility for the task force is that? They can see the low figure of acquisition—

Mr. Lawlor: Who are they trying to manipulate?

Mr. Lewis: —as being plausible throughout the escarpment, then they project the highest possible figure and they use only the highest figure in their report and in the government report. They don't even try to estimate an average. They just insert the most inflated figure possible.

I say to the minister, through you, Mr. Speaker, that the reason they inserted the highest figure possible was in order to make the argument that public acquisition was inappropriate for the escarpment, and that therefore they were self-serving figures and self-serving arguments.

What kind of documentation is this, that they discussed it with officials of the Ministry of Natural Resources and officials of the conservation authorities? The people who should have been spoken to were the officials of the Ministry of Government Services. They do

the purchasing. Natural Resources never knows the cost.

The Ministry of Government Services does the purchasing and would have the figures at hand. None of the acreage indicated; and none of the exact cost indicated; no recognition is given to the fact that for the money they are talking about—indeed for the money the government talked about at 20 per cent—it could buy almost all of the escarpment with the exception of those areas immediately adjacent to the southern Ontario cities!

Talking about the distinction between development control and ownership, in those areas, it might have made sense to fix tight land controls on the part of government; but the government could have acquired massive sections of the Niagara Escarpment, and chose not to do so on grounds that are totally specious on the basis of the minister's own material and information.

I don't know what possessed the task force to make the assertions they did without the documentation, or to table in the House figures which have no definition, and then to use the most inflated figures to make an argument. I don't know what possessed the task force to do that, but clearly they are serving government policy. That is simply not acceptable to us, and that is really the crux of the intent of the task force.

They talk about the acquisition of ecologic and historic sites, but none of those ecologic and historic sites are outlined. One of the really unhappy truths about this bill and about the government report and about the task force report is that there is absolutely no commitment to the fruitlands of the Niagara Peninsula at all. The government couldn't even bring itself to make a commitment to purchase the fruitlands. As a matter of fact, government implies very strongly that it may well abandon the fruitlands in Ontario, and that is beyond belief.

This obsession with maintaining the private interest goes so far that the government refuses to concede the value of public acquisition to preserve some of the most indispensable features of the Niagara Escarpment. Let me take it a step further, Mr. Speaker, and move to the third point.

The task force and the government have again delayed plans until 1976. Not only have they abandoned the park system, not only have they relinquished the obvious approach of major acquisition of land on the escarpment, but they have delayed the implementation of plans in an unconscionable fashion. The minister's using all the same manipulative, consultation process that he

used in the Planning and Development Act and in the Parkway Belt Act, about which the member for Grey-Bruce is dead on.

I remember being in his riding, God help me; there were very few people I could find who weren't talking admiringly of the member for Grey-Bruce that evening. I may say, whether it was in the media or in certain public engagements I undertook. The entire area that I had exposure to that night felt that the government had turned its back on any of the consultative principles.

They felt, as a matter of fact, that the task force had made a mockery of the consultative process. They run up and pretend to meet with people who will have some close input to the task force proposal. And what is the input? The input is a series of hieroglyphics at the back of the report. The input is a series of gratuitous graphs to show what people thought, although I may say that some of the public feeling was not subsequently incorporated into the recommendations of the task force or the government.

The government has decided to delay the implementation of preserving the escarpment yet again; and how does it expect us to accept that? Does the minister realize that it will be nine years after John Roberts' policy statement?

Hon. Mr. White: Come on! The member is just unbelievable.

Mr. Lewis: Did the minister say I was a great fellow? I am willing, in a modest way, to accept that from him in mid-speech.

Let me tell him something. Does he realize that—

Hon. Mr. White: The member is just beyond reality, completely!

Mr. Lewis: —John Roberts' policy statement was made in March, 1967?

Hon. Mr. White: Does the member mind if we consult the people affected?

Mr. Lewis: The minister brings in a bill in May, 1973, which says that he will have a plan in 1976.

Mr. MacDonald: In the fullness of time.

Mr. Lewis: He is not living in this century.

Mr. Stokes: He is unreal.

Mr. Lewis: He is rooted in some pre-palaeolithic period. He doesn't understand what the march of time means.

Mr. Lawlor: Riding on spaceship earth.

Mr. Lewis: Nine years!

Hon. Mr. White: The member is right out of his skull.

Mr. Lewis: The minister is willing to have nine years intervene before he even has a plan? Who is he kidding?

Hon. Mr. White: No wonder the member for Ottawa Centre (Mr. Cassidy) is pawing the ground.

Mr. Lewis: Who is he kidding? My friend from Ottawa Centre paws the ground every time the minister walks into this House, and more power to him.

Hon. Mr. White: The member for Scarborough West shouldn't turn his back!

Mr. Lewis: It doesn't take much waving of the flag to have that bull aroused, if I may say.

Hon. Mr. White: Don't let the member turn his back on him.

Mr. Lewis: No, not at all. I am not quite as nasty in my epithets as some have been known to be.

Hon. Mr. White: I used to caution the member for York South about turning his back on the member, but he didn't take much notice.

Mr. Lewis: Well, is that the minister's defence of the bill? Is that the weight of his contribution to this debate?

Hon. Mr. White: No. I will have something to say.

Mr. Lewis: I am not going to be deterred by the minister's gentle asides. He is willing to let nine years go between Mr. Robarts' statement and a final emergence of a plan, and he knows and we know that there will be no plan in three years' time.

In the process of waiting the three years, the minister has arrogated to himself powers that are hard to believe. He has abused the consultative process and he hasn't protected the escarpment. The whole thing can leave us in the three year period before the so-called plan comes into vogue.

I could set it out myself, but if my colleagues in the House don't mind I am going to read a further little excerpt from Harold Greer, because he put it very well.

There is no official, or unofficial for that matter, plan which the minister must follow in making his decisions. There is no requirement that government regulations be passed setting out criteria he must use.

There is no appeal to the cabinet, the Ontario Municipal Board or the courts from his decision. All this is being done, believe it or not, in the name of encouraging more effective planning at the local level, particularly in regard to the control and use of land.

That was how the Speech from the Throne of last March foreshadowed the legislation and that is how the government, aided by the surrealist efforts of its favourite advertising firm, has now presented it to local governments and the public.

And to be sure, there is an element of local level participation in land-use planning. Whenever, in an area designated for development control, there is an application for a development permit, the minister must advise landowners within 1,000 ft of the proposed development, that such an application has been received.

If no objection is taken, the minister may or may not issue the permit with such conditions as he pleases. If, however, objection is taken the minister must appoint a hearing officer to hold a hearing and submit a report along with his recommendations. The minister may then issue or not issue a development permit as he pleases, along with such conditions as he pleases.

There is also provision in the legislation for the minister to delegate this authority to a new agency, the Niagara Escarpment Commission; or on request to a county or regional municipality within the escarpment planning area. However, the decision of the commission or the municipality may be appealed to the minister, in which case he decides to issue or not to issue a development permit as before.

There is no time limit on the minister's enjoyment of these extraordinary powers. Apparently, it is the government's intention that they shall continue until the Niagara Escarpment Commission, after consultation with the municipalities concerned and after public hearings, comes up with an official plan, which plan after provincial government approval will have the force of law and govern development for the entire planning area.

This process is expected to take at least three years; it will probably take six. In

the meantime and, indeed, thereafter, unless the government changes the law, a single minister, aided of course by the provincial bureaucracy, may develop as he sees fit, guided only by the stricture laid down in the Legislature that its purpose is to provide for the maintenance of the Niagara Escarpment, etc.

True, there are many sections of the escarpment where ministerial ad hockery will not be necessary since satisfactory local official plans exist to provide public access and use. But vast stretches still remain where there is no such protection and which have been frozen while the province decides on a policy. Thousands of property owners in these stretches will now individually attend the minister's pleasure.

To call this planning, is, of course, a desecration of language. The whole subject of planning is to arrive at a comprehensive plan which is beyond arbitrary and capricious change. Ad hockery is the antithesis of good planning. One can only marvel at how the government has arrived at this state of affairs after six years of supposed planning.

Let it be said, Mr. Speaker, that once again the consultative process has been destroyed in the implementation of this bill; that once again the minister is taking to himself and to the cabinet powers so arbitrary that they should not be thus exercised; and that once again we risk the escarpment for their intervening three years to capricious government policy, which policy has served the interests of private land developers and private land acquisition for the last six years of desecration of the escarpment.

For three more years we are left to the whims of the government, and that is totally unacceptable. I don't know where the minister feels, or the cabinet feels, it has the right to delay things even further. I don't know why there couldn't have been a major programme of land acquisition this year with a master plan available by the end of this year, and if that plan be entrusted to the Clasky task force, so be it. To demean the Escarpment Commission made up in the majority of appointees of this government is not defensible. That leads me to the fourth point I wanted to make.

Hon. Mr. White: The member will live to rue that particular remark, if not the others.

Mr. Lewis: Which particular remark?

Hon. Mr. White: The aspersions cast in advance on men not yet appointed.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, the aspersions cast in advance on men not yet appointed.

In order to find a policy rationale for this travesty of discarding land acquisition and good planning and the urgent need for design, the minister has emerged with something called development control. My colleague from Ottawa Centre and others of my colleagues will have something to say about development control further in this debate. Development control is one of the neatest devices ever contrived to invite development pressure from every conceivable source.

The only distinction between development control and what now exists—

Hon. Mr. White: All done in public!

Mr. Lewis: —is that the minister is going to have a particular group, designated by government, subject to all of the same private developer pressures. He is even going to designate the land for them which can be brought under these pressures. No wonder it freezes the blood of one reporter and causes another near apoplexy.

Hon. Mr. White: He doesn't understand it, either.

Mr. Lewis: Nobody understands it except the hon. minister.

Hon. Mr. White: Most people here understand it, though the member may not.

Mr. Lewis: No, most people don't understand it.

Mr. Stokes: That is the minister's big trouble. Nobody understands him.

Hon. Mr. White: Everybody understands it except the NDP.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, oh, a little acerbic innuendo across the floor, eh? An occasional nasty crack to compensate for substance, policy or anything else.

Hon. Mr. White: That is not innuendo.

Mr. Lewis: No, as a matter of fact, it is quite a direct affront to the gentlest and nicest fellow in Thunder Bay.

Hon. Mr. White: I am generalizing. I didn't single him out. I was generalizing.

Mr. Lewis: The minister generalized it, did he? How charitable!

The minister's development controls allow for criteria. I just want to hear what he will bring into development controls. The controls

allow for alterations to the topography, alterations in the vegetative cover, problems of erosion and siltation, effects of natural drainage and ground water, sewage disposal and water supply, urban design, siting of a structure and architectural features, including building heights.

It is an open invitation to exploitation of the escarpment for private use, that's what the minister's development control is. He says that his zoning bylaws don't work, and that his ministerial orders don't work. Then he sets up a channel which is as bad as anything which has existed thus far.

I make no comment on those who are to be appointed, except this. They will be under exactly the same pressures as any government-appointed body, as has been true of the escarpment over the last five years. In the process, the escarpment has been dismembered and violated as a major natural resource in southern Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, there is no change from current policy. They are all the same hazards, all the same dangers, all the same pressures. Development control means saving the escarpment for the developers. That is the real definition of development control. And, frankly, Mr. Speaker, we repudiate this policy of capitulation to developers.

I want to point out to you, Mr. Speaker, just what this bill really says. After six years there is no plan, there is no park system, there is no major land acquisition, there are no greater safeguards, there is yet another agency, there is yet a further delay, there is yet more quarrying, and there is yet further encroachment on the escarpment. And all of this in the name of saving the escarpment!

Well, the government has gone too far this time. It has just stepped over the limits of credibility entirely, and that's why it's an obituary notice for the escarpment. It's a terrible policy. When it comes to the escarpment, hypocritical and moronic.

I want to tell the minister something else, through you Mr. Speaker. That's the real scandal of the last year—this bill above all others. Not the Fidinam affair and not the conflicts of interest and not the Hydro building, but this piece of legislation is the scandal of this government. Because in this piece of legislation the government has written *finis* to all that most of us believed would be true of the Niagara Escarpment as the primary recreational resource in southern Ontario. It has abandoned it. It has betrayed every prin-

cipal that Gertler articulated. And if I put that strongly, I do it deliberately.

Hon. Mr. White: The member puts everything strongly.

Mr. Lewis: I do it deliberately, because I really don't understand what possesses the government to have done this particular thing.

I may say, Mr. Speaker, you don't have to be a romantic to realize what is at stake and what we're losing. You don't have to be a romantic to recognize the almost providential availability of the escarpment, right on the edge of an urban industrial complex. You don't have to be a romantic to treasure the conspicuous landscape, the limestone cliffs, the adjacent plains, bays, rocks, soils, woods, streams, marshes, 39 species of orchids, the white-tailed deer—in total this magnificent ecological and recreational phenomenon.

And the government is abandoning it. It is abandoning it to the lusts of private development. The whole history of the last five years is as a counterpoint to what the government has decided to do in this bill. And it has an extraordinary presumption in the process, because in the last page of the government's own report it says, and I want to quote it and take my seat:

It is entirely appropriate that the place designated for introducing development controls should be the Niagara Escarpment. This ancient geological formation and superb wildlife habitat represents the essence of Ontario—splendour, strength and diversity. It is a place where native plants and animals can flourish as they have for millions of years, where people can find refuge from an increasingly man-made environment and discover their harmony with nature.

A positively lyrical statement, Mr. Speaker. On the escarpment, within easy reach of the crowded metropolitan centres of southern Ontario, it is possible to relax, observe, explore and be refreshed by the presence of something that people have no ability to create and no right to destroy.

Mr. Stokes: What hypocrisy!

Mr. Lewis: And yet this bill gives the government the right to continue the destruction of the escarpment!

I want the Treasurer to understand—even as a smile, as always, lurks at the corners of his mouth—we are angry about this bill and his default. We feel very strongly about his willingness to associate himself with some-

thing that writes the finale to the escarpment in southern Ontario.

That's why we're opposing it, and we will fight it right throughout the piece—as we will all of his land-use development, which is a total facade in terms of what it pretends otherwise to be.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to speak on second reading of this bill, to say that we in the Liberal Party also oppose the concepts that are used supposedly to control the Niagara Escarpment. Those of us who have lived in Ontario all our lives have appreciated the beauty, recreation facilities and the pure wonderment of the escarpment. We go right from Niagara, from the peach belt right up through the Georgetown area, and eventually end up in Grey county, the Georgian Bay area and the Bruce peninsula, which have been prime recreational areas where many of us have travelled from our youth up.

It was many years ago when we were told by supposed experts at that time that if something was not done the whole peach area in the Niagara Escarpment would disappear. It was said 15 or 20 years ago that we'd be importing our peaches from Georgia if some kind of action was not taken.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): That is happening now.

Mr. Good: We have seen prime fruit farms of 10 or 15 acres, from which a farmer earned a good living, turned into asphalt development. This has happened, and it has happened because that was normal progress.

Many of us, and I am sure the government itself, were very sorry to see this prime fruit country being devastated by industrial and commercial development. But this is what happened. The proximity of the area to the major transportation routes, to the United States markets, and the accessibility of that area to all Ontario people has led to increased development, which has destroyed much of our fruit-bearing land.

Many people have said that things had to change. No action has been taken up to now. The government has been urged on numerous occasions. Finally, what all of us thought would be the move that would implement government action resulted when the Gertler report was released back in 1968. Many of us looked on that with great promise. The government didn't release it for a considerable time, and finally it was put before us.

It sounded very simple; the goals were very easy to understand. The overall cost and the action that had to be taken by government was not all that complicated. The proposal was simply that there be, first of all, acquisition and selective controls put on other types of land. And finally, regulatory environmental controls put on the large areas.

This is how simple Gertler's plan was. He said that 90,000 acres was really all that had to be purchased in the No. 1 priority area, and that was for some form of acquisition. Of that about 8.7 per cent was in the Niagara area; 6.7 per cent in the Dundas Valley; about 9.3 per cent in the Caledon Mountain area; and six per cent in Hockley Hollow.

The largest portions then were up in the areas where land was much cheaper. The Georgian Bay area represented about 28 per cent of it, and the Bruce Peninsula about 41 per cent.

Now he has suggested that of that 90,000 acres, 61 per cent should be acquired by direct acquisition. It was to be done on a park system as mentioned by the previous speaker. On top of this acquisition then, the other 39 per cent in the No. 1 priority area could be satisfactorily controlled with easements with land owners, leasing and acquisition of restrictive rights to property to get the positive right for public access.

In other words, the government was going to pay people to give away parts of their rights over their land for public access where it wasn't going to be acquired completely.

This is what is really required. First, the preservation of the escarpment in all its beauty and wonderment. Second, that the people of Ontario can then enjoy the escarpment after it is preserved.

Gertler's plan went on and very simply said, the other 300,000 acres of land in the secondary area would be regulated, by regulatory methods, to control environmental aspects of that land; the land, the water, the desecration; and this, of course, would also very strictly control the aggregate business within the escarpment.

And the strange thing about it is that 46 per cent of the land that was to be required would require 80 per cent of the cost. Well, this is only natural. In the areas closer to the cities, the southern part of the escarpment was going to cost much more. But even this cost was just going to be \$25,000,180, less than the cost of the Ontario Science Centre and not even double

the cost of Ontario Place. And here we have a huge escarpment, a natural wonder of the Province of Ontario that could have been preserved for that figure from five years ago.

The second priority area, which includes about 42 per cent of the land would have cost about 13 per cent of the total cost, and the third area, which is about 12 per cent, would have represented about seven per cent. The total cost, according to the research done at the time of the study, was less than \$32 million. This would have accomplished what the Gertler Report indicated would have given us control, acquisition, leasing rights and public access to the prime park system that would have been developed to control the Niagara Escarpment.

Well, the government did acquire some land, and I don't have figures for the southern part, but I am wondering if the minister would explain to me what methods were used in the land that was acquired in the Bruce Peninsula area. That is the area with which I am the most familiar, being a summer resident in that area. And in the Bruce Peninsula, I understand, at the present time, the government has bought 29,000 acres of land. Dr. Gertler's report said that only 36,000 acres of land was required in the Bruce Peninsula area.

I am wondering how much study has gone into the acquisition of the land that was bought up there or whether the land was just bought to satisfy public opinion that the government should be doing something. Perhaps, the government thought, well, here is a block of cheap land for sale, we'll buy it, and it's good. I think this land can be put to some good use in the future, but I am wondering if any thought was given to a comprehensive system of parkland, public accessibility, development of the land or setting aside the area of the land as a rough semi-wilderness for public use.

That is the only part of the province in which any considerable size of acquisition of land has been carried out by the government. The minister, in the bill, has set his whole case on these two things—the establishment of the commission which will manage the new concept of development control.

However, I feel that the same principle of consultation with the people of the area which we criticized in the other two bills, the Development Planning Act and the Parkway Belt Act, applies here.

Consultation with people, especially in the Grey-Bruce area, is what has been lacking to a very great degree, Mr. Speaker in the last few years.

The Grey-Bruce planning board has been very much concerned about the devastation of the Escarpment in their area. They have been working very hard on it for a number of years. The lack of co-operation of provincial officials with them has been apparent. A lack of public output has been apparent. And I would like to put on record, Mr. Speaker, in chronological order, some of the frustrations which developed just a year or more ago when the Grey-Bruce planning group was trying to develop its own plans for the Niagara Escarpment area. You will recall the freeze and scare put into many people by the government's acquisition of land, with no proper communication with people as to what really was going on. The member for Grey-Bruce spoke of it many times.

When the Grey-Bruce planning board was meeting with officials of the then Department of Municipal Affairs, at one such meeting warden Harvey Davis of Bruce county was excluded by order of the officials of the ministry. At another meeting, two Reeves and one deputy reeve, members of the press and members of the public were similarly excluded by orders of the officials of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs.

Finally, when the people were so concerned over the fact that they couldn't get in and have their voice heard as to what the future was going to be for the area, they inquired of the ministry officials as to what the government's policy was. They were simply told by these officials that the press, provincial MLAs, and members of the public would continue to be excluded from any such discussions until specific permission was granted by the minister or the deputy minister to the effect that they could enter.

Mr. Speaker, this is why people, particularly in that end of the escarpment, are very apprehensive about the consultative programme which will take place in the development of the criteria for the development controls.

The task force has stated that zoning will not do the job. I can't buy that myself. I think if people know what the land uses are for an area, they know what their chances are if they try to violate those land uses. Development control which, admittedly, is a new process in North America—

An hon. member: Dictatorship!

Mr. Good: —to me it could imply that there are no controls so everybody is free to make application and the government will look at the applications on an individual basis.

I don't think, Mr. Speaker, that that is the type of programme which is going to preserve the escarpment. It's not the type of programme which is going to keep it for public use. That, Mr. Speaker, is why we oppose this bill.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Speaker, if it is possible, and I believe it is, I would like to speak rather quietly to the minister.

Mr. Singer: He is not here.

Mr. Good: At least he won't hear the member anyway.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): He has given way to the bureaucracy.

Mr. Lawlor: His degree of insulation—has the butterfly crept into his cocoon? In any event, when he accuses the opposition of not really grasping the full range and meaning of this legislation, I would ask him to be very careful about that.

My feeling is, at least with respect to the tenor and direction of the legislation that we understand it only too well. I would say that he, on his side, may suffer a bit of warping or narrowness of approach. Here is a man with a gigantic portfolio, trying to cover a multitude of ills with a plethora of bills before us, one after the other, each one of great intricacy. Of course, it would take a man of his magnitude to approach these things in the cavalier and offhand fashion that characterizes the minister.

But even Pantagruel sometimes gets jammed in the doorway and in this particular instance, with respect to the escarpment, I think that Pantagruel is hung up. I sincerely doubt that the hon. minister spent much time with the Gertler report. He's never been exposed to it. He doesn't know the dynamism and the rapport that that particular searching document went through in order to achieve a definition of the issues before us today; and it started to achieve it six years ago. It was a little over six years when that report got going.

The whole history of the thing speaks of the grossest type of mishandling. The Niagara

Escarpment has been grotesquely mishandled by the Conservative government from its very inception. An order for a report is given out to a professor. He spends a year or two and submits it. It goes under wraps. It's placed away in mothballs.

For months and months on end nobody knows what it contains. Nothing is done. Development goes on apace. The Caledon Mountain Estates seizes the rim of some of the highest portions near the Credit Forks. The government tries to move in, belatedly, at an inflated price, as Judge Colin Bennett's report discloses. They finally get around to letting us know and letting the Gertler report become public. It is surveyed and then in 1971 the Premier of the province comes forward again and says that they are going to begin a process of implementation. Time wanes and waxes. The Niagara Escarpment is eaten up in the meantime. What does Gertler say in 1968 on the question of urgency? At page 18 he says:

The approach to priorities in this study arises out of the nature of the escarpment, a unique and irreplaceable resource of high recreational and amenity value. In the nature of things action to preserve the escarpment where it is under the kind of pressure that will destroy its essential qualities will have to be taken quickly if it is to be effective. For this reason we have set a relatively short period of time [eight years is the period] within which the necessary action should be undertaken.

And he sets up his four periods of time; his high priority time of four years, his second priority time of six, and the final one where the whole thing is brought under the umbrella and preserved and tied up and made a heritage to the Province of Ontario at the end of eight years.

The four years came and went, and precious little was done. It was just washed away. Nothing of any great impact or value during those eight years was achieved in the course of garnering in the escarpment.

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Provincial Secretary for Justice): There was a lot of land bought.

Mr. Lawlor: During that period of time, from January of 1968 to October of 1972, the province bought 19,000 acres for about \$6.8 million.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: More than half of what Gertler recommended.

Mr. Lawlor: Gertler asked, in that period of time, for 90,000 acres. We asked in excess of that, but these were high priority, these were the 90,000 acres to be taken under complete feu simple control. The conservation authorities took in 6,300 at that time for \$2.4 million; a total of 25,300 acres over against a total potential, both with respect to selective controls and the feu simple situation of 440,000 acres. That is about half of all the escarpment. Gertler didn't say seize the whole thing. Gertler didn't say bring it all under public ownership. He said that certain portions were so vital, so necessary and so central to the preservation of the escarpment, namely 90,000 acres, that the priority was overwhelming. To drive the point home further, at page 58 of the Gertler report he returns to the theme. As a matter of fact he returns to it over and over again, stressing the absolute requisite necessity of moving in immediately and forthwith to pick up the land. At page 59 he says:

Priority one has been given a longer period—four years—than the other priorities—two years—because of the anticipated need to take certain preparatory action, easement legislation, studies of areas to designate zoning districts and standards. Where early action is possible, however, it is suggested that control of priority one lands be treated as a matter of the greatest possible urgency.

I am almost turning to the vernacular to tell the minister what the government did with that time, of how it was drained away, of how it has been lost to us now, and to posterity, to this province, by dalliance by ineptitude, by an unwillingness; for reasons which my leader finds as mysterious as I do.

We can only attribute it to bad motives; to a lack of decent good faith; to a disregard of the common weal of the province in this particular instance; throwing his weight in favour of the Minister of Natural Resources and the pits and quarries operators on one side of the fence with all the force that they can bring to bear; and on the other side of the fence the great developers, the Senator Harry Willis of this world, God bless his soul, who built that affront on one of the best parts of the escarpment and got away with it.

He got away with it with the government's blessing; and got away with it with its malingerings and got away with it with its sovereign help. The government knew it was going on. This government is, through this reason, tied in with develop-

ments. It assists the developers; it has a secret—and not so secret as this thing disposes itself here—alignment with and feeling for that particular matter. Then it has the effrontery to bring legislation at this time before us, under the designation of Mr. Clasky. I will not attack the man personally; that is beside the point.

Hon. Mr. White: The member's leader has already done that.

Mr. Lewis: I haven't attacked him personally. I told the minister I didn't understand what happened.

Hon. Mr. White: It is the shabbiest thing.

Mr. Lewis: Come off it!

Mr. Singer: The minister is a pompous ass.

Mr. Lewis: This minister and the Minister of Revenue (Mr. Grossman).

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): The minister is trying to raise a red herring.

Mr. Lawlor: The central features of the Clasky report, as has been pointed out, had to do with parklands.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: What?

Mr. Lawlor: There was a string of eight parks which were sovereignly designated; set out in great detail. There were parks within parks, areas of more or less importance, set up within the terms of the map. Set down, pointing out each case with the utmost—

Mr. Good: The member didn't attack him.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, that's right.

Mr. Lawlor:—succinctness, and at the same time working it down almost to inches throughout long pages of his report; area after area; the Beaver Valley or the Forks of the Credit; or the eight different areas which it is absolutely crucial be preserved at all hazards and which have been severely eroded in the past seven years and which are going down the drain as we sit here.

The legislation, as it comes before us, is doing nothing to fend off against this.

As a matter of fact, there were teeth, there was delineation, there was purpose, there was something categorical about the Gertler report which has been totally eviscerated by the Clasky report. The Clasky

report is milquetoast stuff. It waters it down; it emasculates it; it makes it virtually meaningless.

He set up the definition and then the Clasky report has the abominable effrontery to say, in a kind of snide way: "Well, the Gertler thing wasn't sufficiently definitional; it really didn't get down to the grassroots issues in this thing"; when it itself is the most vacuous, empty, vague and undermining sort of thing one can possibly come up.

What does it come up with? It comes up with one thing; its central concept—its ecologic and historic sites—everything is going to evolve around those.

It can't preserve the escarpment and do that. That is a betrayal. The whole undertone is that we recognize private development; we have confined almost anything compatible with the uses.

In each instance Gertler is definite. He says: "I want 90,000 acres, which is seven per cent of the total lands, and you are going to have to pay \$31.5 million for it if you buy it now. But if you wait, the escalation in land costs will double and triple." That's exactly what they have done.

Now, using that particular kind of parameter and the magnifying factor, the minister says it is going to cost \$3 billion right out of the air. Even today, as has been pointed out to him, that would not necessarily be true. What does the Clasky report do to denominate these figures? Absolutely nothing. I'll say this for Gertler; at least he tells us how he arrived at his figures. He went to the registry offices; he searched out the various departments of property along the escarpment. He compared and contrasted figures. He got down to the dirt and he made his figures—which were fairly representational at the time and realistic—a bloody sight more realistic than the figures that we are being tossed in order to intimidate us and which the minister, apparently, as the Treasurer, is so easily intimidated by.

Talk about understanding it! The Treasurer must really get down to it. It will take time. You don't understand these things overnight and with the kind of advice the Treasurer is getting, he will never understand it. Thank heavens there is an opposition around once in a while that spends a little time on these things.

He designated, then, 300,000 acres—that is 25 per cent of the escarpment—and taking

the other 90,000 acres under the same umbrella, for a particular kind of control, that is a regulatory type of control, he said that that could be purchased at that time or in the immediate future for \$45 million. It is all contained on page 16 of Gertler. He works it all out.

What does the other report say upon which we are basing all the things that the government is doing here today and which it has followed sovereignly—rejecting out of hand what Gertler had to say to the government, which is just as valid today as it ever was in most of its dimensions? At least, it will give the government something to work in on and put its shoulder to.

They want to take 20 per cent of the escarpment, which is about 260,000 acres, and the estimate there is \$240 million to \$500,000 without major grounds of justification and not knowing why. What has the government done down through the years where it has picked up land, where it picked up the 25,000 acres through the conservation authorities and itself since 1968? The bulk of that has been picked up in the Bruce Peninsula.

The areas which were crucial, the areas such as at Dundas, for instance—the "hinge" as he calls it—where the government really should have moved in, where it was vital to it, have been virtually neglected. A few pittances of acres! This is done with disdain and the sovereign disregard of the potential of the escarpment, of what it means as a living asset and what uses it will be finally put to.

Gertler was highly definitional, far more than this present report with respect to any number of things. On the business of setting up the three different categories of the feu simple—the selective or easement and leasing approach; and I haven't seen very much said in any of these reports about the validity of a leasing approach to too many areas of the escarpment—he sets out in great detail his several priorities.

He says first, second and third. He intermeshes them. He goes through the various regions inch by inch and says what they contain, how many acres are already in acquisition, how many are held by conservation authorities, how many acres must be picked up in the process, what the degree of exigency is, what the nature of the ecological features are.

Then he comes down and says one, two or three. Even within areas, he designates some portions as being of first priority and other portions of second priority.

In terms of pits and quarries, the legislation as we presently have it, I view as a sellout to the pits and quarries interests. They have played too predominant a part.

Gertler sets out the position of the quarry operators. He is the one who says that these numerous quarries must be removed even within his two-mile inner zone, that there are numbers of them that must be removed from present operation. I'll come back to that.

But the quarry operation is going on apace. Has the Treasurer visited the Dufferin quarry operation recently on the brow of the escarpment where you can see blue sky penetrating through the middle of the escarpment?

What do people who are vitally interested in all this say? The Bruce Trail Association, in a recent newsletter about the operation of the Dufferin quarry, "in our popular 'Quarries of the Western World' series." Mind you now, the western world. "This is one of the most popular of them all. The Dufferin quarry, that monstrous operation on the side of the Niagara Escarpment north of Milton, painfully visible from Highway 401, is about to relocate its crushing plant within the quarry proper in order to spare us the sight of it"—and in order for the Minister of Natural Resources to hang his head. I added the last part, in case it's misinterpreted.

"However, because of the difficulty in moving the primary crusher from its present location below the escarpment, they have decided to install a new one, having a 50 per cent higher capacity. They now will be able to crush up the Niagara Escarpment at the rate of 1,500 tons per hour." Every hour of the day; 24 hours. They never stop, they're afraid the minister might have done something; they're afraid he might have moved in, so they brought the big crusher in to get out as much as possible.

And they went on full shifts; three full shifts. They have been doing it for quite a while now, the last two or three years, just in case the government had any guts, just in case the government was going to preserve this natural heritage for the people of Ontario, and not for the private developers and for the quarry operators. But no, I think we may phone them up this afternoon and say, "Boys, you've got nothing to worry about"—

Mr. Singer: Got a development plan.

Mr. Lawlor: "You can cut down to two-hour shifts if you want. You are in there for the rest of eternity. Just go and blow ahead, eat the escarpment up, but hide the machinery behind the bluffs." Off it goes.

Mr. Good: Won't even put up proper screening of the site.

Mr. Lawlor: "We thought that the old one was doing it quite enough at 1,000 tons per hour. The increased capacity means the new crusher will require a larger supply of rock to satisfy its voracious appetite. Consequently, Dufferin has requested rezoning." And no doubt they got it.

Mr. Singer: If they didn't they'll get a development plan.

Mr. Lawlor: Let's just dwell for a moment or two upon the Pits and Quarries Act, the Act of June, 1971, which was supposed to have such far reaching effects, which was supposed to put a crimp on the operations of the quarry operators in the Niagara Escarpment. Again, this is from the Trail newsletter.

"How effective is Ontario's new Pits and Quarries Act? According to the Canadian Environmental Law Association not very effective." The association letter cites the case of the township of Caledon vs the Province of Ontario and Franceschini Brothers Construction Ltd. In the words of the article: "Traditional notions—"

Where's the member for Downsview gone?

Mr. Singer: I am here. I couldn't tear myself away.

Mr. Lawlor: Oh good. Listen to this. "Traditional notions—" This is the Supreme Court of Ontario to which the member aspires so heartily. Well if he ever gets there he will join a brotherhood, I can tell him.

"Traditional notions of the sanctity of private property and business interests, together with Ontario judges well used to upholding these principles above almost any other, have combined to deal a major blow to Ontario's new legislation designed to control the relentless march of quarrying operations in the province."

It goes on to cite section 62 of the Pits and Quarries Act: "No licence should be issued respective of pit or quarry where the location is in contravention of the official plan or bylaws of the municipality in which it is located."

"Caledon township's official plan adopted in 1970 provided that part of the area concerned in the application for the licence should be restricted to residential use. The Court of Appeal, however, ruled as follows in the original judgement of the divisional court."

I have the judgement here before me.

A perusal of paragraph 12 of the plan makes it crystal clear that the continuance of the existing non-conforming use was in the contemplation of the plan [that is the quarry operation] and that the legality of such use was so clearly understood that it was not necessary to set out what was already the law. The continuance of such use would therefore not be said to be in contravention of the official plan, but on the contrary, it was contemplated by and is compatible with [that word compatible!] the official plan. It follows therefore that 6(2) of The Pits and Quarries Act did not prohibit the issue by the minister of the licence in question and the motion was therefore properly dismissed by the divisional court.

The Bruce Trail Association comments:

The Pits and Quarries Control Act seems to be going the way of so many of our laws which give only the appearance of placing limits on the unbridled activities of industry. Like the old Niagara Escarpment Protection Act, the new Pits and Quarries Act contains legal loopholes which can at times render it totally ineffectual.

Such is the Act. Such is the disposition within the terms of this legislation of the control, with somebody prating, somebody placing their heads a little to the side looking up to heaven and saying, "Well, we wish you fellows in the 13 pits and quarries which we find most noxious and most nefarious would surrender your titles, that you would in a spirit of high good fellowship go somewhere else. We will supply you with an alternative site."

It's lip service. It's pure pandering. It's nonsense. They won't go away. Why should they? They are not going to take an alternative site at some distant location to supply sand and gravel to the metropolitan area of Toronto when they are doing so well already.

The minister is doing nothing to enforce it, to put any teeth into it. Yet they take magnificent wallops at the escarpment, gobbling up the dolomite, gobbling up the face in place after place. It is heart-sickening to

take a drive through there to see what is just being done and what has been done and how the area lies like the face of the moon; this, one of the most virtuous places in the Province of Ontario.

Gertler practically becomes lyrical about it at times. He speaks of this unique resource that in an otherwise flat territory, by some God-given gift, we have the contour of hills 400 ft high, 1,000 ft high and a little higher than that in some places, serpentine through the heartlands of southern Ontario. What a gift, he says, what a gift for you to give away. What gifts you give.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Shame!

Mr. Lawlor: I fear the Greeks. I fear others besides the Greeks in the way they give their gifts and what is behind their gifts and their giving. It isn't a good heart, you know. It's political appendages that attach. It's playing the game with your friends. It's being in with the boys. Let's find out who owns these various subdivisions that have scarred the face of the escarpment. Let's find out who the friends are in terms of the quarry owners and in terms of even that claypit operation that they have along there.

I don't blame Clasky. He's been told along the line. He was told five years ago, if he was involved at that particular time. In any event, the government had predetermined the issue. It said, bring in some kind of innocuous thing, spread out the plenitude and put a few choice words in there, dress up the article, pretend that you love the escarpment, give lip service to the linnets, talk about Bengal tigers in the breech, build it up in places here and there—but here's really what we want to do, and we want you to give it some kind of masquerade of authority, of expertness, that you have worked it over, that you found Gertler wanting, that you found that the Gertler thesis will not work.

Gertler is only a professor. He's a man of academic quality. He's a man not to be deeply regarded. His voice is not to be listened to, even though he has done the major work, the penetrating work, and the only valuable work thus far that has been done on the escarpment, and the Clasky report doesn't add an iota to the disinterment of facts or to the total picture. Nothing new, except the development concept in planning policy which my colleague will talk about very shortly, has come to light in this particular regard.

To return to Gertler, 46 per cent of the land delineated for purchase or selective control representing 80 per cent of the total estimated cost of the programme—that is \$25,185,000—is assigned to the first priority. That was within four years—a mere \$25 million for the acquisition of valuable land which the government now claims on its scale of things to be something like 10 times as much, \$250 million.

Then there is 42 per cent of the land and 13 per cent of the cost in the second priority, that is in six years; and 12 per cent of the land and seven per cent of the cost for the last priority, within the eight years.

Gertler also said that in addition to the \$31,428,000 for the acquisition of easements, and so on, an amount of \$15,240 would be required to purchase 10-foot linking easements for the Bruce Trail. He said: These will be acquired whenever the trail right-of-way is not obtained by the general acquisition proposals in each section.

In other words, it would mean picking up particular pieces of land. The trail would then utilize those lands, since they are being used for a diversity of other purposes in any event—the trail would simply run through them.

Only \$15,240 at that time would have picked up a 10-foot easement or right-of-way throughout the whole length of the trail. If the government had moved in on that one point alone, if it had felt that it really could afford the \$15,240 involved; if in the bigness of its heart and its sense of imagination it had picked up the Bruce Trail, if it had delineated it, at least it would have given fixity and purpose and meaning so that even if it wanted to dillydally, even if it wanted to spend eight or 10 years looking at it and studying it and waltzing around like some obtuse elephants, if it wanted to do that, it would have had the trail and the trail would have made the designation, the trail would have tied the whole thing down.

What happened is the trail has to switch helter-skelter and yon because new subdivisions came in. These great, gratuitous developers who permitted by gentlemen's agreement access across their precious soil, can change their mind and say: "Oh no, we are putting up a \$75,000 home; oh, I am sorry, it is \$150,000 home because it is going to have a magnificent view; you can see almost to Timbuktu from the ridges."

And so you have to pay for that sort of thing. The poor devils walking across the

Bruce Trail might go through their backyard or might infringe upon them, and so the trail has had to shift thither and yon in order to accommodate this. If only it had been laid down and designated.

That is the one good thing—well, maybe one or two minor things—that the Clasky report has done. If the government brings it into execution, at least it has designated and gone full panoply for the trail. It says it must be laid down and the route must be thoroughly financed. It takes the burden off the Bruce Trail people. They have raised \$75,000 on their own over the past few years; they won't have to do that.

Why should private individuals out of their own purse be obliged to do this in the interests of the common weal and the public weal? It is very beneficent that they have done so, their generosity must be recognized, but it is high time the government saw fit to exercise a little discretion and generosity in this regard too—and Clasky recommends it.

The minister, having the authority over the matter, has a magnificent opportunity to move in immediately on that. Get that designation made so that again, even at this latter day, even as the twilight comes, even as the whole trail and the whole escarpment goes down the drain in terms of private development, that could still possibly save it or save substantial portions of it which the government otherwise has not moved in on. So go to work on the trail and do it immediately.

I don't understand why — as the government did with the parkway belt legislation of the day before yesterday they have and failed to place a freeze on the escarpment. I wonder why not. Is the legislation going to sit and float in a particular manner for a period of time, or substantial portions of it?

Again I would have the member look at certain maps in the Gertler report. Gertler sets up what he calls "pressure points" — little wedges which indicate where the incursions are coming in; where the weight is being felt throughout the escarpment; precisely where the nastiness falls, and the escarpment is being ruined.

It is on those pressure points that the government must concentrate. The pressure points, of course, have to do with the most beautiful portions. Those nodes are precisely where he wanted to place his parks—the parks which have become a pipe dream; the parks which have become evanescent; the parks which I am afraid are no longer green.

It is at these very points that the private developer was seeking to move in, and it is in those very points that the government must move back toward the park-linking-park concept. It doesn't mean that it must own all the parks. It doesn't mean there can't be private development. It doesn't even mean that there can't be subdivisions, although I have the gravest misgivings about that concept. Those existing agricultural uses should be kept in agricultural use, and if necessary subsidize, as the government intends to do in its golf course principle in the course of the legislation.

It is a kind of beguiling, strange aestheticism on the part of the Clasky report to turn, as another focal point in its argument, to ski hills when there are so many other things. It is the park with Gertler, over against the ski hill with Clasky—the mountain against the mole hill. That's the whole range of difference between the two concepts and the way in which this thing was approached, and the way in which the two men envisaged the Niagara Escarpment would be preserved, and the rather radical distinction between the two emphases.

I would again ask that the minister give Gertler higher consideration. Revert back to him and place some weight upon the Gertler situation. I can see no harm at all in moving in on the situation along the lines of the plans, as to an immediate freezing of the properties involved. The whole area has now been thoroughly delineated with the proper contour lines and set up.

By the way, may I diverge just for a moment? Both with respect to the parkway maps and with respect to these maps, good as they may be, they are still terribly deficient. For instance where in all the maps that one has and the several reports that have been presented, does one locate the pits and quarries? Is there some kind of conspiracy to hide them?

If you are anywhere close to them, you can see them. They are altogether too obvious. They are a scar on the landscape. But within the government's maps as it has set them out, one can't tell, except on one small plate in which the task force has set forth a mapping within a very small designated area in a sort of blown-up way.

But as far as the length of the escarpment is concerned, with 164 permits that have been issued to quarrying and sand-and-gravel and other mining operations on the escarpment, subsequent to the coming into effect of the Niagara Escarpment Act it is im-

possible really to tell where these are located.

It is the same thing with the parkway maps. It is very difficult to tell where certain roadways come in. In certain places they go on with a lengthy geographical description, but the map in no way reflects what is said on the page.

Surely that is sloppy work? Surely that can be rectified?

By the way, there is a background study having to do with pits and quarries, a background study to the Gertler study, which I would very much like to get my hands on. If the minister would take it under advisement and if he doesn't feel to surreptitious this afternoon and if he is as open to the opposition as he sometimes claims he is, please send a copy of the wretched thing across.

I would like to see where they are located and what they look like. Since the government is not prepared to join the minister involved and have us take a look at the escarpment from the air—as a legitimate flight for members of this House—since he throws that out of hand and since the commercial air people were booked to take a flight over the escarpment at my own expense and all that was cancelled, apparently it is virtually impossible without a quasi-millionaire to take a look at that escarpment from 250 ft up. Then we could see the devastation that has been wrought and is being wrought at this moment in that particular region.

I would ask the minister to comment if possible on the freezing aspect and to why he resists that. Those are the major portions of comment that one would make about the escarpment position as it stands. The failure to follow through; the emasculation of the basic concept; the watering-down process that has gone on and that has taken place in this time.

I would wind up by quoting a few lines from Gertler.

The place of the Niagara Escarpment in southern Ontario has been clearly documented. It has received the devoted attention of the scholar, the naturalist, the designer and the regional planner. From Chapman and Putnam on its physiography; Tovell and Carroll on its geology; Falls on its ecology; Tuft on its landscape; Woodford on its wildlife; and Pearson on its place in the regional environment. It is the totality of all these elements that is expressed as a unique element in

the landscape of Ontario, that underlies the present concern for its preservation and gives the focus to this study.

Mr. Speaker: Do any other members wish to debate?

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, the member for Downsview seems rather reticent this afternoon so I'll say a few words about the bill as well.

Mr. Ferrier: He just wants to speak last.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right. He wants to speak last or maybe—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, he's not very reticent usually.

Hon. Mr. White: He could teach the member a few things.

Mr. Cassidy: What's that?

Hon. Mr. White: He could teach the member a few things.

Mr. Cassidy: He can teach me about being even more right wing than the government; the minister is quite right.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right, we have been hearing from the Liberals for some time. There is a tradition in this country that the Liberals are in the middle of the road and the Progressives are regressive and that our party is generally about where the country ought to be.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: We don't find that in this Legislature, however. We have two reactionary parties at work here.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Cassidy: One of them less reactionary than the other. That's quite in order, Mr. Chairman; quite in order.

Mr. Speaker: I am concerned about the bill for the Niagara Escarpment for a number of reasons. I think the reason I want to come to directly is the fact that the government is making absolutely no commitment about the amount of land which it intends to acquire.

My leader has already spoken about the need for a very substantial land acquisition

in the Niagara Escarpment. He has shown convincingly the fact that the government has deliberately tried to play down land acquisition by a phoney estimation of the costs. As I was listening to my leader and looking through the documents again it struck me that we had had no commitment at all from the government. All we had had in the report was an estimate of what it might cost to acquire a certain portion of the land if the government was going ahead to do it. We have heard nothing since then to indicate that the government intends public land acquisition to play any role in the escarpment at all, let alone the role that we feel it should.

Hon. Mr. White: That is another mistaken fact.

Mr. Stokes: There is no commitment at all.

Mr. Cassidy: There is no commitment at all. I will just find the figures here, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. White: Our expectations will be discussed in consultation with the municipalities and others.

Mr. Cassidy: The minister will discuss land acquisition at consultations?

Hon. Mr. White: We will consult with those affected.

Mr. Cassidy: That's fine, but there is no commitment to spend any money, then there is no point in consulting municipalities. It is the same situation as consulting with the local initiatives groups that were outside the Legislature today. They met with the Provincial Secretary for Social Development (Mr. Welch) to consult with him but they were told from the outset that there was no money; so there was no point in consulting him.

If the ministry is going to spend only \$1 million a year on land acquisition within the Niagara Escarpment, then there is no point consulting. There is absolutely no way in which this government will acquire the major recreational land as the unique ecological areas and the other areas that are required.

For that matter there may not even be a way to acquire the Bruce Trail. The figures that are in here state that very clearly—if the government moves to acquire land. It states—this is a quote—"If it is assumed that the government will acquire 20 per cent of the Niagara Escarpment area" [and then they put in brackets rather cautiously] "(and we do not know how precisely if the area designated for acquisition will be 20 per cent—the

figure could be higher or lower) then acquisition costs could run from a low of \$250 million to a high of more than \$500 million" on the very fancy kind of estimate of land costs that the government has put forward.

It says, "if it is assumed." We thought this was a government statement of policy. Yet it says that we do not know what the policy is, that we assume if something were to happen in the cabinet and the policy were to come and if it were to be in the area of acquiring 20 per cent of the escarpment land, then the costs would be that much. But we have not had that commitment. We have had no indication at all, apart from the government stating that it will acquire the land for the Bruce Trail.

We have had no indication of what unique historic and ecological areas should be acquired or will be acquired by the government; yet many of them were laid out five or seven years ago in the report; nor have we had any indication what new recreational facilities the government intends to acquire let alone a recreational land bank—

Hon. Mr. White: We are going to consult with the people involved once again.

Mr. Cassidy: But there is no commitment as to the money involved.

Hon. Mr. White: There is an estimate which ranges around \$400 million.

Mr. Cassidy: That is not a commitment. If the minister will get up and say that the government is committed to spending \$400 million over the next 10 years then I will be quite happy to move on to another subject. Will the minister say that?

Hon. Mr. White: Not until we consult with the people involved to see what area is indeed required.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, the government's habit on these consultations is then to say, "We are sorry, we don't have the kind of money that you think is desirable to acquire the land." Many people in the area involved, as was indicated in the appendices to this—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: They want to stay there.

Mr. Cassidy: Sure, they do. That doesn't stop their wanting there to be a very substantial amount of land acquired. If the minister reads this report carefully, he will find that people, particularly in the southern end of the escarpment area, desperately want to see public ownership of land.

If he looks at this, too, he will find that the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, which is not exactly a radical body, suggested specifically that the government should freeze land prices at 1967 levels; that the traditional North American ethic toward land ownership should be changed; that the government should make dramatic use of land easement procedures as well as acquisition; and that the government should set the price for acquiring land. For anybody who had gambled on land speculation, subsequent to the Gertler report, and happened to lose, as far as the federation was concerned, that was too bad.

That's the Federation of Ontario Naturalists talking. It is not the New Democratic party saying that. They also suggested that the National Trust concept which is developed in Britain, where private occupation of lands could continue when those lands were vested in the public, could be applied in the area and would solve some of the problems of continuing occupation and of payment of local taxes.

In other words, during the consultation which has gone on so far, Mr. Speaker, there has been a good deal of talk about the land question, but when the minister comes before us, all that he and his officials can say is, "Well, if one assumes something, then the cost might be so much." There is no indication of what that cost will be.

If the pattern that is followed is the pattern that was used in the parkway plan, then whatever land is acquired will not be acquired in any co-ordinated kind of way, but will be acquired by varying ministries for varying purposes and possibly even at times at cross-purposes, because the ministry doesn't have the necessary commitment to land acquisition.

Mr. Speaker, the Niagara Escarpment is approximately 200 miles from Niagara Falls to Tobermory. If the government were to acquire a strip of land there for the Bruce Trail, at the current prices which it claims prevail—at \$3,000 an acre—if it were to acquire a strip, let's say 50 ft wide, for the Bruce Trail through that area, at the current prices, the cost would be only \$5 million. That is infinitely more than what the easements could have been acquired for five or six years ago, as the member for Lakeshore has pointed out.

But all the same, there is not even the commitment that over the next two years the land for the Bruce Trail will be acquired, or that the rights of easement over the Bruce

Trail will be acquired. There is simply a long-term commitment that somehow, some way, at some price, the Bruce Trail lands will be acquired. We find that unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, the task force recommended specifically that there should be a five-year budget for land acquisition. They recommended that because that made land acquisition easier, it allowed the use of staged options, it allowed the commission to plan ahead in acquiring land, it made for a much more sensible kind of process.

If we had the five-year commitment from the ministry during the course of this debate; if we knew how much the government intended to spend on land acquisition, then we would have a much clearer idea of whether there is any commitment at all to this plan, or whether the thing is a complete sham. I would like to know what that commitment will be.

You know, Mr. Speaker, the government's commitment over the last five years is measured in the report of the ministerial committee and in the task force report. Over the last five years conservation authorities and government departments have spent \$7 million, or \$1.4 million per year, and that's all.

At that rate, Mr. Speaker, the acquisition of the 20 per cent of land in the escarpment, which is obliquely suggested in this report, would take approximately 150 years if you assume that the prices which prevail—

Mr. Lewis: That's about right.

Mr. Cassidy: —were the prices which have prevailed over the last five years.

Hon. Mr. White: It won't be at that rate, they tell me.

Mr. Cassidy: It won't be at that rate?

Mr. Lewis: No, probably not that fast.

Mr. Cassidy: It will be a bit slower, is that right?

Mr. Lewis: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: We certainly have had nothing to know what the government is going to do.

Mr. Speaker, when it comes to the control of land, we do know the difference between control and ownership. There are certain forms of control of land, however, which are tantamount to ownership of those things which are of a special importance to the public, as opposed to the individual

who happens to have use of the land at this particular time. And this is an area on which the ministry and the task force also hedged and refused to come to grips with.

I found this document, to put it mildly, intellectually unsatisfying. In fact, it was very thin gruel whatsoever.

I notice, for example, that there was no attempt to discuss the British use of compensation and of penalties or taxes through the British land commission that was set up, under a Conservative government, I may mention—no, it was a Labour government, sorry—in 1967. There was no attempt to come to grips with that to find out whether or not that was a suitable procedure for the escarpment or for other parts of Ontario. That was simply left in abeyance; it was passed over as an interesting kind of aberration that people over there had used.

Well, the British know an awful lot more about land than the government of the Province of Ontario. There is a tremendous amount of experience there and a tremendous number of innovations that have either never been used in this province or only recently are being seized upon and used by the government.

Where did the government get the idea of development control? Mainly from Britain. Where did it get the idea of the use of leased land? Well, the use of leased land has been common in Britain for centuries. And the development of land under leased ownership is something which is common through many, many parts of Britain.

Where did they get the idea which they rejected, of selective capital gains taxation of land? Again, from Britain. Where did the models come from for the new form of hearing officers and hearing ministerial officers which are put into the three bills that we have had before us over the last couple of days? Again, they have come from Britain.

But when it comes to the acquisition of development rights, which is a technique that the minister ought to have seriously considered in the case of the Niagara Escarpment, the British experience was simply passed over.

The government has taken a very soft line toward what it will do with the private users of land under the bill. The only thing it has come up with is an extension of what it calls the golf course principle. And in extending the golf course principle, it has deliberately misled anybody who reads this report into thinking that the golf course principle protects the public as well as the

person who happens to own the land that is affected.

The examples given here, Mr. Speaker, are of land which is assessed for a high use, an urban use, but which is used in a rural sense. The government isn't clear whether it wishes that rural use to continue, or whether it wishes the land to very quickly become developed. However, the effect of its plan will be to create a tax dodge, or a tax haven for anybody who owns rural land which is zoned in the official plan for urban uses, because the government assumes that the urban uses will not gain capital gains, or will not increase in value year after year. And that's not a fact.

Land around St. Catharines or around Niagara Falls, near other urban areas in the Niagara Escarpment, will gain in value year after year. And that gain in value will be greater by far than the increase in deferred taxes, which the government is allowing to anybody who keeps the land in a lower use.

As a consequence, what's happening is that the owner will be able to speculate in that land without paying the normal penalties of speculation, which are pretty small, in the form of municipal taxes once we have market value taxation or assessment of land across the province in a year or two hence. There will be no tax penalty for speculation of land on the Niagara Escarpment. It's as simple as that. And that is another example of how this government is trying to encourage and abet development in the escarpment area, rather than finding means of preventing it.

The government would not come to grips with the need for a very heavy capital gains tax, where capital gains are made on the escarpment. It would not come to grips with the freeze on land values in the escarpment. It would not come to grips with the acquisition of development rights. And I want to expand on that a bit, because I think it's a useful technique that could and should be used in addition to the extensive public ownership of land in the escarpment area.

Very simply, Mr. Speaker, the land in the escarpment area as of a certain date, let's say June 13 of this year, is currently employed in a number of uses—agricultural uses, recreational uses, urban uses, transitional uses, commercial uses and so forth.

The land about which the public is mainly concerned is going to be agricultural and recreational land and some mineral land use for pits and quarries in areas of high recreational and ecological value. Now, the devel-

opment potential, or the development value of most of the agricultural and recreational land in the escarpment is very slight at this time. The land is zoned for what it's used for. Development pressures are not yet too intense in most of the escarpment. It is, therefore, possible for the government to come in and sit down with the owner and effectively parcel out the potential uses of that land on an equitable basis.

This could be in such a way that the existing agricultural use, say, of the land is left in the hands of the owner, but the development potential, when it ever comes in the land, is bought up by the province at a reasonable figure. Over much of the escarpment area that reasonable figure may be as low as a dollar or two an acre, and certainly in most of the escarpment won't be more than \$10, \$20 or \$50 an acre.

In that way the government then is not in a position of being subjected to developer pressures that say, "Look, give us a development permit, let us go through development controls there. I am a friend of Bill Davis, now let me get my recreation project there," and so on. The government isn't subjected to that in the same way, because it is the government, the people of the Province of Ontario, who own the development rights on that particular tract of land and the existing owner is free to use it only in its existing use.

For the farmers in the escarpment I think that is probably a pretty good deal. Most of them want the assurance that they can continue to farm. They want the assurance that they can pass the farm on to their children and their grandchildren. They would like an assurance that the area in which they farm remains basically rural and agricultural, and the sale of development rights to the public through the Niagara Escarpment Commission or through the government itself is a means of protecting their environment and ensuring that it does remain rural and agricultural and in its natural state.

The amount of money involved, Mr. Speaker, for the million-odd acres of the escarpment would be relatively small. Even if one is talking of \$50 an acre to acquire development rights on a substantial part of the escarpment, one is only talking about \$50 million. That is a very small price to store up for our children and our grandchildren and future generations, this natural resource which is plumb middle in the urban heart of Ontario.

It is possible, in other words, Mr. Speaker, to separate the existing use of the land and the future uses, by the province or the Niagara Escarpment Commission purchasing the development rights and doing so at a price which is much less than purchasing the entire land and then having a lease-back situation. It is possible then too, to effectively prevent most if not all of the kind of speculative frenzied activity that we have seen so much of in the escarpment over the last 10 years and particularly in the last five years.

But all the government comes up with is that the golf course principle will not save land in perpetuity but allow developers to speculate in land which is zoned to a higher use, and they may speculate at the expense of the province, which will advance the money to the municipality on their behalf and when they sell out their capital gains, which they have achieved by waiting, will by far exceed the cost of the deferred taxes which they become liable for.

Mr. Speaker, another example of the subservience of the government to the private sector in this proposed plan that we have is in the outline of what an official plan or provincial plan in the area might look like. As my leader pointed out, we are very concerned about the concept of compatible use. We think that what is compatible to the government is not compatible as far as people of the Province of Ontario are concerned. We think that much of this Act is a sell-out, that it does not provide real protection for the escarpment, and I will give some examples.

Here is an illustration of the provincial land use plan for the escarpment planning area, which is on page 64 of the task force study. In that illustration, Mr. Speaker, they give two examples: one for the policy area designation RAEU which is priority to recreational use, and one for the policy area designation for agricultural use. In the RAEU area it appears that recreational uses have the highest priority, agriculture second priority, mineral extraction the third and urban uses the fourth.

Now, though, when you read the sections on mineral extraction, it states specifically that in the areas of best recreational potential in the Niagara Escarpment — and one assumes that that includes the area 300 ft either side of the actual escarpment ridge — mineral resource areas will be established for future reserves of aggregates, that those areas will then be protected from urban development and used for agricultural rec-

reation until it comes time, apparently, for them to be used for mineral exploitation.

In other words, the pits and gravel quarries will be told, "Not yet, but we are saving you a reserve and when we are ready, or when you are ready, you can move in and you can go right to the heart of the recreational areas of the Niagara Escarpment, the areas that are zoned recreational, and you can open your pits and quarries."

And that seems to fly directly contrary to the recommendations of Gertler of the task force and even of the ministry, that no new pits and quarries should be opened in the areas of highest recreational value.

Mr. Haggerty: Where is the member going to put the pits and quarries?

Mr. Cassidy: Well, where would the member for Welland South put them? Where would he put them; on the edge of the escarpment, one every five miles; is that right?

Mr. Haggerty: I am just asking the member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: One every five miles.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: He is just asking the member where he is going to get the aggregate.

Mr. Cassidy: I told you, Mr. Speaker, that the Liberal Party is back in the 19th century; I will amend that to suggest it may be more like the 18th century.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, where would the member put them? Where will he get the material for the highways?

Mr. Lawlor: In the member's backyard.

Mr. Cassidy: Sure, there are lots of aggregates all over Ontario.

Mr. Haggerty: Where? In another community?

Mr. Cassidy: It doesn't have to come from the recreational areas of the Niagara Escarpment.

Mr. Gilbertson: The member is not realistic at all.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, they can be moved back from the face of the escarpment for heaven's sake.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right, yes.

Mr. Lewis: There are 13 pits and quarries lining the face of the escarpment and a

task force and the ministry will allow it to continue.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right.

Mr. Lewis: It's only 25 to 30 per cent of the aggregate anyway—it can be found elsewhere.

Mr. Cassidy: Of course you do.

Mr. Lewis: The escarpment should not be ruined.

Mr. Cassidy: In the policy area designation of agriculture—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is over 50 per cent.

Mr. Lewis: Move them.

Mr. Cassidy: The task force suggests a designation of agriculture where extraction has got secondary priority. But when you read that—

Mr. Haggerty: Tell us where we are going to get it—up north?

Mr. Cassidy: —there again, mineral resource areas will be established for future reserves. Then they say that new pits and quarries will first be located in that part of the mineral resource area outside of the restrictive zone.

Now I don't know what the restrictive zone is, Mr. Speaker, but it seems to me it's the area that was delineated on one of the maps in one of these documents, which is again the area which is of greatest ecological and recreational significance.

Therefore, the new pits and quarries will at first go outside the restrictive zone, but the clear implication is that in the future, that restrictive zone is not inviolate, that it will still be used for pits and quarries when the government deems that it's necessary.

Mr. Lewis: It says it quite categorically.

Mr. Cassidy: It says it quite categorically.

You read this and then go on to see that as a means of restricting urban development a booklet will be prepared and distributed giving "examples of good design."

But when you read that under recreation that the "route for the Bruce Trail will be secured," it seems to me that the priorities that the public were talking about in the hearings have got pretty short shrift over against the priorities, again, of the pit and quarry industry.

The goals that are put, Mr. Speaker, in the ministry's documents, are to maintain the escarpment as a natural environment, while seeking to accommodate demands compatible with environment," but frankly the ministry's definition of compatibility is one that we do not believe that we can accept.

The ministry is saying that any kind of urban development is probably compatible, that this mineral development is in most cases compatible, that any kind of recreational development may be compatible.

Well, Mr. Speaker, we don't find that acceptable and we believe that the record of the ministry is such that it will lean over backwards to make any kind of development compatible that it sees fit and that it does not understand the need to protect the natural environment within the area.

Mr. Speaker, I don't want to touch for long on the participation that is involved here in the Niagara Escarpment. The sins of the Planning and Development Act, the sins of the Parkway Act exist also in the Niagara Escarpment Act. There have been tremendous assurances of participation which have all been verbal, but the ministry does not, again, lay down any requirements that have any meaning in the actual Act. The only thing it has laid down in the Act is the hearing process. The hearing process occurs after the proposed plan is prepared and not before.

Hon. Mr. White: Not without consultation—don't worry.

Mr. Cassidy: And it is only verbal. The minister tells us that it isn't really a proposed plan, it's just something to sit down and chat about over a cup of tea. We all know that the plan isn't like that.

I may point out, Mr. Speaker, too, that when it gets to public involvement in the development control process, and I want to speak about that for a while, there again the ministry intends that the development control powers will go off to the commission or maybe to local counties or regional planning boards. Okay.

There is no requirement to notify surrounding owners, let alone tenants, of any application for a development permit under the development controls when they are delegated to a municipality, a county or the Niagara Escarpment Commission. Although that requirement exists when the ministry is using its powers, there is no requirement that anybody be informed, or have access

to information, about the kind of development that is sought.

The ministry, in drawing up the proposals for development controls—which are certainly a radical departure from Ontario practice; which among other things supersede and eliminate the zoning bylaws throughout the Niagara Escarpment area—has totally disregarded the kind of advice which it has had from any number of experts and commissions and bodies about the need for the public to be involved at the beginning of the planning process; in this case, at the beginning of the process of deciding whether or not to have a development control.

Let's take an example that has been given by the minister—a new ski development on the face of the escarpment; something which is visible within an area perhaps of 10 miles, and something which will have quite a substantial effect on traffic, on winter use and on commercial facilities. It may lead to a need for new motels, and that kind of thing, and it may have pretty profound visual and aesthetic kinds of implications for that particular area of the escarpment.

What happens? All the minister is required to do if he is exercising his powers of development control, is to send a note around to the people with land within 1,000 ft of this particular area and say, "There has been an application for a new ski development next to your land. If you want to object to it, let me know and we'll hold some hearings." That is all that he is required to do.

Since there may be only six or eight farmers who own land around that particular proposed ski development, once again there is no public participation there at all. The six or eight farmers may be quite happy because they have just sold half of their holdings to the ski operator and they are keeping the other half. There is no reason for them to complain. But the public is certainly not involved at that point. There is no access to the information.

The minister may get up and say, "Well, we are pure in this ministry. We will ensure that these things are publicized. We will ensure that people in the surrounding area are notified. We will ensure that there is an opportunity for political leverage." That may be, that may be his wish. But he has not embodied it in legislation.

He should be familiar with the fact that the interpretations of the existing Planning Act across Ontario go from the Stone Age to the 21st century. In some municipalities there is a genuine desire to further public

participation and consultation, and they go far beyond the letter and the meaning of the Planning Act in order to involve the public from the very beginning of any zoning application and any other significant planning question.

In other municipalities they simply send a notice around when required to by law when a zoning amendment or other planning matter is going up to the Ontario Municipal Board. It is that Stone Age kind of concept of giving people notice at the last minute, in the least useful form, with the least access to information, which is what has been embodied in this particular Act.

Mr. Speaker, let's be clear about what the government is doing with development controls. It is superseding zoning, in the first place. It is just taking it away altogether. As the examples that have been given by the ministry indicate, the government will be giving itself power, or giving ultimately the Niagara Escarpment Commission power, not just to regulate the environmental questions around a particular development—the siting of a building, the treatment of the particularly valuable stand of trees, the sewage, the water table, the drainage and that kind of thing—but also some pretty basic powers which affect whether the Niagara Escarpment is protected, or exploited and raped.

The lot sizes, for example, may be regulated by the ministry under development control and the only limitation on that is the official plan that may happen to prevail in that particular area. The lot sizes regulation means the density of population, if it's residential development. It also may well mean the type of industrial development that goes in, if it's commercial development. All of these are possible with very little protection by a ministry in whom we have very little confidence.

If the government, as I suggested earlier, had been willing to take over the development rights on large areas of the escarpment and it could do so at a cost which will appear like a pittance in 40 or 50 years, just as the cost of the Gertler report now looks like a pittance—and it is so tragic that the government didn't take that advice when it was offered six years ago—if the government were to take development rights, then it would have a firm handle over this land and we would have more confidence in the use of development controls.

But the way it stands right now, this is a totally flexible instrument. It is completely and totally flexible and it is malleable not

just to the minister, but malleable, I'm afraid, to local Tory "dignitators"—dictators and dignitaries—

Mr. G. Nixon (Dovercourt): Get the right word, eh? Get the right word.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: Dictators and dignitaries.

Mr. G. Nixon: Oh, get off it.

Mr. Cassidy: Sure, the Premier (Mr. Davis) is certainly a dictator in Peel county, there is no question about that and I've heard about that happening in some other ridings as well.

Mr. G. Nixon: So is the member.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: So would the Treasurer be if he did what the member opposite wants him to do.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: What is the minister going to do when the local Tory nabob comes in and says, "Look, my friend who gave me \$2,000 in the election campaign wants to go ahead with this particular recreation development. It's going to be good for him; I think it's going to be good for the county. Now will you please see that it goes ahead?"

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Let the people who live there worry about that.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: Well, well, well, isn't it interesting how the wolves bark when the point is made?

Mr. Cassidy: That's right, yes. It may be that they react so strongly because they've had so much experience doing it and once or twice even got crossed up by the minister because what they asked for was too much. I'll give the minister that much credit that occasionally he says "no" in order to maintain his credibility.

An hon. member: That's where he has some difficulty.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right, yes.

Anyway, Mr. Speaker, this process as it stands right now is totally malleable in the hands of the minister. There are insufficient controls on it. We are very unhappy with the way in which the minister is going to do it. We do not like the lack of commit-

ment to control most of the land in the area through the acquisition of development rights, and through the public acquisition of the key sectors of the Niagara Escarpment.

Mr. Lewis: Major acquisition.

Mr. Cassidy: This is what the government should have been doing. The sums necessary for it were far less than the ministry has suggested in its propaganda campaign. It's trying to draw a smokescreen over what could and should be done with the escarpment—

Mr. Lewis: Right.

Mr. Cassidy: —in order to justify its policy of allowing development to go ahead and of postponing incessantly the action that is so desperately needed in protecting the escarpment for us and for future generations.

Mr. Singer moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): Mr. Speaker, before I move the adjournment of the House, I would like to say that tomorrow I will call items No. 9 through and including No. 17. For Friday I would ask the House to prepare themselves for bills 144 and 145.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Just on a point of order, Mr. Speaker. Will order No. 9 come first, that is the Ministry of Energy Act, in order to permit a general debate on the whole energy package which has been introduced by the ministry?

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): The local Tory nabob from Chatham nods.

Mr. W. D. McKeough (Chatham-Kent): Yes.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): Bill 145 is in third reading.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, I might ask the House to consider the conclusion of the debate which we are on today before entering the order that I called.

Mr. Lewis: Tomorrow?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): At 2 o'clock or rather after the question period?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: Then we'll go to the energy policy?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, that is correct. Then I will let the House know the order in which we will call the energy bills, at that time.

Mr. Cassidy: But order No. 10 will come first; is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I won't make that commitment, Mr. Speaker, but we will call those bills.

Mr. Cassidy: The parliamentary assistant is willing; surely the House leader could agree?

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, June 14, 1973

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1973

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Our guests today in the east gallery are students from Maplewood Public School of Essex and Glover Rd. Public School of Fruitland. In the west gallery are students from Jones Ave. Adult Day School of Toronto; Glenview Senior Public School of Toronto and Hudson Public School of Hudson.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Who is that fellow beside the Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. Bernier) with his bright new coat?

Mr. Speaker: Statements by the ministry.

ORDER OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP

Hon. W. G. Davis (Premier): Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in informing the House that cabinet approval has been given for the establishment of the Order of Good Citizenship for the Province of Ontario.

Hon. members will recall that the Speech from the Throne stated the government's intention to extend Ontario's programme of annual achievement awards. It was announced at that time that the new programme would recognize the contribution of individuals in all areas of our society.

The Order of Good Citizenship will come into being immediately, Mr. Speaker, and I am very pleased to announce that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor will serve as the first chancellor of the order. In the task of choosing worthy citizens from across the province to receive the medal for good citizenship, we will be guided by an advisory council composed of eight men and women.

The following have been invited and have kindly agreed to serve on the advisory council: Mr. Arnold Agnew of the city of Toronto; Dr. Harry Botterell of the city of Kingston; Mrs. J. J. Casey of the city of Toronto; Mr. Ralph Douglas of the city of Toronto; Mrs. Joan King of the town of Englehart; Mr. Horace Krever of the city of London; Mr. Shaun MacGrath of the city of Toronto and

Mr. William Taylor of the town of Oakville. These persons will form the advisory council of the order for a two-year term under the chairmanship of Mr. Shaun MacGrath. I am informed that we may expect to learn the names of the first recipients of the Ontario Medal within the next day or so.

The cornerstone of the new award, Mr. Speaker, will be the concept of citizenship, which has been defined as the quality of an individual's response to membership in a community. A good citizen has also been defined as a person who does not live for himself or herself alone, and this is the attribute that the government intends to honour and commemorate.

In a society as complex and interdependent as ours, it is important, and I think timely, that we recognize the force for good exerted by many of our fellow citizens doing things that are generous and useful, simply because they themselves feel they should.

The new Ontario Medal for good citizenship will be a means of affording this recognition and tribute to these citizens who through their selflessness, humanity and kindness make this a better province in which to live.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Couldn't the Premier find anybody from northwestern Ontario to serve?

MOOSE FACTORY TRICENTENNIAL

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Mr. Speaker, this year marks the tricentennial of Ontario's two oldest permanent settlements, in Moose Factory at James Bay, the oldest English settlement in the province, and the city of Kingston, originally Fort Frontenac, which is the oldest French settlement.

Moose Factory, located on an island in the Moose River about 12 miles south of James Bay, is one of the most northerly communities in the riding of Cochrane North. The twin communities of Moose Factory and Moosonee look out on Ontario's only tidewater harbour. The first settlement at Moose Factory was established by the Hudson's Bay Co. in 1673

after it received its permanent charter from King Charles II. The charter gave the company the rights to Rupert's Land—the entire northwest from the James Bay area to the Rockies, and north to the arctic watershed.

Today Moose Factory has a population of about 1,500, of which three-quarters are Cree Indians, some of whom still trap furs for the Hudson's Bay Co. Moose Factory and the neighbouring village of Moosonee were cut off from the mainstream of Ontario development by hundreds of miles of forest and muskeg, until the Ontario Northland Railway was completed to Moosonee in 1932.

Now, during the summer, from June through September, tourists are visiting Moosonee in growing numbers via the Ontario Polar Bear Express. Tourists can now visit Moosonee and Moose Factory and return the same day. As a winter supplement to the summer excursion train, there are snowmobile safaris being run out of Smooth Rock Falls to Moosonee by local tourist operators.

Some of the very early company buildings still stand on Moose Factory Island, and an atmosphere of pioneer adventure is obvious to all who visit there. The old buildings on the island stand as a symbolic reminder that the Hudson's Bay Co. once reigned over our northern lands.

Many events are planned for this summer. Moose Factory's official birthday has been set for this coming weekend, Sunday, June 17. Residents will re-enact the old mail packet run, when the mail was brought by canoe to the settlement from Cochrane via connecting waterways. The arrival of the canoe bringing the mail will be greeted by the present governor of the Hudson's Bay Co., as well as by Scottish pipers and drummers, as was the custom years ago.

Mr. Stokes: It is nice that the minister is giving us so much advance notice.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The following day, the Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. W. Ross MacDonald, will visit the community. His Honour will make a tour of the island and that evening will present graduation certificates to grade 8 students at the Indian Residential School. As the provincial representative for Cochrane North, I have been asked by the local band to extend an invitation, on behalf of all people of Moose Factory Island, to all the members and the people of Ontario to visit them in their tricentennial year.

Mr. Speaker, on their desks, members will find a tour packet from the Ontario Northland Railway, explaining how to get there by

the Polar Bear Express, one of the last romantic train rides in North America. I hope that many members will find time to visit Moose Factory this summer and revive the romance of earlier days in one of Ontario's oldest and most important historical sites.

Mr. Speaker: Oral questions.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): I'd like to ask the Premier, Mr. Speaker, if he is still as convinced as he was a month ago that the economy of Ontario and Canada does not require any imposition of either partial or complete price control or wage control? Does he not agree with his Minister of Revenue (Mr. Grossman) that at least certain controls on mortgage rates should be considered and that this might be extended into certain areas such as the cost of energy; which should then be enunciated by the Premier, since the Prime Minister of Canada has indicated he wants the views of the provinces on this matter?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): That sounds like the federal Tory policy!

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, there are two aspects to this question. I don't know that one really can relate, say, the interest rates on mortgages to the question of price or wage control. Certainly some consideration of maintenance of existing mortgage rates, I think, really falls outside the parameters of general discussion of wage and price controls; if the Minister of Revenue had indicated there would be some merit in considering this, I, for one, would not object.

As it relates to the question of energy, if the Leader of the Opposition is referring basically to energy supplied by way of gasoline, diesel fuel or what-have-you, I say, with respect, Mr. Speaker, that I question whether that could be isolated from the general consideration of price and wage controls. Of course, if one is talking about other aspects of energy, it is very difficult for us to impose controls, certainly until after the discussions are concluded with the Province of Alberta, whatever direction they may take.

I think it is fair to state, Mr. Speaker, that my observations to the Minister of Finance and to the Prime Minister of Canada were consistent with their own points of view some 2½ weeks ago—at least I believe this was when the federal-provincial conference was held—at which time I stated that the position

of Ontario, with the knowledge we had available to us, indicated that the time had not arrived for the imposition of wage and price controls but that I was quite prepared to listen to and be sympathetic to any points of view they might have to express.

I think it is fair to state, and I don't like to interpret others, that the Minister of Finance in particular made it abundantly clear when we were in Ottawa not too many days ago that he felt there was no need for wage and price controls. Of course, he pointed out the very great complexity for this country of having price controls, certainly on some commodities, because we are subject to international pressures and international prices.

I made it very clear, and I stated this in the House, Mr. Speaker, that if the federal government, in its wisdom, felt we had reached a point where some form of price or wage control or both was necessary for the general benefit of Canada, whether or not there were any constitutional limitations on its ability to move into a programme of this kind, Ontario would not use any constitutional arguments in any way to oppose the federal government.

I am not in any way passing the responsibility to the federal government, but I think it must be abundantly clear to the Leader of the Opposition that any form of wage, price or combination controls must be of a national character or origin. I made our point of view on this matter very clear to the Prime Minister of Canada, because I think most members of the House would agree that for Ontario to embark upon this on its own really would be self-defeating and not serve either our provincial interest, or certainly the national interest.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary: Is the Premier of the opinion that the reimposition of very sweeping, widespread, almost complete price controls in the United States yesterday will have, in any possible way, a similar effect to that which the controls had in 1971—which was considerably disruptive of our own economy, our own employment pattern, and to some extent had pressure to force our prices upward, as I think they undoubtedly will in connection with beef prices.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I would like an opportunity, really, to have some discussions with the Treasurer (Mr. White) and some of his officials as to their view of the policy announced last evening. I think there is some difference in the policy that was

announced last night by President Nixon and the statement made in 1971, not just as it related to the wage and price controls but also the many other facets of the economic statement which he made at that time. I say with respect that it probably led to greater concern or disruption than the actual imposition of wage and price controls.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): The greatest disruption being the re-election of the Tories in Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Of course, that was one of the very significant disruptions that will adhere to the positive benefit of the people of this province for many years to come. I quite agree with the member.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): It was a disruption to the member across the House.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): Not for so many years.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The member for Scarborough West got that word "many," did he?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I do say, Mr. Speaker, that I will be discussing this with the Treasurer.

Mr. Foulds: The image is beginning to pall.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): It is cracking at the seams.

Mr. Foulds: Is the Premier looking forward to the meeting tonight in Streetsville?

Hon. Mr. Davis: If we have any information that might be of interest to the members of the House as to how we see what the impact of the policy announced in the United States last evening may be in this province, we will certainly communicate this to the members of the House.

Mr. Cassidy: That's the man who listens to the people but won't go to Streetsville except under duress.

Mr. Lewis: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Would the Premier not consider this an appropriate time for the establishment in Ontario of a prices review board; given the price problems; given the really shocking rise in automobile prices which General Motors has now announced; given the level of corporate profits? Does he not think that a prices review board at least should now be established in this province to review what is happening in this field?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I guess one would have to amplify not the question but more so the answer to determine really what would be the function of a prices review board; whether it would be just a question of review, public discussion, or whether it would in fact have some statutory authority.

Mr. Lewis: Preferably the latter.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I would only make the same observation that I made to the Leader of the Opposition. While there perhaps could be some positive aspects of public discussion or some form of dialogue as to the increase or actual price of certain commodities or goods, I think it is also very apparent that any policy to try to limit this, either prices or wages, could not be confined to the Province of Ontario.

I think it must be recognized that this would have to be a national approach. We are right next door to two sister provinces, and any programme here of this kind, I think from a practical standpoint, would be severely limited by the nature of the country in which we live. Certainly, Mr. Speaker, as I said a few minutes ago, I would be quite prepared to discuss, or by and large to accept, the reasoned approach of the federal government on this very important issue.

ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Colleges and Universities.

Is he satisfied, after having looked into the situation at the Ontario Educational Communications Authority, that it can continue operation without any additional supervision, pending the review of its administration, particularly the financial administration, by the Provincial Auditor?

Hon. J. McNie (Minister of Colleges and Universities): Mr. Speaker, I was reading Hansard of yesterday and was interested in two things. I noticed the member for Sarnia (Mr. Bullbrook) said he doesn't expect cabinet ministers to be perfect, which is a great reassurance to me.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): The minister qualifies!

Mr. Cassidy: He needed it.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Or members of the opposition.

Hon. Mr. McNie: Secondly, with regard to the other subject, as the member knows this matter, the question of OECA, is coming before estimates, we hope, very shortly.

As a matter of fact, two weeks after I was in the ministry, the report of the Provincial Auditor came to my attention. I wrote to my deputy, and through the deputy to Mr. Ide, and received a reply on October 27 which contained what I considered to be reassurances that OECA had already taken steps—which I think were indicated to the public accounts committee yesterday—to improve the financing and the controls that were obviously awry in the authority at that time.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Is the minister satisfied with that?

Hon. Mr. McNie: Yes, I am satisfied that those steps have been taken.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Surely the minister must take it as his responsibility that if the morale of OECA and its administrative techniques in producing programmes, and its fiscal controls, are all called into question by different critics—some of them as important as the Provincial Auditor himself—he should ask and demand some assurance other than just a letter from the present officer in charge of the authority and its production arm? Surely he must accept some responsibility himself that the matter is going to be put in good order and that we will not be called upon to complete the expenditure of last year's \$14 million and be asked to vote another \$14 million or \$15 million without assurances of substantial improvement?

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, I am sorry I didn't make myself clear. These assurances came through the Provincial Auditor, who had appointed someone to the authority to ensure that these changes, in fact, were being made; and again it was reported to the public accounts committee yesterday. The auditor is going to prepare immediately, an interim report to further reassure us and the opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary: Does it not concern the minister that, as of March 31, 1972, the former auditor found everything in complete order and affixed his signature and certificate to the annual report? Now the new auditor or his representative has indicated some definite concern, the minister says he got his assurance, back last September,

that everything was all right. Is it really just those two or three months over the summer where the financing of OECA fell into such chaos?

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, the report I am referring to was the report of 1971-1972 that the auditor was making comment on. If I'm not mistaken, I have it here.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, the minister is right.

Hon. Mr. McNie: I'm right? Thank you very much.

Mr. MacDonald: But the minister's report was only six months later.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, a further supplementary: Is the minister aware that, not only has the auditor brought to our attention the difficulties in financing, but the administrative chaos that has come to light because of the resignations of senior staff and the statements made under those circumstances? Surely this situation requires a more careful investigation than is presently possible, or envisaged? For those reasons, why would he not consider placing the organization under trusteeship until it's cleared up?

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, the question the Leader of the Opposition is asking me is the question he asked me, I think, a week or ten days ago, and the answer I gave him at that time stands substantially the same.

Mr. Lewis: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Has the minister met with the management advisory council of OECA, Mr. Ran Ide and the four or five innermost associates, within the last week to review the operations in the light of the various resignations and public problems?

Hon. Mr. McNie: I've had some conversations. It depends on who the member includes in these people he's referring to.

Mr. Lewis: They know.

Hon. Mr. McNie: We've had conversations with the responsible senior officers of OECA. That's right. They know our concerns and the member's concerns, and I'm sure they will be able to speak to them during the estimates, whenever we get to them.

Mr. Lewis: May I ask, by way of supplementary, can the minister arrange to have a full statement, prior to the onset of the examination of OECA in the estimates, by himself or by Dr. Ide, in order to cope with some of the matters, so that the jeopardy into

which all of educational television has now been thrown can somehow be dealt with partly in advance?

Mr. Singer: Maybe Barry Lowes has got some more time.

Mr. Lewis: No. Is there any way of forestalling the terribly difficult process of the next week, which could have grave consequences for OECA?

Hon. Mr. McNie: Before the time that we might adjourn, Mr. Speaker, I'm sure Mr. Ide will have a statement. As to whether it can be made available to the members opposite before estimates—

Mr. Singer: Oh, that's encouraging, a statement that we won't see. That will help.

Hon. Mr. McNie: With regard to the statement, Mr. Speaker, to my knowledge I've still not received nor has Mr. Ide received the statement that received so much publicity in the Globe and Mail just about 10 days ago.

Mr. Lewis: If the minister still thinks that is important, he doesn't understand what has happened.

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, if I may say to the leader of the NDP, he obviously attached a great deal of importance to it when he raised it just some 10 days ago.

Mr. Lewis: I raised the resignations.

Mr. Singer: By way of supplementary, could the minister clarify the confusion that arises in my mind as a result of his last statement? The minister hopes, as I understood it, that Mr. Ide will have a statement that may or may not be made public. How is that expected, if it's not made public, to give any of us any comfort?

Mr. Lewis: Not in advance of the estimates.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): The information.

Mr. Lewis: It will be in the estimates.

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, I am not confused.

Mr. Singer: Well, could the minister tell us what he means?

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): He's not sure. He doesn't know what he means.

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, this authority is an autonomous authority.

Mr. Singer: Oh, ho, ho, ho!

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Oh, no!

Mr. Reid: Where do they get the \$14 million?

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. McNie: This obviously means nothing to the members opposite, except when we are interfering with their operations.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It doesn't mean anything to the minister.

Mr. Singer: What is Ide going to talk to us about?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Singer: He may or may not.

NEW MATH

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have a question of the Premier. Did he read the report in the press today about the continued usefulness of something called new math, and didn't it make the hair on the back of his neck stand up a little bit when he remembered that as Minister of Education he had been the driving force in the introduction of this new approach, and now the learned professors who had developed it feel that there might be another commission to look into the teaching of math, since the new procedure is turning out students who don't understand basic mathematical procedures?

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): Like the Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, in that the eldest member of our family just finished writing his math exam yesterday afternoon, and in that I haven't had the results from that, but having listened to his own explanation of his own approach to some of the mathematics, I would say that there is always room for evaluation.

Mr. Ruston: Room for improvement.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I would have to make this further comment, Mr. Speaker, that I shouldn't let my own point of view be clouded by that of somebody whose opinion I regard very highly on most issues, but who, nonetheless, might not be totally representative of the entire academic community.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, I don't know.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I don't think he is.

Mr. Lewis: What modesty is that.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I would say this, Mr. Speaker, I must confess the report really didn't raise the hair on the back of my neck, although there are some who might say it could be cut, which I will attempt to do shortly.

I would say this, when it comes to the whole area of curriculum and curriculum change, I think the Leader of the Opposition, if he goes back to Hansard—as I know he will at the conclusion of my remarks—will find observations that I made in my former responsibility that all curriculum should be subject to re-evaluation and that no subject should be above this kind of approach. Certainly if those people who were instrumental in the introduction of the new math feel that there perhaps should be some improvement, some alterations, I assure members that, from personal experience very recently, I would be the last one to stand in the way.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Sometime he is going to admit he was wrong.

Mr. Singer: Maybe he did.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

MOOSE FACTORY TRICENTENNIAL

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Community and Social Services. Since he made such a point of the tricentennial celebrations at Moose Factory and the involvement of the Ontario Northland Transportation committee, can he explain to the House why, when the Moose Factory tricentennial committee approached this government, begging for financial support for 32 summer students to record Indian legends, dances and customs as remembered by the older people in the community, all the minister was willing to grant to them, by way of a response to that plea, was \$2,952, providing employment for four students for the summer, and thereby putting a very serious crimp in the plans of Moosonee and Moose Factory for its tricentenary; and that the Ontario Northland Railway when approached offered not a penny?

Mr. Stokes: In the minister's own riding.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I won't speak, Mr. Speaker, for the Ontario Northland Railway but I am sure that the Ontario Northland Railway can show—

Mr. Foulds: Neither does the member for Fort William (Mr. Jessiman).

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —that they have provided considerable assistance.

Mr. Lewis: I am sure, but not—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As far as what relates to my ministry, Mr. Speaker, I would say that we did supply a grant. The hon. member will appreciate that this is a big province and with the amount of money that we have available to supplement that and to supplement what he doesn't know, if he will get in touch with the Moose Factory Indian band—and he can get on the phone right now—he will find that they are very pleased with the additional assistance that we are providing.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): Never has the minister been so weak. Never has he been so weak.

Mr. Lewis: Well, then, can he explain—

Mr. W. Hodgson (York North): Sit down while you are ahead!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary, can he explain the observations of the co-ordinators of the tricentennial committee from Moose Factory, who say: "Government officials have offered suggestions for things such as souvenirs et cetera, to sell to the tourists, but all suggestions need money which we don't have and they don't offer"—including the money that was requested?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What date is that? About a month old?

Mr. Lewis: No, it's not about a month old; it's May 30, 1973.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again I would like to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. member contact the Moose Factory Indian band and to bring himself up to date.

Mr. Lewis: Something has happened in the last two weeks?

Mr. Renwick: How much?

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary, has the minister given them any more than the \$2,952?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At the present time, Mr. Speaker, there's a grant of \$5,000 that they will be getting in the very near future.

Mr. Lewis: The grant of \$5,000—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: Moose Factory has given the tricentennial committee \$5,000. This government has given it \$2,952. Does the minister intend to respond to their further requests?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would just say I don't want to sound political, Mr. Speaker, but at the last election two years ago some of the NDP leader's people spent two months there, and look at the results. He can go back there and he will see—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Renwick: Boy, the minister is really defending there.

Mr. Lewis: As a matter of fact—

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

Mr. Lewis: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. I think Moose Factory and Moosonee were some of the very few polls we managed to win in Cochrane North in the last provincial election.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Look at the results!

Mr. Lewis: Well, I'll look at the results; yes.

REPORT ON STATUS OF WOMEN

Mr. Lewis: May I ask the Premier, when is he going to publish the report which was promised by the Deputy Premier—I think on April 10—in the response to the Committee on the Status of Women in Ontario? When contacted he said he would have it out by the end of April—it is now the middle of June.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I'll certainly consult with the Provincial Secretary for Social Development and Deputy Premier in my absence (Mr. Welch) and find out from him just at what stage that report is and when it should be available, and inform the hon. members as soon as I can.

CHARTER FLIGHT AGENCY

Mr. Lewis: May I ask the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations, why is the government of Ontario supporting the application of Ontario World Air Ltd.—I think it's called—as another charter agency in the charter flight travel business?

Hon. J. T. Clement (Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations): I didn't hear the first part of the member's question.

Mr. Lewis: Why is the government of Ontario making intervention on behalf of Ontario World Air in its effort to have a charter licence for international charter travel.

Hon. Mr. Clement: Mr. Speaker, my ministry is not involved in that—it is the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. However, I think this is the second application of World Air before the board in Ottawa; the first having occurred some 15 or 16 months ago; and it was turned down. Other than that, I know nothing about it.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE RATES

Mr. Lewis: May I then ask the minister a separate question: Is he aware that the Alberta Automotive Board has issued an order through the Superintendent of Insurance that the profits derived from investment income on the part of automobile insurance companies should be included in the rate setting apparatus, and is he willing to make that alteration in the regulations governing the insurance companies in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Clement: Mr. Speaker, that point came up in my estimates—

Mr. MacDonald: Every year for 10 years.

Hon. Mr. Clement: —and was discussed. I can advise the House that as recently as some two to three weeks ago this was a subject of great discussion between the superintendent and the car insurance industry. One portion of the car insurance industry—I think it's the CUC—has undertaken to take this into consideration and is returning with a proposed new type of rate structure for the perusal of the superintendent before the end of this month.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for St. George.

CONSUMERS DISTRIBUTING CO.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Minister of Financial and Consumer Affairs; I think I'm right, whatever he is, he knows—Consumer and Commercial Relations.

An hon. member: Why doesn't the member do her homework?

Mrs. Campbell: In view of the fact that we do not appear to be able at this time to protect those customers that purchase Fleetwood products through Consumers Distributing Co. ex post facto, is it possible that the ministry might issue a warning to those who purchase such equipment through Consumers, advising of the very serious limitations of the warranties?

Hon. Mr. Clement: Yes, that is possible, Mr. Speaker.

I am aware of the situation referred to by the hon. member. In the long run this is one of these problems, of course, that we hope the warranty and guarantee legislation will answer. This is nothing novel to the hon. member; she knows that we have discussed it.

Insofar as directives are concerned, in this particular instance it might well be wise. However, the general feeling of my ministry is that there is great reason to doubt the wisdom of such matters, because the intense investigation that we would have to do in order to substantiate the claim might well offset any advantage accruing to the consumer.

We are concerned that we might get complaints from rival companies which were not valid in fact, in order to utilize the resources of the government as a propaganda item against a competitor's product. We are approaching this very carefully. I think we have had some discussions, perhaps in the estimates, on this thing, too. Thank you.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, we did.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sandwich-Riverside.

GREAT LAKES FLOOD DAMAGE

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Mr. Speaker, a question of the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development regarding lakeshore flooding on the Great Lakes: Has the secretary reached any decision that would permit municipalities or their representatives to trespass, if that's the right word, on private property in order to protect the homes and

property of neighbours from flooding and wave action?

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): No, Mr. Speaker, we have received no request for this kind of extraordinary authority.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Speaker, I raised this question some time ago and I understood that the secretary was thinking about it. However, is it possible to give Emergency Measures Organizations some emergency powers in this respect?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: I think implicit in the emergency measures powers of the federal government lies the right to so act or enter upon lands, that is within their statutory authority.

The earlier part of the question relates to the fact, I would think, that we do require the engineering expertise of a municipality to be applied to proposals and projections in relation to works by individuals so that they don't impair neighbouring properties, or as was suggested municipal property. That is the passive side of the question. Positively, coming back to entry as a direct right, we haven't discussed it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Rainy River.

MAXIMUM PRICES INCREASED IN OHC PROGRAMME

Mr. Reid: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Revenue relating to his responsibilities for Ontario Housing.

Have the minister and cabinet resolved the difficulty brought to him by the contractors across the Province of Ontario relating to Ontario Housing units and the fact that the increase in costs will wipe out their profits, and perhaps even cause them losses on new units to be built this year? If they have resolved that question with the contractors, when will orders be given to begin the construction of these Ontario Housing units, particularly in the town of Rainy River and Fort Frances, as well as the rest of the province?

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member will recall that I announced in the House—I suppose a couple of weeks ago—the increased limits which were going to be permitted. The contractors presumably have been advised by OHC what the new limits are. If the hon.

member has any knowledge that some of them have not been so advised, I would be glad to hear from him.

Mr. Reid: That's the reason, Mr. Speaker. If I may, by way of supplementary: Is the minister not aware that OHC has not given the order for construction to start? As I understand it, construction is to start some three weeks after the contractor receives the order. Is the minister not aware that in many centres across the province this order has not been given by Ontario Housing and the contractors haven't begun these projects?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: No, I have no knowledge of that, but I'll certainly look into it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Thunder Bay.

DISPOSAL OF CROWN LAND BY TENDER

Mr. Stokes: I have a question of the Minister of Natural Resources. How can the minister condone the disposal of Crown land for recreational purposes by the tender method or the bidding method, when he knows full well that if he does it on this basis the person with the most amount of money is always going to get the lots? I am wondering how he expects people on modest incomes to compete with lawyers in Barrie or doctors in Toronto for the small amount of recreational land that is up for lease at the present time?

Hon. L. Bernier (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, before answering that particular question, I want to join you, sir, in extending a very warm welcome to that group of grade 6 students from my home town of Hudson. I would just point out to the members of the Legislature that Hudson has a population of about 500 people, and this school raised their funds through the sale of magazines, through cake sales, and other community efforts.

Mr. Reid: Plus a generous donation.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: They paid for their trip entirely from these funds. Further, Hudson is some 1,250 miles from Toronto.

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): The minister is taking this out of our question period. Say this afterwards.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This is a distance that is about equal to that of Toronto from Halifax, N.S.

Mr. Shulman: This is misuse of the question period.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: In answer to the hon. member from Thunder Bay, Mr. Speaker, I gather he is referring to the leasing of summer cottage lots in his particular area. I think he is well aware of the problem we are having, when these lots do become available. We have tried a number of different ways.

Mr. Ferrier: None have come available.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have tried the first come, first served basis. We have tried a number of different ways, except we have not tried the lottery system. I would point out to him that the lots are available to all the residents of Ontario.

Mr. Stokes: Based on ability to pay.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think it would be very difficult to restrict those lots that become available in a specific area to the residents of that specific area. This would be extremely difficult, because after all they are in the right of the people of this province entirely.

Mr. Lewis: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Can I ask the minister, is it not true that he will provide the lease of this Crown land to the highest bidder? Does it make any sense in the world to him that a lease for summer cottage property should go to the highest bidder on a Crown land lease? What happens to people who are of lower income in Ontario? Are they not also entitled to cottage land?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. P. J. Yakabuski (Renfrew South): What's the alternative?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Speaker, I would point out we only have a limited number of lots available and we have a tremendous number of people.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right!

Mr. Lewis: That's right!

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have tried a number of ways of disposing of these lots.

Mr. Lewis: What kind of distinction is that?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: And this seems to be a fair way of doing it, a very positive way of doing it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Reid: Would the minister not agree that the fairest way to do it is by lottery, by having a draw in which everyone who is interested puts his name in a hat and takes his chance, rather than doing it on a basis of those who have the most economic means?

Mr. Lewis: Surely that is fairer!

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I would say to the member that the disposal of Crown lots for lease is something that we have been dealing with for some considerable time. I have to say to him we are even looking at the lottery system as a method of finding a solution to the problem.

Mr. Lewis: The government had better. Crown land for the rich!

Mr. Stokes: Supplementary: Does the minister think that the present method is the most unfair method that he could have devised?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, I don't think it is, Mr. Speaker. We have tried a number of different ways. We try to do it on an equitable basis and make it available to all.

Mr. Yakabuski: The member would condemn that, too.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sarnia.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Supplementary question.

Mr. Bullbrook: I have a question of the Solicitor General.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! The hon. member for Sudbury East would like to ask a supplementary.

Mr. Bullbrook: Oh, I'm sorry.

Mr. Martel: Is it not a fact that lots in the Parry Sound area that are being put on the market have now reached a rental of over \$400 a year because of this lottery and because of the shortage? How, in fact, can people on moderate incomes afford that?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I am not aware of this particular situation.

An hon. member: Supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: I think we extended it to the hon. member for Sudbury East. That should be sufficient supplementaries. There were about seven of them.

The hon. member for Sarnia.

TRUCKS ON HIGHWAYS

Mr. Bullbrook: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a question of the Solicitor General. In view of the absolute proliferation on our highways of public commercial vehicles, I am wondering if the Solicitor General could advise me of two things. Has he had significant complaints from the public as to the holding up of normal traffic by these trucks driving side by side, and would he now consider issuing a directive to the OPP to zealously prosecute the overtaking section of the Highway Traffic Act in this connection?

An hon. member: Especially the gravel trucks.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Solicitor General): Mr. Speaker, the matter of one transport overtaking another transport has never been a matter of complaint to me. The complaints which have been registered is that transports have been travelling too fast regardless of what lane. I will check with the OPP as to the validity of this complaint.

Mr. Bullbrook: Mr. Speaker, if you will permit me by way of supplementary: I'm talking about what happens daily to us who have to drive the highways, namely the 400 highways; and that is truck traffic travelling side by side and holding up ordinary vehicles, sometimes for miles.

An hon. member: Playing games!

Mr. Bullbrook: There is a section in the Highway Traffic Act, as the minister knows, that prohibits that being done. I've yet to see the OPP prosecute anybody.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, I would be very glad to check on that. I travel the 400 highways and I've never once had that happen to me.

Mr. Bullbrook: The minister has a chauffeur and I'm inclined to think the minister is asleep while he is being driven.

Mr. Reid: He is the rest of the time, too.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for High Park.

LCBO MARKUP ON WINES

Mr. Shulman: Mr. Speaker, a question of the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations: Can the minister explain the decision that has been made by the Liquor Control Board to adjust its normal markup of 109 per cent on first grade French wines to

150 and 200 per cent on the wines on which it bought futures for 1970?

Mr. Singer: As bad as OECA.

Hon. Mr. Clement: Mr. Speaker, I advised that they were adjusted at the 109 per cent as a result of the increase by the French wine exporters, which I think became effective on Monday of this week.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The member for High Park was cornering the market.

Mr. Shulman: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary if I may: Is the minister not aware that the futures which the Liquor Control Board purchased on 1970 first grade wines, which are to go on sale in August and September of this year, are to have a markup of 150 to 200 per cent on the cost paid by the Liquor Control Board; and what is the reason for that decision?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: What is wrong with that?

Hon. Mr. Clement: Mr. Speaker, any futures that the Liquor Control Board bought were not for the benefit of the purchasers of those particular brands of wine, but for the taxpayers of the country as a whole.

Mr. Shulman: A further supplementary, if I may Mr. Speaker.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Shulman: Can the minister explain the announcement that was made so many months ago by head of Liquor Control Board—

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture and Food): Why doesn't the member promote Ontario wines?

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Shulman: Will the minister explain the announcement made by the Liquor Control Board so many months ago that due to its—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Shulman: —foresight and providence in purchasing futures, the people of Ontario who purchase wines will have that advantage, and they have now reversed that decision?

Hon. Mr. Clement: No, quite the contrary; I think that the Liquor Control Board has to act in the interests of all people in this prov-

ince and not for those who just happen to like to buy the imported wines; and accordingly any profits that accrue to the board accrue to the province as a whole, not any particular segment.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Shulman: Is the minister saying that he believes that the Liquor Control Board should put markups of 200 per cent over its cost so as to benefit all of the people in this province?

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Clement: No, I'm not saying that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Waterloo North.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Good: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the minister of Labour.

Interjections by hon. members.

WCB ACT CHANGES FOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Mr. Good: Question of the Minister of Labour: Now that the federal government has finally introduced legislation to relieve religious groups, such as the Old Order and Amish Mennonite people from paying premiums on the Canada Pension Plan, which was contrary to their religious convictions, would the minister consider changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act to relieve Old Order and Amish farmers from having to pay contributions on their Mennonite farm help to the Workmen's Compensation Board, which offends their religious convictions from an insurance point of view?

Hon. F. Guindon (Minister of Labour): This matter has been brought up from time to time. Of course, the Minister of Labour, Mr. Speaker, is always looking for methods of improvement. He is always prepared to consider any suggestions.

Mr. Good: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Would the minister consider this in relation to only farm help where the help is of the Amish or Old Order Mennonite people?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes, Mr. Speaker:

Mr. Speaker: The New Democratic Party has a turn. The hon. member for Port Arthur.

MERCURY CONTAMINATION WARNING

Mr. Foulds: Mr. Speaker, a question of the Minister of Health: Does the Minister of Health figure that the letters that were sent out on June 8 to the householders, the tourist camp operators and the medical officers of health, which in effect merely say—and I am quoting from the letter to the tourist camp operators: "As a person concerned with the health of guests, you will no doubt wish to ensure that fish taken from the contaminated waterways are not eaten"—does he feel that that statement is strong enough to warn those people of the dangers of mercury pollution in the fish? And what has he been doing if the letters have only gone out on June 8?

Hon. R. T. Potter (Minister of Health): Well, really, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Foulds: Very good for starters.

Mr. MacDonald: If there is as much substance as there is volume, it is going to be a good reply.

Mr. Foulds: He is back on his old form again!

Hon. Mr. Potter: We have been working very closely with the people concerned. Members of my staff who are directly concerned with this have been up in that area working with the people. I have sent out the notices, as I advised the House I was going to.

We have been working very closely with Mr. Lalonde and members of the federal government and plan to continue to work in a co-operative spirit with the federal government in this matter.

Mr. Foulds: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: The oral question period has expired and I would be frightened to extend it.

Petitions.

Presenting reports.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the annual report for 1972 of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, well, well. Just two weeks late, eh! Just two weeks late!

Mr. Lewis: Well.

Mr. Renwick: Nice timing!

Mr. MacDonald: What was he trying to suppress by delaying it?

Mr. Cassidy: We can use it next year.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

GAME AND FISH ACT

Hon. Mr. Bernier moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Game and Fish Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Speaker, this bill, in addition to several minor amendments for the purpose of clarifying several sections of the Act, will establish two important new principles. First, it will provide that all recreational licences issued under the Act will be issued as of right to an applicant provided that the applicant meets the objective standards set out in the Act and regulations, such as age, payment of the prescribed fee and proficiency in handling firearms. Second, it will establish an independent board to hear and to review applicants who have been refused a commercial licence, or to hear and review commercial licensees whose commercial licences are about to be cancelled. Mr. Speaker, my very able parliamentary assistant, the member for Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Rhodes) will be dealing with this bill in the House.

SALE OF LIVESTOCK MEDICINES ACT

Hon. Mr. Stewart moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting the Sale of Livestock Medicines to Owners of Livestock.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, the bill provides for the authorization of dealers, licensed for the purpose, to sell certain specified drugs to livestock owners for the treatment of livestock. The drugs would otherwise be obtainable only from licensed pharmacists and veterinarians.

JURORS ACT

Hon. Mr. Bales moves first reading of bill intituled An Act to amend the Jurors Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. D. A. Bales (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, members will recall that changes in the assessment rolls and polling lists in 1972, by reason of amendments to the Assessment Act and the enactment of the Municipal Elections Act, deleted the requirement for enumerators to collect occupational information required for the juror selection process under the Jurors Act.

The Jurors Amendment Act, 1972, provided an arrangement to use information contained in the jurors' book for the previous year. That Act, however, was limited in its application to the jury year 1973. This bill establishes a new method for the selection of jurors commencing in mid-September of this year for the year 1974 and subsequent years.

This bill will not only provide the means of collecting occupational data but will also provide a more efficient and effective method of selecting juries in Ontario. Basically, the bill merges the local selector and county selector functions into one, eliminates the preparation of separate jurors' rolls for the Supreme Court and county court, and grand and petit juries and establishes a procedure whereby a notice will be mailed to prospective jurors advising them that they are being considered for jury service for next year and requiring them to return a questionnaire to the sheriff of the county containing information on which their eligibility, exemption and disqualification will be based.

I want to make it clear that this bill is the first step in the complete overhaul of the Jurors Act which is presently being undertaken by my ministry and which was referred to in the Speech from the Throne. In the fall portion of the session I will bring forward a complete revision of the Jurors Act which will, among other things, eliminate the use of grand juries in criminal proceedings, reduce the number of classes of persons who are presently entitled to be exempted from jury duty and incorporate the process of juror selection which is the subject matter of the bill I'm introducing today.

Mr. Stokes: People in the northwest are not going to like that bill.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Increase their fees, too.

EXTRA-JUDICIAL SERVICES ACT

Hon. Mr. Bales moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Extra-Judicial Services Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. Singer: Is the minister putting the salaries back up again?

Hon. Mr. Bales: Mr. Speaker, this amendment provides for the payment of an allowance for extra-judicial services to county and district court judges in the same manner and amount as that paid to the judges of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading upon motion:

Bill 131, An Act to amend the Regional Municipality of Niagara Act.

Bill 145, An Act to amend the Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act.

Clerk of the House: The eighth order, resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for second reading of Bill 129, An Act to provide for Planning and Development of the Niagara Escarpment and its Vicinity.

NIAGARA ESCARPMENT PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

(continued)

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, it would be helpful if the minister was here.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): He'll be right here.

Mr. Singer: All right. Then we'll read a page or two of his report until he comes.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps we'll wait until the motion has been put for the order.

Mr. Singer: Oh, the motion hasn't been put?

An hon. member: The debate was adjourned.

Mr. Singer: I moved the adjournment of it yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Item 8 is just the resumption of an adjourned debate. The hon. minister is coming and as the hon. member for Downsview had adjourned the debate, he may proceed.

Mr. Singer: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am looking anxiously through the door to see the minister because I wouldn't want him to—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Singer: Yes, I know, but when he's got his—

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): There he is.

Mr. Singer: Here he is. I wouldn't want the minister to miss a word of this.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Words of wisdom.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, we are embarked on the third chapter of how to make the Treasurer (Mr. White) the dictator. Much has already been said in this debate about how the earlier reports relating to the Niagara Escarpment seem to have disappeared into the wild blue yonder.

The ideas that Gertler had; the problems that existed in the Province of Ontario; the doubts that were raised in everyone's mind, which necessitated the holding of a public inquiry—none of these things has been resolved by this new Niagara Escarpment Act.

What happens, Mr. Speaker, as one reads this Act is that we are into the position whereby, with great legerdemain, with great new sleight-of-hand tricks, the minister has brought forward an Act, accompanied by a great Hollywood-style presentation—klieg lights, unworking slides, music in the background—in an effort to try to con the people of Ontario that, in fact, there is going to be a step forward in the control of the Niagara Escarpment.

Mr. Speaker, earlier participants in this debate have dealt at some length, and may I say, certainly insofar as the member for Scarborough West is concerned, most capably with the Gertler aspect and how Gertler has been sold down the river, as have the ideas of so many members of this Legislature insofar as how this whole planning and directional control procedure should move.

The difficulty, Mr. Speaker, is that everything we have been saying over the past many years seems to have fallen on deaf ears. The Treasurer in his own unique way seems to have dragged out of somewhere an idea—which he believes—that if he is placed in complete and absolute control it is going to make things better. Suddenly we hear, if you look at the Treasurer's own words, about a new idea—development control—at least a new idea for the Province of Ontario.

In fact, in this report, it is said that we don't have development control anywhere else in North America. I wonder when the

Treasurer wanted to make this boast, if it didn't occur to him that in the North American tradition there is something about an appreciation of the rule of law, particularly in the Canadian provinces. When one looks to the south of the border, people seem to like to have their laws set down in statutes, not in the mind of this minister or any of his successors or any of his civil servants.

The minister goes to some great length to talk about European countries, including the United Kingdom. I don't know, Mr. Speaker, if you are familiar with the efforts of the select committee set up to examine into mergers, arrangements and amalgamations under the Business Corporations Act. One of the matters to which we directed our attention was the system as it works in England, the city charter, where by a gentleman's agreement amongst those in the stock exchange business, the merchant banks and a few others, they are able to control what goes on without having any statute.

It's rather interesting to note, and I don't think I'm telling any tales out of school about the deliberations of our select committee, that that was one point on which we unanimously agreed that we didn't think we could have this kind of gentleman's agreement here in Ontario; that we had to write laws about mergers, amalgamations and arrangements into the statute and spell it out point by point. Even though England seems to manage by a gentleman's agreement, all members of our committee and all parties represented discussed it at some length, saw the comparison between the two systems, and came to the conclusion unanimously that we couldn't do it that way.

There is a different kind of tradition in England, and that is the point of this story, Mr. Speaker. In England they can sometimes work by the unwritten agreement. Our conclusion in the corporate law committee has been, we can't

One must remember, too, that in England they have certain other different kinds of tradition. For instance, when cabinet ministers do something wrong, they resign immediately; they don't stay on. If we had the kind of parliamentary tradition in this province that they have in England, one might look a little more responsibly and warmly at the suggestion that there be development control which was in the hands of civil servants and/or cabinet ministers.

Mr. Speaker, when you start looking at what development control means, this is what you find, first in the report and subsequently

in the ministerial statement. In the report on page 36, talking about development control, the task force says:

The escarpment needs a system in which any proposed development would be studied and analysed on its own merits, and, if approved, would be subjected to special standards suited to it.

This is the theme the government report follows, and this is the theme that is set out in the statute. Having set that out as a general goal, I don't know how one can reasonably expect that this great analysis of a variety of applications will have for its final test anything other than a very subjective decision which probably relates to, what—the colour of the applicant's hair? His political credentials? His importance in the community as a big developer? His contribution to the last campaign?

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): That would help.

Mr. Singer: His friends in court? Now this is what bothers us, Mr. Speaker. Development control replaces objectivity with subjectivity.

I was hoping that perhaps by the end of this debate we would have heard from the minister the answers to the questions posed by my leader several days ago about how many changes there have been in the lines set out in the Toronto-centred region plan. We haven't heard a word from him on that. That we might have had an answer from him about the particular moving of the green-belt line in the municipality of Mississauga, which allowed another 1,000 acres of land previously green belt to be used as industrial; the circumstances under which those were made and who the applicants were, perhaps who their lawyers were.

Now you see, Mr. Speaker, this is the very kind of thing that concerns us. The fact is that the Toronto-centred region plan has never had the blessing of being enacted in statutory form. It has never had the approval of the Legislature by resolution. I don't think it is even dignified by the importance of having an order-in-council proclaiming it—if the minister has the power to proclaim it by order-in-council.

So we start off with a document that has no legal basis at all except the province says: "There it is and that is the law." The government has development control and the minister says: "Trust me. If you don't trust me, you can question me. If you don't like what I did you can question me in the Legislature."

Well, that is what we are doing, Mr. Speaker. We have asked questions over several days now about the changes in the green-belt line as set out in the Toronto-centred region plan, and we get no answers; we get no answers.

Now, Mr. Speaker, can you tell me how we can hold a minister accountable when under that very scheme that he now brings forward in his statute, he sits and ignores the questions? He brings forth no answers and he says: "Trust me because I am accountable."

Mr. Speaker, he is not accountable; he is not accountable under a plan that is set forward without any legal authority. And if we give him this legal authority that he now asks for, is that going to make him any more accountable—or is it going to make him less accountable?

I would hope that somewhere along the line there was some way, Mr. Speaker, of forcing the minister to answer questions. You know, Mr. Speaker, I can't do that, and, Mr. Speaker, the rules don't provide that you can do that; but it is part of the theory of responsible government, I always thought, that a minister should stand in his place and answer questions about government policy.

This minister refuses; not only does he refuse but he brings in a statute asking us to enshrine him with more power, to anoint him and make him the be-all and the end-all, the overall dictator of the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, we could go on at some length about this. I could read to you many comments in columns across the province, many expressions of concern that various people who deal with land have expressed to me both in writing and in conversation.

It isn't just developers, it isn't just builders, it is ordinary people who have land. They want to know what the rules are and they want to be able to find the rules. They don't want to have subjective tests applied to them; they don't want to have to be burdened constantly with the suspicion that the decisions are going to be made in relation to the very subjective kind of tests that can and often have in the past been made by this ministry.

I think perhaps, Mr. Speaker, that case has been made several times during the course of the debate of these last three bills. I have tried to make it again, hoping that the minister would begin to respond and understand the kind of criticism that we

have been making. I gather from everything he has said that our words are having very little effect on him. So the only remedy left to us, Mr. Speaker—which is one we shall exercise—is to vote against this bill, to ask that the bill go to committee, to fight every clause as it comes along, perhaps to debate it on third reading, Mr. Speaker, and certainly to take it out into the Province of Ontario and explain to the people of Ontario just the kind of arbitrary power that this government is asking for, and with its majority is bound to get.

One other thought, Mr. Speaker, before I conclude my remarks; and that is as we suffer in this province from a lack of housing accommodation, and that suffering gets worse every day. There's an article I was looking at just this morning which indicates that houses in this Metropolitan Toronto area are going at several thousand dollars over their original listing price, which is most unique in the history of real estate transactions. What the vendor originally set his price at is being exceeded because of competitive offers.

There couldn't be any better indication of how short the supply of homes is. One would have thought that as a plan that this ministry was putting forward there could and should have been some guidelines which would assist in the provision of housing accommodation, so that we could have known about them.

If we look through this Act and the two that have gone earlier we see that whatever is going to come forward is going to come forward by reason of secret conference and secret decision within government. I think, again, the ministry has missed an ideal opportunity to cast itself in a good light by taking advantage of what they call a change in emphasis, new ideas, new planning and so on, rather than make the horrible mess that it has done, and brought some encouragement to the people of Ontario, saying: "This is the way we are going to go. We are going to preserve the escarpment. We are going to lay down the guidelines about development in statutory form where you and I and anyone else who is interested can find them. We are going to do something about providing services so people can build houses within the salary range that they can afford."

That's the sort of thing we look for, but it's unfortunate, Mr. Speaker, that we get no response of this kind whatsoever from this government.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The Niagara Escarpment bill before us is of great importance and I am quite sure that we all recognize it as such. It has been recognized even before politicians and governments, by groups in the community which have, through their own ingenuity and their own interest, their own persuasive abilities, laid out the Bruce Trail, which is one of the most interesting natural emanations in the province.

I have always felt it was, I suppose, a measure of my own weakness that I haven't walked very much of it other than just a few hundred yards where it is close to the road there near Hamilton and some other areas. But in the literature and in talking to people who are more energetic in pursuit of natural, cultural interests than I, I believe wholeheartedly that it fits in with some of the grand traditions of the Appalachian Trail and those that are developing now in the Rockies and elsewhere in North America.

The interesting thing, Mr. Speaker, is that while the Bruce Trail has had the wholehearted and enthusiastic support of everyone, they have been able to do this without very much government assistance or legislation or regulation. Every now and then they would find some property owner who was unwilling to allow the trail to pass through private property. The trail was therefore taken on several dog-leg routes around the private property, but usually in the long run even the recalcitrant property owner who was safeguarding his property rights and didn't want strangers on his own property, would be seen eventually to change his mind and realize that the aims and objectives of the Bruce Trail—making the Niagara Escarpment readily available, whether it was on public lands or private lands, to the citizens of the province—should be supported and concurred with and assisted in every way possible.

Along the same lines, perhaps with not so much success, was the effort made by a number of municipalities in the Niagara region to build something called the Niagara parkway. In the full extent of the plan there would actually have been a motor road developed from Niagara right through to the Bruce Peninsula and the ferry to the Manitoulin Island, which would allow people to go along the Niagara Escarpment, sometimes close to its lip, sometimes three or four hundred yards back; occasionally, I suppose, even a mile to 1½ miles from the lip of the escarpment. In fact, it could be traversed by people who want to use an automobile rather

than put a pack on their back and walk along the Bruce Trail.

The point I make, Mr. Speaker, is that there has been a huge personal commitment to conservation and it has been reflected, I believe, since 1966 or 1967 by politicians. Mr. Robarts, the former Premier, was not the first, but certainly he was the first highly placed official to make a full policy statement indicating that the government of Ontario recognized the intrinsic value of this natural emanation, and was prepared to bring forward policies to conserve it for the use of the community and for its protection and preservation.

The leader of the NDP indicated quite clearly in his excellent speech yesterday that while the policy was on record the establishment of programmes effecting the policy has been seriously inadequate. The Gertler report was, I believe, an excellent first step and if it had been followed up without delay the government would have been receiving accolades instead of condemnation at this time.

It is interesting when one follows the sequence of events following the publication of the Gertler report just to determine what did happen. Probably we never will determine what happened. There are 10 or 12 people who would know the interactions between the government ministries and Mr. Gertler and Dr. Thoman and Mr. Clasky and others. It almost appears like a cataclysmic confrontation of immovable forces or, let's say immovable masses and irresistible forces, which left the government on the null point, with no one with the energy or the courage to see that the people of Ontario were demanding specific and strong action in this regard, and something more than statements.

I don't intend to call them pious statements. I thought Mr. Robarts' statement at the time was an excellent one and, frankly, I felt that was something that had been accomplished partially at the behest of the opposition, but mostly at the behest of citizens in the area of the escarpment interested in affairs pertaining to conservation.

We have seen since that time the serious erosion, in more than one sense, of the escarpment. I believe there are more than a dozen open pits and quarries scratching away at the surface of the escarpment itself. I could not imagine that the government, the Treasurer, who apparently is going to retain the full authority for himself, or the Niagara Escarpment Commission could permit any of those quarries to continue in operation. It

appears to me quite evident that we could get aggregate even near the escarpment without scratching away at its face and opening up the scars many hundreds of feet wide. If we allow them to continue they are eventually simply going to crush the whole escarpment and carry it away in those enormous trucks that rumble back and forth on the highways from the sites of the pits and quarries to the ready-mix plants and the construction sites.

I have a rather parochial conflict of interest in this regard, because the statement of policy by the Treasurer, and we assume it is inherent in the bill, is that the government is going to assist any aggregate producers which are required to cease operation by decision of the planning authority. The Treasurer, the government is going to assist them in relocating. I suppose, if they are forced away from the escarpment, their first choice would be within a mile or two of the escarpment itself, if they can get through the overburden to the excellent limestone deposits. I can't see why this should be unduly restricted, except in terms of the needs of the people in the immediate community which is going to be affected.

I don't believe there is now a place anywhere in Ontario where a new pit can be opened up without strenuous objections from the people living within a five or 10-mile area.

The Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. Bernier) undoubtedly knows that and I don't think it is regrettable. It simply means that before a new pit is put into operation there is going to have to be the interaction between the community and the needs of the construction industry and the needs for the development of the Province of Ontario before final decisions can be made.

But the second alternative I suppose will be for the aggregate industry to look at the deposits in the Orangeville area and in the Paris area in my own constituency. I want to spend just a moment talking about that because that is the parochial conflict of interest that I have.

If you have ever flown over the town of Paris or driven near it, you know that it is now ringed by the open face pits of about three corporations who have removed some of the best aggregate available anywhere from that source. As a matter of fact, I was told that it is so good that in the construction of the Pickering nuclear plant they brought the aggregate all the way from Paris to Pickering so that they could have the very best ingre-

dients for the concrete that had to support that fantastically heavy installation.

So I suppose I am entering a plea from the people in my own community that we simply do not want to be turned into a southern Sudbury where we are surrounded by mounds of excavated aggregate at various stages of being crushed and trucked to other parts of the province.

I know the argument has been put time and again by the ministry as to how can we build highways and buildings, how can we carry on the development of a modern society unless we have good supplies of aggregate. I wish I knew the correct answer, but I am prepared to tell the government that the citizens in my area are going to stage as strong a fight as in any other area—and perhaps stronger—if the idea is that all of the pits along the escarpment are going to be closed down and opened up in areas which are already viable farmland and settled communities.

From time to time, we find that some of the larger aggregate industries option land. It is almost as frightening to the local community that these options have gone forward and perhaps applications for the opening of a new pit have been made to the pits and quarries branch of the Ministry of Natural Resources as if another glue factory were being opened up, or perhaps even a high tension line built by Ontario Hydro.

I put this forward, Mr. Speaker, simply to indicate that I have some sympathy with the problems that the planners are going to face when they make the difficult decision, as they must, to close down the open face pits on the escarpment itself. We are quite prepared, surely, to give consideration with as much sympathy for both sides of the problem as is possible for the location fairly close to the escarpment where the limestone bearing material is not overburdened by so much earth as to be completely inaccessible. But I am sure that the Treasurer may make reference to those remarks when he responds at the end of this debate.

It is also true that there is no reason why a farmer can't have his fields in operation right up to the lip of the escarpment and own them privately. I can't see anything wrong with that as long as normal conservation practices are carried out. I know very few farmers who would deliberately violate what has been taught to the farmer in his professional development—if you want to call it that—or his natural reaction to the husbandry of his own land. I don't think that is a problem.

In most cases, the Bruce Trail Association has been able to negotiate a free right of way. There have been only a handful of exceptions, which I understand have been recently negotiated, so that you can walk from one end of the trail to the other without being impeded by the "no trespassing" private property signs which are so bothersome, sometimes infuriating under those circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, when I say I am not averse to having some of that land continue in private ownership, I am not prepared to say what the percentage should be. But I still want to make it clear that the escarpment forms a very natural centre for park facilities extending down into the heart of the most highly-populated region in Canada. We are fortunate in many regards, living in the Toronto area, that many people have the wherewithal and the time to drive up Highway 400 and spend long weekends at their cottages in Muskoka and on Georgian Bay. Some people, I am told, can even take a limousine down to Toronto Harbour, climb aboard a plane and 25 minutes later be at their cottage near Honey Harbour, weekend after weekend. This is a very nice way, surely, to make use of the cottage and vacation lands which are within 200, 300 and 400 miles of this city. But in the Niagara Escarpment we have a natural setting for what could be some of the very best parklands in the world.

The policy minister for Resources Development (Mr. Lawrence) talked about linear recreation. By that he meant trails, bicycle pathways and things like that. It seems to me that once again the bureaucrats have got hold of one of the nicer parts of life, like walking on a trail, and have decided to call it linear recreation, which would probably decide me to stay home and watch television rather than participate in that kind of activity.

But the point is, Mr. Speaker, that with these lands there'll be ample justification for a very large acquisition programme indeed. It is true that the government and the conservation authorities have purchased many thousands of acres, but still it is not a good enough approach to the provision of recreational lands.

I suggested at one time that the jurisdiction of the Niagara Parks Commission should have been extended along the escarpment and that they could have formed a public body also along the north shore of Lake Erie, so responsible for the acquisition of lands as they became available, or even by expropriation where it was necessary to fulfil a plan

for the development of parks, or particularly for access to Lake Erie. This has been, of course, not accepted by the government. They feel that the Niagara Parks Commission has a very large chore to maintain the parks at Niagara Falls alone, and they are establishing another commission concerning itself with the escarpment.

I am not basically against the establishment of the commission, although, as has been pointed out by my colleagues, the special powers that the commission will wield is anathema as far as we are concerned, and we cannot support the bill, most specifically because of those untrammelled powers of land controls and dictation which originates with the power this bill gives the Treasurer himself.

We do believe that the parks policy in the Niagara Escarpment region has been inadequate, but we do not feel for a moment that all of our land acquisition programmes should be restricted only to the escarpment, that we have to concentrate as well on lakefront access, particularly in the Lake Erie region.

There has been a considerable debate, particularly on the part of the leader of the NDP, as to whether or not sufficient funds should be appropriated, perhaps over a reasonable period of years, to buy a much larger area of the escarpment, amounting really to the whole thing.

Mr. Lewis: No, but a great deal of it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, and if, on investigation it appeared to be a possibility, monetarily, then certainly the government should move forward with this. But, frankly, we cannot use all of our public dollars for buying Niagara Escarpment lands when obviously lakefront-access parks in certain other areas of the province must also be inserted into the priorities. I was interested to hear the comment that it is not always necessary to pay ordinary dollars directly from the consolidated revenue fund for the acquisition of the land—and I believe that is an excellent point—that there are other ways of buying land, through a variety of bond issues and things like that, that should and could be considered.

But on the other hand, I am quite prepared as well to accept the proposition that has been put forward by the government that certain zoning restrictions can be used to safeguard the aims of the conservationists when they look at the danger that the Niagara Escarpment presently faces. If these zon-

ing bylaws could be imposed by the local municipality under the normal procedures of appeal and hearing, with the final authority, as it always has been, being with the government here in Queen's Park, which can freeze a whole area by edict if they so choose, I would think that we could carry out considerably more safeguards using that method.

In my view, it is not essential that the whole of the escarpment be purchased. I tend to agree with the recommendations that have been made that this would be an unwarranted expenditure of public funds when there are so many other priorities pressing in.

What we do object to, however, is that the Treasurer, in this bill, is prepared to reject one of the original recommendations for buying of land which came from the Certler report. Instead of imposing some kind of a bylaw requirement on the municipalities along the line of the escarpment, he is using the nefarious development control technique which my colleague from Downsview discussed just a few moments ago in this debate.

I read fairly carefully the section in the task force report, in which it recommended that developmental controls were the only effective way of carrying out this type of control. The indications are that the requirements change almost lot by lot and that any official plan or series of zoning bylaws would necessarily be so complex and have to be backed up by so much ancillary information that they would be practically useless.

Frankly, I have to reject that as an argument. It seems to me that the task force was reaching beyond reality in order to back up a recommendation which, to any powerful minister of government or any upwardly mobile bureaucrat, would be irresistible. Let us not bother with any bylaws or laws of the nature that deal with specific areas of land; let us say that all of this land is open for development, consonant and compatible with the aims of the whole area which will be established by the Treasurer himself.

If the landowner decides he wants a shopping plaza overlooking the valley or, to carry it to an even more ridiculous extreme, he wants to open a glue factory, let him make an application. We don't restrict that; let him make an application and come in to see the Treasurer or the Treasurer's advisers or the Niagara commission, or perhaps many years from now the municipalities—if any of them remain after 1984—which have jurisdiction in the area; and we are prepared to discuss it.

The decision is made by officials appointed and elected rather than in response to laws and bylaws entered into democratically and subject to certain appeals. For those reasons we have to reject the recommendation for developmental controls and we really reject the justification that was put forward by the task force itself. It seemed to be inordinately imbalanced since the task force was quite quick to dismiss the traditional approach to zoning bylaws out of hand and without giving them adequate consideration under these circumstances.

It is interesting as well, when we look on the map of the escarpment at the imposition of the special controls, that the area which is going to come under the jurisdiction of the bill which we are presently discussing includes the whole of the area of the city of Hamilton. I'm sure it would be the furthest thing from the Treasurer's mind that he or his officials would say to the planning board of the city of Hamilton—or perhaps, even more remotely, to Mayor Copps himself who doesn't normally sit still for dictation—that the Treasurer, in his higher wisdom, has decided that the use of certain lands covered by the plans and zoning bylaws of the city of Hamilton must be changed. Therefore, under the provisions of the bill that is before us the city of Hamilton will change those zoning bylaws or, if it doesn't choose to do so, by act of the Legislature they shall be deemed to have been changed as of an effective date.

Now it seems to me that is completely within the ambit and powers for which the Treasurer is asking. The same applies to the whole of the city of Owen Sound. It certainly has ample planning advice and has taken steps to provide itself if not with an official plan, and I'm not sure about that, certainly with zoning bylaws, which in many ways restricted developments that have been much sought after by certain landholders in the area.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that inadvertently or otherwise, the Treasurer, with the passage of this bill through the Legislature, will take the final land-use control away from the elected officials of the city of Hamilton and the city of Owen Sound and lodge them where, I suppose, he believes they should be lodged, on the front corner of his desk or maybe in his own hip pocket. We cannot support a bill which so thoughtlessly gathers this sort of final, irrevocable, absolute, and unappealable control in the hands of one ministerial official.

We could say one man, but the point is, Treasurers come and go. It is not a point of whether we have confidence in this man or his successor, whoever that may be, but it is not a part of our philosophy that such powers should be lodged in any office and administered by one person, rather than being lodged in a statute, a law or a regulation, which puts out the four sides and establishes the four corners of the structure of planning in which any citizen can participate.

This idea of not restricting the development, other than by decision of the planning authority, is completely unacceptable. One of the things it does for the governmental bureaucracy, besides giving them untrammelled powers, is that it provides them with an argument against those reasonable people including this Liberal caucus, who say, if the government is prepared to remove the developmental rights from any piece of property for the benefit of the community as a whole, the the community as a whole should pay for the removal of those developmental rights, rather than leaving the costs to be borne as a financial burden by the owner of the land as an individual.

I am sure that you read an article in the Toronto Star just today, which indicated, after a number of interviews with land holders, that even the introduction of this bill alone has reduced the cost of escarpment land in the Caledonia area from about \$8,000 an acre to \$5,000 an acre. I presume there is no developer prepared to go in and say I am going to buy this land and perhaps there will be changes in the local by-law and I will get a severance or a permission or a building permit or whatever it happens to be in this particular area. There may very well be an opportunity still to sell the land at quite high price for ordinary farm land, \$5,000 an acre, to someone who wants to go out there and buy for himself an area of land in which he can undertake some conservation practices himself, and in fact have the property for his own use, but hopefully not his exclusive use.

The Treasurer has effectively taken away the value of that land which has been held by scores of farmers and other landholders from one end of the escarpment to the other. The arguments so far put forward by the government, the Treasurer and other spokesmen for this bill that, in fact, no development rights have been removed because any application is in order, are completely specious, because obviously there rights have been removed, not only from the escarpment, but from broad lands associated with the escarp-

ment, the whole of the Niagara fruit belt and the whole of the Bruce Peninsula.

It seems to me that the citizens of this province are prepared to support the government in an effort to maintain the Niagara fruit belt in perpetuity as agricultural land. I would say, Mr. Speaker, that the citizens are also prepared to pay their share of the cost of that much-to-be-supported principle and change in government policy. As it presently is, those people who own farming lands in the Niagara area or resort lands or farm lands in the Bruce Peninsula find that the value of their land has been considerably reduced, and they have no recourse other than to vote against the government.

I would suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that they will do that; but that perhaps is going to mean that there is still going to be a delay of two years until this policy can be changed, and perhaps even a few months more than that. The people meanwhile are going to suffer because of the inconsistency of government policy in this regard and the unfairness and inequity which the policy contains.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to make clear to you, sir, and to my colleagues in the House, that we are prepared to support legislation which will conserve the escarpment for and perpetuate its use by the public. We are not prepared to support a bill such as this which attempts to accomplish that procedure, but fails to provide adequate parklands, and in fact does not bring forward a concept that the escarpment can be a spine of recreational facilities extending from one end of the southern peninsula of the province to the other. We are not prepared to support a bill which, in fact, gives the final decision to men, rather than to regulation and laws which can be appealed and which can be changed in the course of the democratic process. We feel that the government is making a gross error in the presentation of a bill of this type and that they will find that it is basically much to their discredit upon its application in the months that lie immediately ahead. We would ask the Treasurer to withdraw the bill and bring it forward again in the fall with the kind of safeguards that we on this side feel are necessary, and with the kind of financial commitment to the acquisition of land which is going to ensure the preservation of the Niagara Escarpment as a centre of conservation and as a playground for probably four million people within easy access of that area. Unless he is prepared to accede to that course of action, we must vote against the bill in principle.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Wentworth.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I want to say a word or two about this bill. I have some personal views about the escarpment that I want to share with the minister, because I live very close to the escarpment and it runs through much of my riding.

The escarpment has been used to a great extent by my family and myself. We walk repeatedly on it and through it; we enjoy it immensely. I want to be sure that something we do today isn't going to deny that opportunity to my children as they grow up and their children as they come into this world. It's because of that concern that I rise this afternoon, because much of what can be said about the legislation has been said very well, both by my leader yesterday and by other members of the Legislature subsequent to that.

I want to say to the minister at the outset that once he embarks on a programme of development for the Niagara Escarpment, that programme is irreversible. Once he begins the process of deciding what is acceptable and compatible with the escarpment and what is not, then that process is irreversible to the point that development will eventually eat up the escarpment.

Mr. Lewis: Absolutely right!

Mr. Deans: I want to say to the minister—who doesn't happen to be here, but nevertheless I am sure he is listening, whenever he is—

Mr. Singer: Don't count on that!

Mr. Deans: I want to say to the minister that the method that he has chosen to preserve for my children and their children the recreational facility and potential of the Niagara Escarpment is, in fact, the very worst possible way. It would have been more honest to have come out and said that we are going to permit development to take place than to come out and say, as was said in the introduction of this bill, that the intent is to preserve the Niagara Escarpment.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Compatible!

Mr. Deans: Compatible is the word that I will be dwelling on over the course of some time, because "compatible" changes with development, and compatibility changes very much with the years. As more development takes place, then more things become com-

patible with that development, and it's about that that I'll talk in a moment or two.

I want first to say that when I first entered the House in 1967, I entered it recognizing that the government had failed in its responsibility to preserve the Niagara Escarpment. The government had not recognized that the entire area of fruit belt, escarpment and all was a natural resource—recreational to some extent, economic to some different extent—that was not only worth preserving in Ontario, but that out of necessity it had to be preserved.

Mr. Haggerty: But the minister didn't do it.

Mr. Deans: That the entire future of the Province of Ontario to some extent was reflected in the government's attitude toward what was going to happen to the fruit lands of the Niagara fruit belt and what was going to take place with regard to the preservation of the escarpment.

I was impressed by the comments of John Robarts when he said that there was going to be a wide-ranging study of the Niagara Escarpment, with a view to preserving its entire length as a recreational area for the people of Ontario.

I thought when John Robarts said that on March 10, 1967, that for the first time, this government had begun to recognize the folly of the perpetuation of development, street after street, survey after survey; that the government had begun to recognize that it was wrong to allow the continuous quarrying on the Niagara Escarpment to the ultimate destruction of many sectors of the most beautiful areas, and that for the first time that I could recall, this government had finally come to grips with the need to establish green-belt and recreational areas down through the most densely populated area of Ontario.

Well, I was obviously wrong. There has been a massive transformation in this government and its attitude since March 10, 1967. Because since March 10, 1967, we have moved from a statement of absolute preservation for recreation of the entire escarpment, to a position which now will permit, subject to something called compatibility, development to occur throughout the length of the escarpment, and that at some point the decision on whether or not it is acceptable or otherwise will be made by the minister or by the ministry. That's a vast change.

The process that was gone through is of interest; the process that was gone through since 1967 to date, which is only six years, is of considerable interest to me at least, if not to anyone else. I was interested, first of all, in the comment of the Treasurer and Minister of Economics when he said June 13—

Mr. Singer: The one who is listening to the member from somewhere.

Mr. Deans: —the one who is someplace listening—he said that:

Once the Niagara Escarpment Commission is established it is to be charged with the preparation of a master plan for the escarpment planning area. Provisions are included in the Act which will ensure that the master plan is prepared in consultation with all the other ministers affected by the master plan, and that it is prepared in consultation with the council of each municipality within or partly within the Niagara Escarpment planning area.

Mr. Haggerty: The member doesn't believe that, does he?

Mr. Deans: Then he goes on to make what is perhaps the most important statement. He then says: "The Niagara Escarpment plan may contain, first of all, policies for economic, social and physical development." Development!

Mr. Haggerty: Compatibility.

Mr. Deans: No, at that point, he doesn't even raise the matter of compatibility. He simply states that it will contain policies for the development of the Niagara Escarpment planning area. I want to make it clear that I reject the possibility of development of the Niagara Escarpment. It is unique. It cannot be replaced. Not even the Conservative government, were it to last another 30 years, could replace the Niagara Escarpment.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): How about the Rocky Mountains?

Mr. Deans: If the development takes place or is permitted to take place, then it will begin the erosion of the escarpment. The end result will be that there will be no escarpment worth saving, and that's my major worry at this point. The minister goes on in his statement of the 13th of this month to say that "policies to co-ordinate the planning and development among municipalities in the Niagara region will be one of the considera-

tions." And he talks of "policies designed to ensure compatibility of development by the private sector." Again we are back to that word, "development"—by the private sector. It is around that word that the whole thing falls apart. If this government is considering even for one moment that it is possible to develop anything that is compatible with the preservation for recreational purposes for future generations; that it is possible to develop anything in the private sector compatible with that, it is sadly mistaken. It is not possible to both preserve and develop at the same time, especially a resource like the Niagara Escarpment. This is the most difficult part of trying to understand what the government is talking about.

The government talks, on the one hand, about the need to preserve this for future generations' use, for the recreational needs of all of the people who live within easy access of the escarpment—and that includes a great many of the people in southern Ontario. The government talks about the need to make sure that it will be there; that the natural value of the escarpment will be saved. Then it says that the route that it is going to travel to preserve it is going to be a route of ensuring that only compatible development will be allowed to take place.

I want to say to the member for Eglinton (Mr. Reilly), because I know he is interested, that I have watched development take place for a number of years and what I have seen happen is this—it's a process. First of all, the first test would be to determine what is compatible with the raw state of the escarpment. Once that is determined, the next test of development would be what is compatible with what has been permitted to develop on the escarpment. Further along the way would be the test of what is compatible with the development which has occurred on the escarpment.

Within a period of time we would very quickly find that no longer was it being tested against the raw value of the escarpment as a natural resource but rather it was being tested against what had been agreed upon as being acceptable for development purposes.

It's a tiny step operation but it occurs. It occurs just as surely on the escarpment as it has occurred in every neighbourhood in Metropolitan Toronto; as it has occurred in every neighbourhood in Hamilton; as it has occurred in most farmlands adjacent to metropolitan areas.

The first step is one has to change the zoning. One changes it to what one thinks

will be acceptable and, having achieved that, one begins the slow, tedious process of changing it to what one wants. The members have seen it and I have seen it.

We started out with single family housing and we went through the duplex and the multiplex and finally we end up with the highrise. If someone had asked for the highrise in the first place they wouldn't have got it but because it gradually became more and more compatible with the surroundings of the area, it became acceptable.

That's what worries me about this process and this attitude towards the escarpment. I say to members, as sure as I stand here—and I obviously won't stand here long enough to be able to see it all occur—as sure as I stand here today I predict that at some point the things which we in this Legislature now can't even imagine being compatible with the preservation of the Niagara Escarpment will be quite acceptable—as long as we are prepared to take the first small step and allow any kind of development to occur at all.

That's where the whole programme falls down because the government is relying on people being able to make the judgements based on the standards which we have in mind here today rather than based on the standards which may well be acceptable, or if not acceptable at least will have become acceptable because of development which occurs.

I want to tell members what I think of the escarpment. I happen to believe that it's necessary to set it aside—set it aside and—to guarantee that it remains in the state that it's currently in and to begin the process of recovery of those parts of it which have been lost to us. I believe that we, in the Province of Ontario, can afford to save the escarpment in its existing state and that we don't need to contemplate development of the escarpment because there is no development that I can think of which absolutely requires the Niagara Escarpment as its base.

They don't need it for housing. There is ample housing room. They don't absolutely have to have it, by what I have been told, for quarrying—though it may take some time to phase in new operations. They certainly don't need it for further expansion of the metropolitan areas.

As far as I can see, anything that we could consider as being worthy of development could be just as easily developed in another part, than developed in the area on or immediately adjacent to the escarpment.

But, the problem with it is this: that if we are not prepared to guarantee here and now that the escarpment will be maintained in the condition that it is currently in, there will not be another opportunity to reclaim it. There will not be another opportunity. And the reason there won't be another opportunity is quite simply that the development itself will gradually erode the escarpment.

I was interested in reading some of the comments that have been made about the development of the escarpment. And the minister in his statement of June 13 says:

Because the Niagara escarpment area has special characteristics, it is necessary that every form of development shall be viewed on its own merits.

Development shall be viewed on its own merits; that's wrong.

Mr. Lewis: Of course!

Mr. Deans: It is absurd.

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): Well, would the member permit a marina?

Mr. Deans: We'll deal with that in a moment; because I suspect there are parts of the escarpment where the minister's plan goes too far from the face—as in the case of the matter raised by the Leader of the Opposition, where the escarpment takes in the whole of the city of Hamilton; quite obviously without justification.

The fact of the matter is that the minister knows, and I know, and everyone in this House knows that we are not talking about that. That is not what the minister had in mind.

Hon. Mr. White: I am not talking about highrise apartments, if that is the point of view the member has in mind.

Mr. Deans: I am going to tell the minister that if we are not talking about apartments, I can nevertheless prove to him that these things have occurred.

Hon. Mr. White: I don't think the member knows what the word development means in this context.

Mr. Deans: Well, okay, we will find out. The fact of the matter is that the minister has decided that development will be permitted.

Mr. Gilbertson: What is the member going to do with development?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Every kind of development will be judged "on its own merit."

Mr. Deans: The minister says that "for this purpose."

Hon. Mr. White: Only when compatible.

Mr. Lewis: "Compatible"; what a lovely word.

Mr. Deans: "Compatible"; but who is to determine compatibility?

Mr. Lewis: What a felicitous word.

Mr. Deans: Once there is the development, once there is the marina, then the next thing is what is compatible with a marina—not what is compatible with the escarpment. And the next step is, well, obviously cottages are compatible with a marina. And once cottages are established—

Mr. Lewis: They need a shopping centre.

Mr. Deans: The minister then decides what is compatible with cottages and a marina — not what is compatible with the escarpment. Therefore, he has a shopping centre established, and a drive-in show. And this is the whole problem with it.

When the minister talks about compatibility, he knows as well as I do that by the very processes that are set up, that compatibility will be determined by what is already in existence. And that every step along the way, every time there is a change, that will then introduce new aspects of development which will be compatible with what is already there.

It is for that very reason that I say that the whole matter of the determination of development viewed on its own merits, which is compatible with the development already in existence, is totally wrong. It is a concept that I reject. The minister goes on to say:

For this purpose, development control will be used by the commission to review each proposed land-use change.

And again:

To develop an application on an individual basis, when the commission deems a proposal to be compatible with the objects of the plan, it may issue a development control permit with such conditions as it may see fit.

The problem with all of this is it presupposes that there are in fact developments that are compatible with the escarpment, when in fact

there are no developments that are compatible with the escarpment at this point; because development in itself breeds development. It is an incestuous relationship.

Mr. Gilbertson: What is the member going to do with the people? They have to go somewhere.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: St. Joseph Island.

Mr. Deans: Of course, the minister says that development will be viewed in regard to the priorities that he has established.

Mr. Gilbertson: Can't send them up to Sudbury.

Mr. Deans: And he says that these priorities are—these are not all of them—but he says two of the priorities are "to protect unique ecological and historic areas," and "new recreational facilities, especially potential parklands near urban areas, and the best route for the Bruce Trail."

I want to tell the minister there is no one in the House with more respect for the Bruce Trail, and the people who have worked so hard over the years to develop the Bruce Trail, than I have. But I am going to tell him here and now that that Bruce Trail isn't nearly enough to provide for the recreational needs of the people of the Province of Ontario. The guarantee of the trail on the Niagara Escarpment does not begin to deal with what are the obvious future needs of the many generations of people who are going to come to live in Ontario and who will want to take advantage of the recreational potential offered by the Niagara Escarpment.

So to set out the Bruce Trail at this point, commendable though it may be, is a sop, and it doesn't in any way reflect what are the known needs of providing adequate recreational facilities on the escarpment.

Of course the minister goes on to say that this development control is the answer to the problem. I suggest that there are alternatives and the alternatives are fairly easily seen. One need only look at what Gertler said when he issued his report some years ago. One need only look at the attitude that was conveyed by Gertler when he spoke about the need to ensure that there would be adequate parkland on the Niagara Escarpment. In fact he said the second major element of the strategy is that the Niagara Escarpment should be preserved, planned and developed as a single park network, taking into account its special features and the opportunities for diversified operation or diversified planning.

Gertler was talking about guaranteeing that the Niagara Escarpment should be preserved for park purposes in order that the people could have access to it. And Gertler offered the alternative. Gertler suggested how it could be done. Gertler went as far as to cost it. Gertler offered, back some five years ago, the way in which the government of the Province of Ontario could have begun an acquisition programme which, had it been begun at that time, would have provided by this point in time massive park areas the length of the escarpment and we could have saved the people of the Province of Ontario money in the process.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Millions.

Mr. Deans: Unfortunately, as is this government's way, they couldn't see the need to conserve; they couldn't see the value of the expenditure then to save money later. Not only that, they couldn't see the value of the conservation of the land because it was not compatible with the thinking of the government of the Province of Ontario—and there is that nasty word again. The government of the Province of Ontario is development oriented and that is the problem.

Mr. Gilbertson: One has to be; one has to be.

Mr. Deans: The government of the Province of Ontario can't find anything in the way of conservation that is compatible with its development-oriented thinking. And that is where it falls down.

It was unacceptable to the Tories when Gertler said that some millions of dollars, not many mark you, but some millions of dollars ought to be spent in preserving the Niagara Escarpment. So they had to look around for some other way, some other fall guy, someone who could stand up and put forward their point of view.

I don't know how the commission was set up or exactly what was said to it or its chairman, I don't know whether perhaps it was just simply by inference or by direction, but it is pretty clear to me in reading the report of the task force that they got the message pretty clearly; they understood that the government wasn't prepared to embark on any preservation programme for the escarpment and therefore they had better come up with another programme.

They came up with another programme, and their programme is going to be the downfall of the entire escarpment area. Their programme is bent on guaranteeing that the

developers will continue to use the escarpment as they have used it over the last 100 years. They are guaranteeing that the developers will still have access to the escarpment and that the developer with the biggest buck, who is prepared to put the most into the Tory coffers, will be able to carry on with his compatible development along the escarpment area.

Mr. Gilbertson: Where is one going to go with development then?

Mr. Deans: I can just see it now as they trudge into the office of the Premier (Mr. Davis), or perhaps into the office of the party secretary, and say: "Look, we really need this development and we can make it compatible, we'll stick a few trees in. And in return for that, you don't have to worry because we'll make a sizable donation."

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): Sure!

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Provincial Secretary for Justice): Sounds like fantasy.

Mr. Deans: It sounds like fantasy, but the minister knows and I know that's exactly how it happens.

Mr. Lewis: Sounds like Fidinam and all the government's political contributions—some fantasy!

Mr. Deans: Don't tell me about fantasy. I've seen the way it operates in this province, I've seen the way this government responds to the developer and I've seen the way the developer sets out his case. His case is set out in two ways: You tell us what you'll accept and we'll tell you what you can have. That's exactly how it's set out.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Has the member been in the minister's office when that happens?

Mr. Deans: No, I haven't been in the minister's office, but I've seen the kind of development that's taken place, and there's no other explanation for it.

Mr. Lewis: No, and this bill opens it up again. That's the tragedy of it.

Mr. Deans: We're going to see it now—

Hon. Mr. White: It will all be published. It will all be public and we can all keep an eye on it.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, yeah!

Mr. Deans: We'll have all the Fidinams and all of the developers tripping down to

Queen's Park to see just what the government's prepared to accept, so that they can set out their development programme, so that they can continue to rape the escarpment and the people of the Province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. White: Oh, the member's got a dirty little mind.

Mr. Lewis: You know, the minister's got a nasty little temperament, does he know that? It's not necessary.

Mr. Deans: I've watched it. It's not new.

Hon. Mr. White: These implications are completely unparliamentary, these disgusting insults.

Mr. Deans: What's unparliamentary?

Mr. Lewis: What's unparliamentary about that?

Hon. Mr. White: They're disgusting insults. The member has no substance to his argument at all.

Mr. Deans: Let me anyhow return—

Hon. Mr. White: These members opposite have been scheming to intimidate everybody in sight for the last two days. It's no excuse for not being prepared to debate the issue properly.

Mr. Deans: I'm debating the issue.

Mr. Lewis: The issue has been debated straight on.

Mr. Deans: I have seen the way the Tories operate in the Province of Ontario.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: Cheap, small, dirty-minded stuff.

Mr. Deans: Don't for one moment deny—

Mr. Lewis: Oh, the minister is a nasty fellow! Does he know that? He's got a mean spirit, a very mean spirit.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Yes, bring the minister to order.

Mr. Deans: Let's take a look at what the minister said that the task force was going to do.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There's no recommendation to buy everything!

Mr. Deans: The minister said the Niagara Escarpment task force was to answer key issues that remained unanswered by the Gertler report—unanswered by the study and unanswered by the Gertler report.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is twice as good as Gertler. He wanted a planning area a mile wide.

Hon. Mr. White: The member is disgusting.

Mr. Deans: Thank you.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As a matter of fact, Gertler is happy with this.

Mr. Lewis: There is no minister who has such contempt for the House and the opposition.

Mr. Singer: Has the Provincial Secretary got a note there from Gertler saying: "I'm happy"?

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: The Treasurer is getting out of the kitchen.

Mr. Lewis: The sales tax, the energy tax, the regional government bills, the Planning Act—the man has allowed power to go to his head.

Mr. Deans: Anyhow, Mr. Speaker, the minister said—

Mr. Stokes: Before he left!

Mr. Deans: The minister said that the task force was to answer the unanswered questions about the preservation of the escarpment.

Mr. Singer: The Provincial Secretary can't even say that without smiling.

Mr. Deans: I suggest to you, sir, that there were very few unanswered questions at the time the Gertler report came out. Gertler knew, as we all knew, that he had been commissioned to come down with a report which was going to provide the basis of action by the government.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Thirty thousand acres.

Mr. Deans: That was the commitment of John Robarts. And were John Robarts here today he would be disgusted by the attitude of the Treasurer and nauseated by the bill.

Mr. Lewis: Right!

An hon. member: And by the member.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Gertler recommended we buy 30,000 acres and we have.

Mr. Lewis: Gertler advocated that the government buy 55,000 outright and 35,000 selective. The minister doesn't even know what Gertler said; and he was responsible for his report.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Gertler said—

Mr. Lewis: Fifty-five thousand acres in zone A, 35,000 in zone B, \$31.5 million.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Wentworth has the floor.

Mr. Deans: I don't mind the interjections.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Over what period of time?

Mr. Lewis: Over eight years.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All right. We bought 20,000 in five years.

Mr. Lewis: The majority of it was in four. The minister doesn't know what Gertler said.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: Why doesn't the Provincial Secretary get into the debate?

Mr. Deans: Mr. Speaker, I don't mind the interjections because it's an educational process. We are trying to educate the government.

Mr. MacDonald: They've got a lot of slow learners over there.

Mr. Deans: Anyhow, in looking at the task force, they stated on page 28 that "the most common means used so far to preserve the Niagara Escarpment is public purchase, but it's highly questionable whether a programme based on this method could preserve the whole escarpment." Based on what, is it highly questionable?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Money.

Mr. Deans: Based on what, is it highly questionable? "Cost alone," they say, "would seem to rule out this possibility."

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Fantastic cost!

Mr. Deans: I want to suggest to the minister that the cost of preserving the Niagara Escarpment today, assuming that preservation is important to him—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Against what?

Mr. Deans: —against the cost of trying to preserve it after the minister has allowed his development friends to build it up, is a drop in the bucket.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There are thousands of people living on the escarpment. Preserve it against what?

Mr. Deans: The task force has estimated that purchasing only the relatively small area adjacent to the escarpment face would cost more than \$3 billion.

Mr. Lewis: Nonsense! Utter nonsense!

Mr. Deans: The task force obviously either was misinformed, or misunderstood, or was misrepresenting the facts, because the facts are clear. One, no one for one moment expects the task force to suggest that every single acre of the Niagara Escarpment should be purchased.

Mr. Lewis: Of course!

Mr. Deans: No one for one moment expects that the government would be able to embark on a programme of buying every lot, every house, every farm, every piece of developed property from one end of the escarpment to the other—

Mr. Lewis: Of course.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Then the member should be happy with this bill.

Mr. Deans: And for this task force to use that argument in trying to justify not proceeding with a massive purchase of the land which is in fact available on the escarpment, is completely and utterly ridiculous.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): Practically vitiates the whole report.

Mr. Lewis: And that's the simple point.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: But the members opposite have to decide what their policy is.

Mr. Lewis: As a matter of fact, throws the whole report into question.

Mr. Deans: We recognize, as anyone else recognizes, an expenditure of \$3 billion at this particular point would be an unacceptable expenditure. We also recognize that going along with the programme as set out by the Minister of Government Services (Mr. Snow) and by the Minister of Natural Resources, when they explained to the House the amounts of land they are purchasing at the present moment, and taking a look at the

prices that are being paid for the land that we are acquiring today, that we could for one fifth of that value—for a fifth of what this task force suggests—acquire about 80 per cent of the available land.

Mr. Lewis: That's right. Or less—we could pay a good deal less if we bought it now.

Mr. Deans: Having done that, we could then quite easily establish the controls to freeze the current uses of the land and acquire the remaining land that we need over the course of time as that land becomes available for purchase.

That's the kind of programme that we would have got in. And that's the kind of programme that would have guaranteed that my kids, and the minister's kids too, would have an opportunity to walk that escarpment.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's what this bill will do.

An hon. member: Ah, how does he know?

Mr. Deans: And that's the kind of programme that would have guaranteed that when they had children, they would've been able to walk along the escarpment too.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: They'll still be able to do that.

Mr. Deans: And that's the kind of programme that would have ensured that when people come to live in southern Ontario—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: They haven't read the bill.

Mr. Deans: —that there would've been a green belt all the way up, right from Niagara Falls to Tobermory.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There will still be a green belt.

Mr. Deans: It would have broken up the wall-to-wall development that the government has encouraged throughout the entire Niagara Peninsula.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There still will be.

Mr. Deans: And that's the kind of programme that would've ensured that within easy commuting distance of everyone in this province, there would've been an area of wilderness that could've been used by the people of the Province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There still will be all that.

Mr. Deans: But this programme, development-oriented, guaranteeing the government's friends in the development business access to

the escarpment, will be nothing but a millstone around the government's necks and around the necks of the people of the Province of Ontario for generations to come.

It is a shame that the minister would insult the people of the Province of Ontario by bringing this kind of a programme in. It's disgusting that he would even deign to call it an Act to preserve the Niagara Escarpment—though it doesn't say that, that is what it is intended to be, to save the Niagara Escarpment.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Is the hon. member suggesting that there are going to be subdivisions and serviced lots?

Mr. Lewis: Yes.

Mr. Deans: I am suggesting to the minister that he is so shortsighted—

Mr. Lewis: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No.

Mr. Deans: —he is so lacking in ability that he cannot understand that the things that he does now have a profound effect on the lifestyles of people for generations to come and that he has an obligation, when he passes out of office here—whether to retire or to be defeated, I don't care—that the Province of Ontario is in better shape than it was when he came in.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It will be. With this legislation it will be.

Mr. Deans: And I am suggesting to the minister that this legislation simply guarantees that every developer and his brother will have access to the minister's ear and that the record—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's ridiculous!

Mr. Deans: —will prove there is no government in the Province of Ontario which can find a greater degree of compatibility than this government has found with the developers of the Province of Ontario. We will not support the bill.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: For one thing, control is eventually going back to the local municipality.

Mr. Deans: We will not support the bill.

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture and Food): That's all right. Vote against it.

Mr. Deans: We will not support the bill.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The things the member has said this afternoon are a disgrace to this House.

Mr. MacDonald: Nonsense!

Mr. Deans: Let me just—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Deans: As for the ridiculous interjections of the hyper Minister of Agriculture and Food, let me just say to him—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! The member will speak through the Speaker.

Mr. Deans: I am, sir. I just happen to be looking the other way.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I am not going to listen to that.

Mr. Deans: I just want to say—before the Minister of Agriculture and Food runs out of the House—that when I raised with the Minister of Agriculture and Food three years ago the need to preserve the Niagara Escarpment fruit belt, he laughed and he said it was ridiculous.

I am going to tell the members something. When I look back on that day, when I sat in the committee, and I asked the Minister of Agriculture and Food for action to preserve the Niagara fruit belt, he said to me, "You are dreaming. It can't be done." Well I am telling the House right now that this bill is compatible with his thinking.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No it isn't.

Mr. Deans: This bill is exactly along the lines that the Minister of Agriculture and Food spoke when he said: "What we will have to do, Ian"—he didn't say Ian; he wouldn't bring himself down to that level—he said, "The hon. member for Wentworth must understand that development is necessary in the Province of Ontario and we will attempt to make sure that it is done properly."

I am going to tell the members, it will be done properly. It will be done in exactly the same way it has always been done—who pays the biggest buck gets the biggest share. That's the Province of Ontario and we reject the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Do any other hon. members wish to speak to this bill? The member for Riverdale.

Mr. Renwick: Mr. Speaker, due to my engagement elsewhere, I haven't had an oppor-

tunity of following the course of the debate but I have had the opportunity of knowing the substance of what my colleagues have said and I don't intend to spend any time in repetition of what has been said.

I want, however, to draw the attention of the ministry—in the absence of the minister responsible for the bill—to the requirement that they understand fully that this party believes that the time has come when features of the Province of Ontario such as the Niagara Escarpment, comprising as it does an immense number of acres in the heartland of the central part of this province, must be held in a form of public trusteeship.

It is not sufficient any longer for us to believe that it is open to any community, favoured as we happen to be, to exploit the resources of this province in a way which will take away from and deplete them and destroy them for the use of future generations.

I look particularly at the Provincial Secretary for Justice because it was in 1966 or 1967 that he first raised the question of the protection of the Niagara Escarpment in the Legislature and he must be very concerned this afternoon. He must be extremely concerned that in 1973 the province is only about to proceed upon a prolonged planning exercise for the Niagara Escarpment.

I venture to suggest, and I will prophesy, that what my colleague, the member for Wentworth, has said and what the leader of the party said yesterday will come true. In 20 years' time what we have tried to express in words in this assembly about what we would like to see happen to the escarpment, in contrast to what the government's policy will lead it to, are as distinct as day from night.

The crux of the Clasky report is a mistaken assumption, consciously used, for the purpose of giving priority to something called development control; and this government has shown no indication of using this effectively in place of a substantial degree of public ownership of the lands on the escarpment.

You know in the municipal field one of the ways it is possible to put property beyond the reach of private interests is to dedicate the land for park purposes. That is a form of trust which is recognized and that is a form of trust which cannot be encroached upon by any private interest or any governmental authority succumbing to private interest pressure. That is the only reason there exists in the city of Toronto places such as High Park. Because that property was put totally beyond

encroachment by governmental bodies succumbing to private pressure.

Now, I am saying to the ministry that any suggestion that the continuing review of the proposals for the escarpment will lead to its enhancement for public purposes is misconceived. Any continuing review, whether at five-year intervals, or at any other intervals, will simply allow the total pressure of private interest to be brought continuously to bear upon the government so that, in the only language the Tory government understands, the trade-offs can be made. And the trade-offs, Mr. Speaker, will be made with the Niagara Escarpment.

I can't conceive how this minister, the Provincial Secretary for Justice, who was first concerned about this, can accept the concept of using that portion of the escarpment set aside for the Bruce Trail, as any form of substitute for the more largely conceived and generously-outlined plan that was reflected in the Gertler report.

Now, I understand that the Provincial Secretary for Justice must rationalize it that way. This plan, Mr. Speaker, does not provide for bringing under public ownership a reasonable portion of the Niagara Escarpment in a planned, connected belt devoted to park land uses.

The minister knows very clearly that the Bruce Trail will be exactly that: a trail. It will not represent the preservation of that escarpment for the use of the people of the Province of Ontario. The people of Ontario will walk the Bruce Trail on easements over private property. That will be the extent of their right; that will be the extent of the use the people will be permitted to make of the escarpment.

Mr. Haggerty: They have that now.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There is provision for acquiring land.

Mr. Renwick: And we have that now. And that is all we will have, because the report clearly indicates that the government does not expect to maintain the Bruce Peninsula for the purposes of the Bruce Trail, and the whole of the Niagara Escarpment except through the use of easements.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It says that we will acquire land for the trail.

Mr. Renwick: Now, the minister knows as well as I do that the \$3 billion was a red herring. And the minister knows, and indeed the Provincial Secretary for Natural Resources

(Mr. Lawrence) knows, that there is no back-up information to justify that figure for the public uses we see for the escarpment.

I want to come now to the vision of the government with respect to farm land and fruit land. I think one of the most disconcerting things at the public presentation was the last four or five sentences which the provincial Treasurer uttered in that presentation. He indicated that in all likelihood the government of Ontario will sacrifice the farm lands and the fruit lands, and the excuse they gave was that the federal government would not provide an adequate market for agricultural products.

Mr. Haggerty: But the provincial government allowed wine concentrates to come in!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: And the hon. member knows why they allowed them to come in—and he supported it too. You bet your life you did! It was either that or let imported wine come in.

Mr. Renwick: We know why they allowed them to come in. We know why they allowed it to come in!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: It will help the grape growers of Ontario.

Mr. Haggerty: The only one that didn't use them was Jordan Wines; they had sense enough.

Mr. Renwick: Mr. Speaker, I reiterate that in my judgement we hold the fruit lands of the Niagara Peninsula and the farm lands of the escarpment, let alone the other farm lands of the Province of Ontario, in trust for future generations. Let me say indeed that we have a responsibility in the acute food shortage which is developing throughout the world, an obligation to pay and a commitment to make to the preservation and protection of the fruit lands and of the farm lands.

I am suggesting that when the government puts its report forward, and again has his language at the tag end of the report the government has no such commitment. And I quote from the government report on the Niagara Escarpment—not from the Clasky report, but from the government report:

One other point of particular concern to the private sector must be noted. Much of the land in the escarpment is used for agricultural purposes and will be preserved as such. A policy of preservation is not possible however, without joint action by all governments.

The government of Ontario and the municipalities of the escarpment are ready to play their part in a programme of farm land preservation but this will not succeed unless the federal government also plays its role by ensuring stable domestic markets for agricultural products. Recent tariff changes provide cause for great concern that this legitimate role will not be accepted by the federal government.

If stable markets for agricultural products are not realized the province will be forced to re-examine the validity of engaging in a programme of farm land and fruit land preservation along the escarpment and elsewhere in Ontario.

Let us be perfectly clear: The Niagara Escarpment bill does not deal with the Niagara fruit lands as they are generally conceived—and I think the minister will agree with that. But what he has taken the opportunity to state in the very last pages of this report is that the government of the Province of Ontario are not prepared to face up to the problems which are involved in a commitment to preserve the fruit land and a commitment to protect the farm lands of the Province of Ontario. And the Minister of Agriculture and Food participated in this report.

The minister knows, and the provincial Treasurer should know if he doesn't know, that the responsibility is the responsibility of the government of Ontario, not of the federal government. The responsibility and the commitment to the preservation of the fruit lands of Ontario—

Hon. Mr. White: No wonder the NDP hasn't got a farmer in its caucus.

Mr. Renwick: —are for the purposes of protecting for future generations those lands for agricultural purposes.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Just how would the hon. member go about that when the federal government has the control of imports—and he knows it?

Mr. Haggerty: So the minister is underlining his government's lack of commitment.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: You bet I'll underline the federal government's lack of commitment.

Mr. MacDonald: That's what he calls compatible development—it's compatible with the dictates or the inaction of the federal government.

Mr. Renwick: We can understand very well that this ministry is in accord with the agri-

cultural policy announced by President Nixon last night, that the rest of the world doesn't matter—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I didn't even hear it last night—and I haven't seen it today.

Mr. Deans: It just shows the minister doesn't even care about it.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Neither does the NDP!

Mr. Lewis: Sure, and the government is going to let the fruit farmers go down the drain—that's its policy—because it won't protect them.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: You bet we'll protect them—

Mr. Lewis: Oh, sure! Look at what the minister says!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: —but we want a little bit of oomph to do it with.

Mr. Deans: It will be too late by then.

Mr. Renwick: The government can certainly get it, and the minister knows it. And if the government hasn't been able to get it, it's the fault of the government. All I am saying is that whether this government likes it or not, or whether the federal government likes it or not, this government has an obligation—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Certainly we have—and we intend to fulfil it.

Mr. Renwick: —to preserve those lands and not to point in future years to these weasel words which will permit the government to do what it now in fact is committed to doing, to sacrificing those lands, because it can't cope with the problem. This government doesn't know how; it hasn't got the wit or wisdom to do so.

Mr. Haggerty: Working in a vacuum.

Mr. Renwick: You provided for—

Hon. Mr. White: A concentration of power over tariffs.

Mr. Renwick: You know, when someone gets around to an understanding of the Tory mentality they always look at the end of their reports, because that is where they get out. The tax deferral proposition so that taxes will be collected at the time when the property is sold for a different and permitted use, means in fact that the lands will disappear for farm purposes and for fruit land purposes. That's

what the tax deferral preceding paragraph of this report means and the ministry knows it.

Let's be perfectly clear about it. If you take the lands of the fruit land belt, which presently cannot be bought by a purchaser and farmed for fruit purposes at an economic rate because they are now bought at speculative rates, then the government has a special problem. And the government has got to deal with it.

To be perfectly clear, you cannot go into the Niagara Peninsula and buy a farm at a price which will now permit you to farm it economically for fruit purposes.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Renwick: All you can do is to buy it for the speculative purpose of selling it for other than fruit land purposes.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Absolute nonsense.

Mr. Renwick: Now that's why the government did not include those fruit lands in this particular report or under the jurisdiction of this commission.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Will the hon. member permit a question? What is the NDP government doing in the Province of British Columbia—

Mr. Lewis: Oh, here we go.

Mr. Renwick: Oh, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: —to protect the fruit growers in that area from the very problem we have introduced here?

Mr. Renwick: Out of all courtesy I thought that perhaps the minister—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Just answer that. Just give us the answer to that.

Mr. Renwick: —had a valid question with respect to the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Deans: We don't happen to be the NDP government here.

Mr. Lewis: In Saskatchewan they buy the farms and lease them back and save them for agriculture in that province.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Lewis: And the same in British Columbia.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: We are not talking about fruit in Saskatchewan—we're talking about fruit growing in Ontario.

Mr. Lewis: There is a land commission there.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: We are talking about federal import controls on canned fruit.

Mr. Lewis: The government has sold out to developers.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Members opposite know perfectly well that the NDP government in British Columbia is doing the same thing as we are doing here asking Ottawa for import controls.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Renwick: Mr. Speaker, I had assumed that I had the floor.

Mr. Stokes: Aren't you going to name the minister, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Mr. Stokes: Why not?

Mr. Deans: They haven't sold out to the developers; they are the developers.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: We are not selling out to developers.

Mr. Deans: No they are the developers.

Mr. Renwick: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The member would like to think so.

Mr. Renwick: Mr. Speaker the validity—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Deans: Because the developers grease their palm, that's why they are over there.

Mr. E. M. Havrot (Timiskaming): Quit wasting time.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Renwick: The proof and the validity of the statements that I made are shown very clearly by the interjection of the Minister of Agriculture and Food.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: They are shown very clearly by the member's counterparts in the west, doing exactly what we are doing.

Mr. MacDonald: They are not.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The BC NDP government is asking the federal government for import controls.

Mr. MacDonald: The minister doesn't understand his own legislation so he certainly can't understand their legislation.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I understand the political implications involved.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: And the federal Minister of Agriculture agrees; but can he get his counterparts to move along that line?

Mr. Renwick: Mr. Speaker all I want is—

Mr. Deans: He is obviously embarrassed.

Mr. Renwick: All I want the Minister of Agriculture and Food and the provincial Treasurer to know is that the fruit lands have already been sacrificed by the government of the Province of Ontario, and there is every indication that the government intends to continue its policy of permitting the farm lands of Ontario to be sacrificed.

Now, if the Minister of Agriculture and Food can show me a fruit land farm in the Niagara Peninsula which can be bought today at a price which will permit it to be farmed economically then I will say to the minister that I am wrong.

But the minister knows very well that the problem this ministry faces is that, because of the absence of an adequate land-use plan, the situation in the Niagara Peninsula is now out of control and the only way that he can do it is by the expenditure of substantial funds to reimburse the farm community for something called "development rights" which are already written into the price of that land. Now, when the Conservative government of the Province of Ontario is prepared to deal with that problem, then we will consider that they have a commitment to the protection of the farm lands and fruit lands of Ontario, but not before.

And the reason this government will not deal with it is that it is frightened to death to lose the farm vote. The reason it can't afford to pay for the property is that it is committed already to private interests pressure. And public funds must be used to ensure the permanent protection of the peninsula fruit lands, the escarpment fruit lands and the escarpment farm lands against the private pressure that only the Minister of Agriculture and Food and the provincial Treasurer will succumb to.

I am suggesting, Mr. Speaker, that for that reason and those given by my colleague, that a party such as the NDP cannot possibly support this kind of bill.

Mr. Speaker, the concept of holding in public trusteeship for future generations land such as that in the Niagara Escarpment is one which will win the day over the concept of the so-called multiple, compatible-use programme of the Conservative government.

Our concern is very simple: If the government doesn't do this now, as it should have in 1967 and 1968, it will, in future, cost us many times the number of dollars it would cost us today. But do it we will. And the time will come when our concept of the Niagara Escarpment will dominate the whole sense of public responsibility and governmental responsibility to the people of Ontario with respect to their rights in the Niagara Escarpment and with respect to the obligation we have to preserve the farm lands and the fruit lands of the Province of Ontario, to fulfil our responsibility in a world community where the food shortage problem is almost out of control.

Mr. Speaker, for that reason, and many others, we oppose the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any other member who wishes to participate on this bill?

Mr. Deans: Is the minister trying to unduly influence the press? Why is the minister up in the press gallery making noise?

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to participate in this debate?

Mr. Lewis: No, I suggest that the minister speak from the gallery because he'll feel better that way. I mean, he has always wanted to address the multitudes, that is the way he sees the world.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. minister may now respond to the comments.

Hon. Mr. White: "Those who would carry on great public schemes must be proof against the most fatiguing delays, the most mortifying disappointments, the most shocking insults and, worst of all, the presumptuous judgements of the ignorant upon their designs." So said Edmund Burke, the founder of modern Conservative thought, and so say I.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): There is quite a difference between the two of them.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, as a matter of fact, he was a gentleman.

Hon. Mr. White: This quotation was given to me a day or two ago by the esteemed member for Brantford (Mr. Beckett). And I think it timely that I should read it into the record now, so that Mr. Clasky and the members of the task force may be aware of the high regard in which I, and my colleagues, hold them, for their integrity and their ability: "Those who would carry on great public schemes must be proof against the most fatiguing delays, the most mortifying disappointments, the most shocking insults and, worst of all, the presumptuous judgements of the ignorant upon their designs."

Now, sir, I think I have not heard such a torrent of insults about a public servant since the days of William Common. Not since then have I heard that which I heard yesterday when the honour and the talents of the chairman and to some extent, inferentially at any rate, other members of the task force were maligned.

Mr. Lewis: The minister always deals in abuse when he has nothing else to say.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): Just for a change will the member listen?

Hon. Mr. White: That tirade of insults completely avoided the substance of this bill and in fact, was a substitute for reasoned, prepared, constructive criticism.

Much has been made of the Gertler report.

Mr. MacDonald: I have never heard the minister respond substantively to any presentation.

Mr. Lawlor: Let's hear his substance.

Hon. Mr. White: Contrasts were offered to indicate that this bill, which flows from a task force report, is in some way deficient and inferior relative to the Gertler report. In fact, exactly the opposite is the case.

We have estimated that we will acquire perhaps 20 per cent of 1.3 million acres, which is to say 260,000 acres—

Mr. Lewis: Perhaps 20 per cent! What does that mean?

Hon. Mr. White: —in contrast to the 90,000 acres recommended by Gertler.

Mr. Lawlor: Come off it! It was half of 900,000 acres that was involved.

Hon. Mr. White: We have brought under a new form of control the entire acreage in contrast to the Gertler recommendation of

25 per cent of the acreage. We go a very long way beyond the Gertler report.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): How many years before the government acquires those acres?

Hon. Mr. White: It is interesting to me to note that we have made—

Mr. Lewis: The government bought 20,000 acres in five years. How can the Treasurer possibly make those claims?

Hon. Mr. White: —substantial progress toward the earlier and more modest recommendations. We have ourselves acquired 19,000 acres.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, in five years.

Mr. Lawlor: Mostly in the Bruce Peninsula.

Hon. Mr. White: And the conservation authorities have acquired 6,300 in the last few years for a total of 25,300 at a cost of \$9.2 million.

Mr. Lewis: What a record on which to base protection.

Hon. Mr. White: We adopted the Gertler report in principle as the Premier announced in 1971.

Mr. Lawlor: The government has abandoned it in principle, too.

Hon. Mr. White: Between 1968 and 1971 we took many actions to implement the key parts of the Gertler report.

Mr. Cassidy: Nonsense.

Hon. Mr. White: I've mentioned the accelerated land acquisition—

Mr. Cassidy: Accelerated?

Hon. Mr. White: —the pits and quarries regulations. We have worked with the municipalities to protect key areas as identified by Gertler; for instance, the Beaver Valley planning area, and other such measures.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Did the minister hear what the House leader said about the Beaver Valley planning area the other day? He said it is going to be replaced.

Hon. Mr. White: Much has been made of the phrase "compatible development."

Hon. Mr. Winkler: What did I say?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He said it was going to be replaced.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I said no such thing. I said the exact opposite, if the member wants to look at Hansard.

Hon. Mr. White: I think I owe the House an explanation of that phrase. Compatible development simply means that development which will not conflict with the goals of the escarpment presentation, by which I mean such things as farming, forestry, low-intensity residential uses and such like where the preservation of the escarpment is in no way imperilled or endangered.

Mr. Lawlor: Low-intensity all of a sudden.

Mr. Deans: It just leads to the next step and the minister knows it.

Hon. Mr. White: The question has been asked about acquiring, by purchase, all of the lands. In fact, in my view and the view of my colleagues this is completely unnecessary. There will be a very wide variety of uses which are completely compatible with the preservation of the escarpment and which will enable large numbers of our citizens to enjoy the property which they own now and which they use for recreational, conservational and other such measures.

Mr. Gilbertson: How does that sound?

Hon. Mr. White: I think the Leader of the Opposition did acknowledge, if I remember correctly, that that was quite appropriate. With the strong planning framework which the government now accepts, the purchase of all of this land is simply not essential; we can conserve through planning designation. I remind the House of the number of times Mr. David Lewis has made this point—

Mr. Lewis: And so have we.

Hon. Mr. White: —concerning the control of resources of every kind. It isn't necessary to own an industry to make it behave itself. It isn't necessary to own all of this acreage to ensure that it is controlled for the benefit of all our people.

Mr. Deans: That's true.

Mr. Lewis: That is exactly right, but he would say that when we have a resource which we must preserve, we must acquire it.

Hon. Mr. White: As I mentioned earlier the NDP has come into this debate very ill-prepared. I think more often than not they didn't understand the provisions of the Act.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That is the whole problem.

Hon. Mr. White: They deliberately misled this House or they were ignorant themselves of these designs.

Mr. Lawlor: Nonsense! It is the minister who is not meeting the right point!

Mr. Cassidy: What a gratuitous abuse that is.

Hon. Mr. White: That probably accounts for the increasing volume we've heard as this debate has progressed and the weaker the point the more hysterical I observed the socialist leader became.

Mr. Lawlor: Nonsense. It's the minister's reply. He thought it was boring.

Hon. Mr. White: We are not going to buy the whole escarpment—first of all because of the extraordinary expense to the taxpayers of this province.

Mr. Lewis: Undemonstrated.

Hon. Mr. White: Secondly because there will be large areas left in private hands for compatible use which will enrich the lives of the owners of that property and, indeed, the entire society.

Mr. Lawlor: What does the minister say about the park land?

Hon. Mr. White: What we do propose to do is plan, first for the entire area and then buy perhaps 20 per cent on a priority basis, as set forth in our policy statement.

Mr. Cassidy: Over how many years?

Hon. Mr. White: Much has been made, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Cassidy: How many years Mr. Minister? Tell us.

Mr. Lawlor: How much does the minister think is going to be left?

Hon. Mr. White: —of the pit and quarry operations. We've come in with some very powerful sections with respect to this. An important part of implementing the master plan involves pit and quarry operations. As chance would have it I just had a brief conversation a moment ago on this subject with Reeve J. P. Johnstone from Amabel township who is sitting here now with the members of the Bruce Peninsula area planning board. The other members of this board are

also reeves from the Bruce and I'd like with the Speaker's permission, sir, to acknowledge their presence as his guests in his gallery.

I wish they had been here yesterday and all day today. I wish they could have heard the socialists who would forbid every possible development—

Mr. Stokes: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the minister not supposed to address the Chair instead of the gallery?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, he is.

An hon. member: He was, he was. He just happened to look at the gallery like the member would.

An hon. member: He is.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I wish these reeves could have been here to listen to the diatribe from the socialists—

Mr. Ferrier: They would have heard something worthwhile, not what they are getting now.

Hon. Mr. White: —who would socialize every acre and prevent anything but scrub brush and thorn bushes from growing.

Mr. MacDonald: Obviously the minister has no reply to the debate.

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: And the Liberals who didn't understand it.

Hon. Mr. White: And the Liberals on the other hand who didn't understand it and would have had concrete plants, garbage pits and everything else strewn from one end of the escarpment to the other.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. White: You see, sir, I was right again when I started this debate yesterday, by forecasting—

Mr. Lewis: Yes, the extremists on the left and the extremists on the right and the revolutionary socialists and the Tories in the middle.

Hon. Mr. White: —the Liberals would say, too much too soon, and the socialists would say too little and too late.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: And so here we are again given that God-given balance of common sense, reasonableness, and so on—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: —to maximize the benefit of this great resource for the people—

Mr. Stokes: The minister knows what happened to the last fellow who said he was—

Hon. Mr. White: —in the Bruce and the people in all of that entire escarpment area—

Mr. Stokes: The minister knows what happened to the last fellow who said—

Hon. Mr. White: —and all the people in Ontario, indeed, for generations to come.

Mr. Lewis: The old truth that there but for the grace of God goes the Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. White: Now, sir, an important part of implementing the master plan involves pit and quarry operations.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lawlor: The last man who said that was locked up.

Hon. Mr. White: And here again we have to have some access to aggregate—

Reeve Johnstone pointed out to me that we are sending so many tourists up into the Bruce that we have to keep those roads well maintained, and this takes aggregate—of course it does—and of course we can't import this from Baffin Island or some such place. So we are trying to come up with a sensible balance here, removing pits and quarries—

Mr. Lewis: Sure, for the face of the escarpment.

Hon. Mr. White: —from those sensitive areas where destruction would be irreparable, moving them out of sight where that is possible—

Mr. Cassidy: The Treasurer doesn't need half his aggregate production to look after the roads in the Bruce.

Hon. Mr. White: —to avoid the offence that this so often gives to passers-by.

The task force pointed out quite rightly how important the escarpment is as a source of aggregate for construction, especially in the Toronto region, but elsewhere as well.

Mr. Gilbertson: Get that—

Mr. Lawlor: Particularly Dr. Hewitt.

Hon. Mr. White: But the aggregate production, as I mentioned, is disruptive of the natural environment by its very nature.

The task force made certain recommendations—which have been accepted by the government as policy. These are:

(1) A restricted zone will be established to prohibit the opening of new pits or quarries. The Niagara Escarpment Commission which, I reiterate, will be composed of eight persons from the four counties and four regions, eight persons plus a chairman to be appointed by the government. I have given my assurance to these—

Mr. Cassidy: It is nine Tory hacks.

Mr. Deans: How many of them are developers?

Hon. Mr. White: —reeves that many of these will come from the area itself and those who do not come from the area, will have a particular—

Mr. Deans: Interest.

Hon. Mr. White: —role and interest in the area.

Mr. Cassidy: That is what we are worried about.

Hon. Mr. White: So, the Niagara Escarpment Commission, the people who know the area best, and will review this restrictive zone, include any necessary changes when the master plan for the escarpment is adopted.

The provincial government will help any operator within the restrictive zone to find an alternative location, if that operator's actions are in conflict with the goal and the objectives for the escarpment. As mentioned the other day, this might include building new access roads, assembling land and perhaps some freight cost assistance, although I wouldn't want to commit myself to that at the moment. Then the old site will be rehabilitated and turned over to the government for the use of the people.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: To protect valuable deposits, our mineral resource areas will be designated and standards established in the master plan.

Mr. Deans: It is funny how when the private sector is finished with it, the minister can turn it over to the government for the use of the people.

Hon. Mr. White: I am not able to predict, sir, exactly what lands are to be acquired or exactly when such lands are to be acquired or exactly how much money is to be expended.

Mr. Lewis: Of course not. That is very good. It has only been six years.

Mr. Deans: Why should he be able to predict?

Hon. Mr. White: We have offered our best estimate of \$400 million. The reason is, sir, that we count on the Niagara Escarpment Commission itself—

Mr. Lewis: Oh, right!

Hon. Mr. White: —composed of people from the area, and people with particular interest and expertise in the area—

Mr. MacDonald: It will take another four years.

Hon. Mr. White: —to give us guidance on where these priority lands should be acquired.

Mr. Lewis: It has been 10 years after John Roberts' first statement.

Hon. Mr. White: Now we see evidence of the totalitarian thinking of the socialists once again who would have us march in there without consultation.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, no!

Hon. Mr. White: They oppose the plan and would expropriate land without bringing into the thinking the good advice and guidance of the reeves and others, the citizens in the area. We are going to have lots of consultation whatever the socialist objections may be.

Mr. Ferrier: Like the government had with Oshawa.

Hon. Mr. White: The hon. member for Downsview has accused me of ducking questions. The fact of the matter is I now have these answers. I point out to him that we have been debating my legislation here every day for I don't know how long, bill after bill after bill.

Mr. Lawlor: We find it trying, too.

Mr. Cassidy: It is not our fault they came in so late and so many. It is the minister's fault and the minister's incompetence.

Hon. Mr. White: Certainly, these matters have not been handled with the same alac-

city as would be possible in ordinary circumstances.

On June 8, the member for Downsview asked me to advise what change, if any, was made on April 15, 1973, in Mississauga, which allowed some 1,000 acres of land to be used for industrial or commercial purposes. This question would appear to relate to Mississauga amendment No. 238. Let me emphasize that this was the decision and the request of Mississauga. Mississauga amendment No. 238 was submitted for my approval on Oct. 2, 1972, and was an application to redesignate from agricultural to industrial approximately 2,800 acres of land, located generally west and north of Malton airport. I think, greenbelt was at no time the designation; it was changed from agricultural to industrial.

The submission was processed in the normal manner. On April 11, 1973, I approved the amendment with modification, which resulted in approximately 1,000 acres of the 2,800 acres of land being redesignated after consultation with our regional development branch and other agencies. These lands were bounded by Highway 401 on the south, the proposed alignment of Highway 410 on the west and existing industrial land on the east, and were considered to be an extension to the existing industrial development southwest of the airport.

Mr. Lewis: That is what the minister will do to the escarpment over the next three years.

Hon. Mr. White: The Leader of the Opposition on June 8, asked about an approval by our community planning branch.

Mr. Singer: I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if the minister would permit a question on that last page of his statement.

Hon. Mr. White: I can't elaborate on it. I have no further details. We could tackle this in the standing committee stage.

Mr. Singer: Well, then, without elaborating, I wonder if the minister could give us a copy of this amendment No. 238? Would he be prepared to give it to us?

Hon. Mr. White: With pleasure. We will make a note of that. On June 8, the Leader of the Opposition inquired about an approval by our community planning branch given to a plan of subdivision presented by Mr. Ronald Webb, a Brampton lawyer. I believe the question relates to the Oronoco Holdings Ltd. subdivision in Caledon township. This particular subdivision application was made on

July 21, 1969, prior to the Toronto-centred region announcement. It received draft approval on Aug. 14, 1972. The draft approval was in conformity with the official plan for the township of Caledon, which had been approved by the Ontario Municipal Board in 1970.

Because the Toronto-centred region announcement was subsequent to the Ontario Municipal Board approval of the official plan, the Department of Municipal Affairs would not approve any subdivisions in this area until the official plan was amended, bringing it into conformity with the Toronto-centred region proposal.

On April 30, 1971, amendment No. 1 was approved. This amendment provided that 200 estate residential lots could be approved in the first year, since there had been a delay affecting a number of developments while the official plan questions were resolved. It also permitted a creation of 60 estate residential lots in each subsequent year.

This amendment No. 1 was circulated to the regional development branch prior to approval. The main feature of the amendment was that the municipality would be responsible for selecting the subdivision applications to be approved on the allotment procedure, or on no co-holdings after having had their subdivision proposals circulated to various agencies on three separate occasions over a period of three years. It received draft approval on Aug. 14, 1972, and final approval on March 28, 1973.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, if I may. I appreciate the minister giving me this information, finally, after a considerable delay, because of the load of work that he has been carrying. But this has got nothing to do with the Niagara Escarpment.

Hon. Mr. White: It was brought up by the member for Downsview.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I'm talking about an answer to an question. How can we possibly ask supplementary questions if the minister doesn't answer a thing?

Hon. Mr. White: I would never have introduced the answer, sir, except that they were demanded of me by the member for Downsview a half an hour ago.

Mr. Lewis: Not in this debate.

Hon. Mr. White: The member for Scarborough West was out of the room.

Mr. Lewis: I was here throughout. The minister is an insufferably arrogant person at times.

Hon. Mr. White: Now, I will continue.

Mr. Cassidy: Just a smokescreen to avoid the issues raised in the debate.

Mr. Deans: The minister probably doesn't even know anything about what was said.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. White: Sir, I think I should attempt to clarify once again—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Amendment No. 1 for his Conservative friends.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. White: —for the edification of the House—

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. White: —the advantages of development control as we—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Amendment No. 2 will be the minister's campaign manager when the Premier's campaign manager gets fixed up.

Hon. Mr. White: —see that novel step. And I say with some chagrin that this is patterned after legislation introduced by the Labour government in England in 1947.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: It has worked well there, apparently, for over 25 years.

Mr. Deans: In 1947 that might have seemed like proper legislation.

Hon. Mr. White: Since the UK is the fountainhead of the philosophy of rights of private property—

Mr. MacDonald: The minister hasn't learned anything in the last 25 years.

Hon. Mr. White: —a tradition which we Conservatives have adhered to in a way that these socialists have not; and since the UK has been able to reconcile this approach to development control with its deep-seated belief in the right to private property, I have every confidence that this new technique will work well here without imposing all of the inflexibilities that zoning brings with it.

Mr. Speaker, the form of land use control that has been exercised by the province up

to now—in areas where it was considered necessary—has been a ministry zoning order. This type of control is directly analogous to municipal zoning bylaws. Zones are established and permitted land uses are listed for each zone as well as the standards such as the lot sizes, setbacks and so forth, that apply when a building is erected.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Except there is no appeal.

Hon. Mr. White: Once these regulations are included in the order they become absolutely rigid and can only be changed by making a formal amendment which is a time-consuming process.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Whereas this way it can be changed by making a phone call to the Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. White: We think this will loosen things up, and make it possible to move more quickly when a compatible—

Mr. Deans: Or to the Tory party treasurer.

Hon. Mr. White: —development proposition comes our way.

Mr. Cassidy: A telephone call to any Tory hack.

Hon. Mr. White: Because no two parcels of land are exactly the same in regard to matters such as topography, drainage and access. Controlling land use by means of zoning is very cumbersome.

The order, by its very nature, must be formulated to meet the average conditions within a zone and cannot take into account all the differences that exist between one part of a zone and another.

Mr. Cassidy: It means the government wants the whole area to be developed.

Hon. Mr. White: This means, sir, that the land use regulations which have been established must be applied uniformly, whether or not they are really appropriate for a given piece of land, or the order must be amended for that particular case, which takes a considerable amount of time.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Why doesn't the Chairman of the Management Board enter the debate?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I might. I might just to clear all the falsehoods.

Hon. Mr. White: With development control, however, no detailed regulations are

issued in advance, only general criteria—which I will be introducing in a moment—by which each application will be judged. If a decision is made to allow a proposed development a permit can then be issued subject to whatever conditions, such as land use, lot size, siting of buildings, and so on, that are appropriate for that particular parcel of land.

Mr. Lewis: It's all in the bill.

Mr. Deans: It's in the bill. We have read all that.

Hon. Mr. White: Thus, subject to the general criteria, each application is judged on its own merits and the owner and the approval authority are not constrained by what might otherwise have been established in advance in a zoning order to meet average conditions.

Mr. Cassidy: In other words the Treasurer could demolish whatever protection is there now.

Hon. Mr. White: So you see, sir, it is a much more flexible system than zoning control. It allows decisions to be made much more quickly in those cases where an amendment to a zoning order would be required.

Mr. MacDonald: Why doesn't the Treasurer respond to the debate?

Hon. Mr. White: In order to do this we will be evolving, with the help of the commission, the guidelines and objectives to provide a common frame of reference within which applications for development may be judged. Initially these criteria should include the following which, as I said, will be refined and elaborated as experience is gained.

First of all no development should be permitted within approximately 500 ft of the edge of the escarpment. This criterion may be varied, but only in those cases where it is clearly demonstrated that the aesthetic character of the area would not be adversely affected.

Mr. Deans: As long as they plant a couple of extra trees.

Hon. Mr. White: Second, high density development would be confined to established urban areas.

Third, land uses would be appropriate for the locations proposed and in keeping with the goal of substantially maintaining a natural environment.

Fourth, lot sizes would be adequate for the use of land that's permitted.

Fifth, appropriate conditions would be applied to each development permit to ensure that buildings and structures would be properly sited. There would be no adverse impact on the natural environment and there would be adequate access.

Sixth, no development would be permitted which would adversely affect unique ecological or historical areas.

Seventh, no development would be permitted which would result in the deterioration of the quality of natural streams and water supplies.

Eighth, the maintenance of the open landscape character of the area would be considered paramount and no development would be permitted which unduly interfered with maintaining farming and forestry operations.

Mr. Deans: Unduly—how does the Treasurer define that word?

Hon. Mr. White: Ninth, no development will be permitted—I won't call upon the farmers from York South or from Hamilton.

Mr. Deans: I don't care, I am not a farmer. But define what it means.

Hon. Mr. White: In farming matters I'd be glad to have the advice of the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Stewart). I am not going to go to the big city slickers.

Mr. MacDonald: Why doesn't the Treasurer deal with the substance of the reply?

Hon. Mr. White: The parlour pinks.

Mr. Lewis: What was that? Can we have that last remark again?

Hon. Mr. White: The parlour pinks.

Mr. Lewis: The partner of pinks?

Hon. Mr. White: The parlour pinks.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, the parlour pinks!

Hon. Mr. White: Yes, the NDP caucus. The parlour pinks.

Mr. Cassidy: He must have thought all night about that one.

Hon. Mr. White: Ninth, no development would be permitted which would result in significant destruction of existing tree stands.

Tenth, no development would be permitted which would result in increasing erosion or interfering with surface drainage.

Mr. MacDonald: I am not persuaded by his getting out of politics.

Hon. Mr. White: Eleventh, no development would be permitted which would have the effect of endangering the health or safety of residents of the area in question.

Twelfth, in considering applications for development, regards shall be had to local official plans and bylaws, although these documents will not necessarily determine decisions made on whether a permit is to be issued.

As I say, sir, these are initial. They are tentative. They will be refined and elaborated with the assistance of the people in the area—

Mr. Cassidy: That means the Treasurer can override local official plans as well.

Hon. Mr. White: —whom we are determined to consult in this and other matters.

We have had the opportunities, sir, of explaining this bill at very considerable length. I appreciate the forbearance of the Speaker I must say. I recall to his memory that the matter was explained for an hour-and-a-half or two hours 10 days ago. I had the opportunity yesterday of introducing a debate at which time I tried to summarize the benefits and now I have attempted to meet some of the criticisms offered, many of them, I am so sorry to say, completely uninformal.

Mr. Singer: It is a pity that the opposition is so ignorant.

Hon. Mr. White: I think we will have further opportunity in the standing committee, where we will have the advantage of maps and a wide variety of printed data, and the availability of experts to deal with technical details.

Mr. Cassidy: Bureaucrats can answer for the Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. White: So, sir, I close this debate and I express the hope that we can have complete unanimity in here.

Mr. Deans: No question. There are only 10 of them.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Here we go:

Hon. Mr. White: I say to you, Mr. Speaker, if we don't, five years from now the people will look on these opposition members with complete disdain.

Some hon. members: Oh! Oh!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: On a point of personal privilege, Mr. Speaker. I completely reject the quite unnecessary cracks at the beginning of the speech which the Treasurer made about my alleged observations on the task force which established the policy on which this bill was based. I say it because I am really quite weary of his nasty personal abuse as a substitute for argument.

Mr. Deans: Right.

Hon. Mr. White: Well sir, I will ask the page to try and get me an instant Hansard and establish my point, if that meets with your approval. The things that the leader of the socialists said about these public servants was absolutely shocking. I have never heard anything like it in my life.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, I have the Hansard in front of me, I can read it all.

Hon. Mr. White: Selectively? No way.

Mr. Lewis: Selectively? Well, it ranges over an entire speech with various—

Hon. Mr. White: Send it over to me.

Mr. Lewis: Oh thank you—send it over to him!

Hon. Mr. White: Send it over to me—I'll find a—

Mr. Lewis: Yes, I'd rather have his selections!

Mr. Stokes: Nuts to him!

Hon. Mr. White: Send it over to me, I'll find the parts.

Mr. Lewis: I'm glad that the Treasurer is selective.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: Give us the motion.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill 129.

The House divided on the motion for second reading of Bill 129, which was approved on the following vote.

AYES	NAYS
Allan	Bounsall
Apps	Breithaupt
Bales	Burr
Beckett	Campbell
Belanger	Cassidy
Birch	Davison
Brunelle	Deans

AYES

Carruthers
 Carton
 Davis
 Downer
 Drea
 Ewen
 Gilbertson
 Grossman
 Handleman
 Havrot
 Hodgson
 (Victoria-
 Haliburton)
 Hodgson
 (York-North)
 Irvine
 Kennedy
 Kerr
 Lane
 Lawrence
 Leluk
 MacBeth
 Maack
 McIlveen
 McKeough
 McNeil
 McNie
 Morningstar
 Nixon
 (Dovercourt)
 Parrott
 Reilly
 Root
 Rowe
 Scrivener
 Smith
 (Simcoe East)
 Smith
 (Hamilton
 Mountain)
 Snow
 Stewart
 Timbrell
 Turner
 Wardle
 White
 Winkler
 Wiseman
 Yakabuski—49.

NAYS

Duksza
 Edighoffer
 Ferrier
 Foulds
 Gaunt
 Germa
 Gishorn
 Givens
 Good
 Haggerty
 Laughren
 Lawlor
 Lewis
 MacDonald
 Martel
 Newman
 (Windsor-
 Walkerville)
 Nixon
 (Brant)
 Paterson
 Reid
 Renwick
 Ruston
 Singer
 Smith
 (Nipissing)
 Spence
 Stokes
 Worton—33.

Mr. Singer: No.

Mr. Speaker: Committee? The standing committee?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker I wondered, because of the hour, if the House might not consider items 18 and 19 which are completely routine—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Not because of the hour.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: —and housekeeping.

An hon. member: Oh, sure. Now we will have a look.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Bills 142 and 143 and I'm assured that that is the case. If you will agree I will call Order No. 18.

ONTARIO EDUCATION CAPITAL AID CORP. ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves second reading of Bill 142, an Act to amend the Ontario Education Capital Aid Corp. Act.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I must make an admission, and that is that while we have given careful scrutiny to both the bills, we really do want to have something to say about them. They may in fact be routine, but if you will permit me, sir, I would like to explain to you that on these capital aid bills established now — what? — eight years ago there has been a routine procedure in which the money is being borrowed from our revenues based on the provincial share of the premiums of the Canada Pension Plan. It is then loaned to the universities for their capital aid. They are then under the responsibility to repay at approximately one quarter to one half of one per cent above the rate which we in turn pay to the government of Canada.

It has always seemed to me strange, indeed, that the only means whereby the universities can return these payments is through specific grants for that purpose, paid out of the consolidated revenue fund of the province itself.

I really don't see why we should continue such a complex and peculiar way to carry out the underwriting of the financing of our university complex.

It is my understanding, Mr. Speaker, that we have now a definite policy of cutting back on these additional financings. Now that the University of Western Ontario has its limestone basilica and Trent University has all of the amenities that have been erected there

Clerk of the House: Mr. Speaker, the "ayes" are 49, the "nays" are 33.

Motion agreed to: second reading of the bill.

Mr. Lewis: The closest vote of the session.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

under the guidance of the university advisory committee chaired by the former Premier as a special interest in the growth of that university I can't for the life of me, Mr. Speaker, understand why we continue with this convoluted, elaborate, difficult to understand and, inevitably in the long run, expensive way of paying for the development of our universities.

Why don't we instead just turf out all of these special financing provisions and replace them with capital grants for the purposes that are obviously required?

If we want to borrow the money on the basis of our credit with the premiums in the Canada Pension Plan fine, let us do so as the government of Ontario. But, to distribute this elaborate charade of somehow financing by means of a capital aid corporation seemed to me ridiculous to begin with. Now that at least some of that financing is being cut back we should be contemplating repealing those bills and having a more sensible straightforward means of financing in its place.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the minister, something I don't often do, for the insightful and explicit explanatory notes.

Explanatory note for Bill 143 said that it is in the main complementary to Bill 142. The explanatory note for Bill 142 said it is in the main complementary to Bill 143, which of course speaks volumes. The minister has again, in his own pithy and unerring way, struck to the heart of the matter.

Mr. Ruston: No principle there.

Mr. Lewis: And it is a matter of principle, yes.

I think that we, too, would appreciate a rather different way of proceeding with this major capital aid financing. In fact, the minister's budgetary policy would seem to hint that that may be coming, but this doesn't have to hold forever.

We will be interested to hear what the Treasurer has to say.

Hon. Mr. White: I would like to suggest to the members who have spoken—

Mr. Speaker: I wonder if we should not determine first of all whether any other hon. members wish to enter this debate.

Hon. Mr. White: That would be a good idea.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other hon. member wish to participate in the debate? All right. May I just inquire if we intend to proceed with this bill when we resume at 8 o'clock? Then I will simply declare it to be 6 o'clock; if not, we should have a motion to adjourn the debate.

Hon. Mr. White: May I commend a volume in our own legislative library, the title of which is "Ultimate Methods of Capital Cost Accounting", the author of which is John White, MA, University of Western Ontario. This will set forth the advantages of this particular approach.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: May I inquire again whether or not it is the intention of the House leader to proceed with this bill when we resume at 8?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, I think that we should adjourn the debate.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps the hon. member for Port Arthur would adjourn the debate.

Mr. Foulds: moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, June 14, 1973

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1973

The House resumed at 8 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Speaker: Just before we call the next bill, I might inform the House that we have guests with us in the east gallery from the Massey Public School of Massey.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY ACT

Mr. McKeough, on behalf of Hon. Mr. Davis, moves second reading of Bill 134, An Act to establish the Ministry of Energy.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the motion carry?

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): No, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the member is going to make a few introductory remarks on this important piece of legislation?

Mr. W. D. McKeough (Chatham-Kent): Mr. Speaker, I don't think any introductory remarks are particularly necessary, but I would simply say this: There are five bills on the order paper which are being called together, of which this is the first. It's our intention to call the Power Commission Act second, and the Ontario Energy Board Act third. I would imagine that the debate may wander between the three, on this first bill, to which I have no objection and to which I would hope that you would show your usual leniency, good judgement and tolerance. If the hon. members choose to discuss the three bills together or separately, they are separable—but perhaps they are inseparable.

The other thing which I think should go on the record, Mr. Speaker, is that the Premier (Mr. Davis) indicated that there were three reports tabled on June 7, when these five bills were introduced. Those three reports certainly, sir, are before the House at this moment. Although they are not specifically related to Bills 133 through 137, the Premier has indicated—and the House Leader (Mr. Winkler) I am sure agrees—that they are probably subjects for discussion at this time.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, after careful consideration, we, in the Liberal opposition are prepared to support the bill which will establish a Ministry of Energy. We

tended actually to feel that the recommendation made by the author of the McKeough report, that a secretariat under the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development would be appropriate, but since we feel that both now and for the foreseeable future the supply of energy is going to be a matter of critical importance, where not only policy must be set but a certain imperative degree of administration is going to be required, that if the Premier feels that a separate ministry is more appropriate from the way he envisages the organization of his cabinet, then we are not prepared to object.

I don't want to spend long on reminding you, Mr. Speaker, that in general our policy would be to reduce the size of the ministry in number. For one thing, we feel that when you refer to a ministry, since the grand reorganization, it is a word which has an unclear meaning.

As a matter of fact, I think it was the hon. member for Chatham-Kent who was one of the first to refer to his "ministry." It rather shook me because we knew that at one time he had ambitions to have a ministry, and when he was reduced simply to what, say, a former politician would have called a department, we felt that he was having delusions of grandeur in view of the decision made by the Progressive Conservative convention a few months before that occasion.

My point is this, that we feel that the ministry in general is made of ministers, not bureaucrats, and that the ministry itself is essentially too large. We feel that there are many departments or, as the Premier would call them, ministries, that are superfluous—Revenue, Colleges and Universities, Correctional Services, Solicitor General's, the three policy secretaries—the two policy secretaries at least—as a short list.

I simply mention that, sir, because it is a part of our policy that when we receive the responsibility of government it will be our aim to reduce the size of the ministry in total so that responsibility can be more suitably focused.

But, to get back to this bill. We do take, I suppose, a position which is not consonant

with that policy. This is simply because, at the present time, there is not a Liberal Premier, although this is to be expected in the near future. In fact, the present Premier feels that he does need another ministry. He feels somehow that he can't get along without the member for Chatham-Kent in a position to give his advice.

As a matter of fact, it hasn't been made apparent by any means who the new minister will be and it might be more useful in this debate if we knew the personality and ability of the individual who was going to receive this responsibility. The people in the press gallery and certain knowledgeable Tory backbenchers think it is a foregone conclusion that the member for Chatham-Kent is going to receive a second incarnation into the seats of the mighty.

I have been plumping actually for the member for St. David (Mrs. Scrivener) but I know that she has many other responsibilities; and there is no way of knowing who is going to receive this appointment. I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that if in fact the new minister's appointment is postponed until the Legislature adjourns, that because of the hon. member for Oshawa (Mr. McIlveen) demonstrating his tremendous independence that he might very well be earmarked; but I expect that he is going to go into the cabinet right after the member for Hamilton Mountain (Mr. J. R. Smith), who obviously has staked out a prior position.

As a matter of fact, and quite seriously, I wish an announcement had been made by the Premier of his intentions. In my opinion, and it is probably safe under these circumstances to say it, Mr. Speaker, the member for Chatham-Kent would be most eminently qualified and if he needs any further recommendation I would be glad to provide it.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): Why doesn't the member make the announcement and get it over with?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: As a matter of fact there is going to be a vacancy in the upper echelon of our party and if he doesn't take that appointment he might consider running for the leadership of the Liberals,—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Well, as I say, it is wide open. But, Mr. Speaker, I know that you do not want this debate to wander unduly. The point I have made is that we in this party are going to support the bill

in principle. We have misgivings about the growth of the cabinet, but this is one area where it is justified. If the Premier would get out a sharp knife and chop off some of the supernumeraries he already has in his administration we would support that too, I say to the House leader.

Mr. Speaker, the bill itself does lend itself to a fairly broad discussion of energy policy. If we are to assume that the member for Chatham-Kent, who authored a report upon which some of the decisions have been based, will either be the minister or have a substantial influence on the policy, then we can assume that the contents of his report, which hasn't got a title—it is the McKeough report and the Premier has so designated it—then we are quite satisfied.

We believe this is one of the better reports that has been put before us. As I read through it, there is no doubt in my mind about the authorship. Because even after a point has been made, very strongly, there is often a short sentence which says characteristically: "This recommendation should be paid attention to," or, "This recommendation merits careful consideration." I can see the hon. member, the former Treasurer, sitting in his office, barking into his dictating machine as if he were in the midst of debate or argument with his opponents across the floor—or even with some of his opponents in his previous cabinet responsibilities.

So I want to, Mr. Speaker, congratulate the author of the McKeough report. It is eminently readable. It is not full of the usual platitudinous backslapping that is quite often a characteristic of material that is placed before us.

I would also congratulate somebody on the fact that it has been carefully typed with very few typographical errors. It has been mimeographed and made available to us so that we can read it. When we are done with it we can throw it on the floor, or we can file it, or give it to the member for Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. Newman) to send to one of his constituents in Windsor, or anything like that.

So we don't feel, as is so often the case when we get a beautiful, four-colour, glossy, printed report, with a picture of the minister taken by some \$500-an-hour photographer and nothing in it, that we have to treasure it.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Wait till this one gets printed.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Okay, all right, that is a good interjection. There may even be a

picture of the author with his family and his dog and all the rest.

Mr. MacDonald: That will be the first order to the printer when the new minister is appointed.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Anyway, Mr. Speaker, I do feel that the report is an excellent one. Of course, I want to bring to your attention, sir, that there are specific areas with which we do not agree. While I am prepared to mention some of them I want to leave that general. Because there is no doubt that in the next five to 10 years it will be seen to be grossly deficient in some particular areas. When that time comes it will be seen that the gross deficiencies are the deficiencies that I am referring to at this time.

Mr. MacDonald: The member can't spot them now?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We like to be fully protected in these things. When I see the whole field of energy responsibility covered in a fairly straightforward—might I say, in even an unprofessional approach—it is extremely useful for a person like myself who is unprofessional and not necessarily straightforward. But I feel it is the kind of document upon which we can base a valuable debate, even among amateurs, and I know that there are some people with professional expertise in this regard.

I mentioned a moment ago that there is ample reason to justify the establishment of a secretariat. One of the things that leads me to feel that, in fact, the member for Chatham-Kent is going to re-enter the cabinet is that the Premier decided that there would be a ministry, and I am sure that he would not ask a person with such a political record to come into the cabinet in any secondary capacity. I still don't think he is going to get the appointment, but that is just one of those feelings that I have.

The report, and therefore the problems that must be dealt with by the new ministry and the new minister, covers an important broad field. It is interesting, when you look over 10 years of politics in this province, the changing emphasis on specific issues.

There was a time that whenever the word "housing" was mentioned you could count on it being in the front page of the Star. We happen now to be in a period that whenever a conflict of interest or let's say something that tends to be of somewhat scandalous proportions in the activities of the government comes forward, that that seems

to be the prime basis for interest in the public press. Very justifiably so.

But I feel that we are about to enter a phase when energy supply and energy price and the threat that we in this jurisdiction might find ourselves subject to, a decrease in a full supply of energy for our industry and to support our standard of living are in contention. Whenever that comes into contention that will be very big news indeed, because people are deeply concerned with recent statements in the United States and in the federal jurisdiction, in other provinces, and actually from this House itself.

The problem of the provision of natural gas energy is a case in point. It was interesting to read among the recommendations in the McKeough report that Ontario Hydro should immediately assess the possibility of removing the natural gas facility from the Hearn generator. It seems to me only three, or perhaps at the most four years ago, when this was a matter of debate in the House, and the government, with fanfare, decided to do away with the old, grossly polluting facility down at the harbour, and replace it with natural gas.

As one expert had indicated, if Ontario Hydro had made that decision in the late Fifties it would have been justifiable, but now that we have made the transference to natural gas energy, and now that the newly-established expert indicates that it should be removed, it is another indication of the shortsightedness of government policy that has afflicted us in many fields, including this one.

When I talk about the shortsightedness of government policy my strength of character requires me to go on and talk about an area of very longsighted policy, and that is the commitment to the CANDU method of using nuclear energy for the production of electricity and electrical energy in this province.

Mr. MacDonald: A confession?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have done it before, but to do it again is good for the soul.

Mr. MacDonald: That's right.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, you may not recall—as a matter of fact I doubt if you would—when the Hon. Robert Macaulay, who was the main spokesman back in the early Sixties for many of the initiatives and thrusts of the new Robarts regime, undertook to commit the Province of Ontario to the establishment of something considerably

more than an atomic electric experiment. In fact there was a very large and, in my opinion, risky commitment made at that time. In many ways the present situation is roughly comparable. Mr. Macaulay had tried valiantly to win the leadership of the Progressive Conservative Party and he was also a near miss. I think he came second not third, though. Is that so?

Mr. MacDonald: Third. Kelso was second—no, he dropped out.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Well they both came third. Kelso, that's correct. This is not right on the point and yet there is a certain similarity.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): That is exactly what happened, I think.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Macaulay came into the Legislature and he was motivated, as he always was and still is, to take a leading position in whatever happened to be his subject of interest at the time. In those days he ranged over a very wide field. He established a women's consumers committee and had a big cocktail party downtown, you may recall. He established himself as the economist of the province, and even before the Treasurer would dare rise in his place with a budget we had to have a full day of predictions from Bob Macaulay as to what the future of the Ontario economy might hold. In his spare time he wrote a book. It was on atomic energy.

Mr. MacDonald: Who ghosted it?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I don't believe anybody ghosted it. I think probably it was basically written in the same way that the McKeough report was written. It is a subject of a great deal of interest. But Macaulay in his quiet time—I don't think he was riding around in a Rolls Royce then; he had a government car and driver—had an opportunity to think about the future.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): He used to come here on a bicycle.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And here was atomic energy and all of these possibilities. Just at that time a chap named Steve Roman had left a farm out in Ontario county and found a uranium mine. And it appeared that, while we didn't have any oil, we didn't have any coal—we had practically no energy sources except running water—that here was this magical, mysterious, unending source of energy under the pre-Cambrian shield and

mixed in with it in northern Ontario—and why shouldn't we develop it.

Atomic Energy of Canada had been one of the original partners in at least some ancillary programmes of the famous Manhattan project. As far as Mr. King and Mr. St. Laurent were concerned, we were among those who shared at least the less sensitive secrets in this regard. Atomic Energy of Canada moved forward with means for providing electrical energy from atomic sources.

The commitment was made to the Douglas Point plant, which for many years was extremely disappointing to those in government circles and, of course, to us all. I understand that the Douglas Point plant is now operating at something over 80 per cent of capacity. They have solved most of the—I notice that the putative minister keeps pointing reports at me. He's got all the answers. But anyway, it is—

Mr. McKeough: No, no. These are the Leader of the Opposition's past speeches.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh, the member is going to read them? Well, there's no sense me reading them.

Mr. MacDonald: It's a good thing the member confessed past sins or he would have had the whole book thrown at him.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Maybe I won't confess them then.

An hon. member: Just table them. They're just speeches.

Mr. McKeough: Some statements by the member for Grey-Bruce (Mr. Sargent).

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh no. They're good speeches.

But, Douglas Point at that time was having serious problems. They found it practically impossible to refuel it while it was under power. The heavy water at God knows how many dollars a pound—probably \$35 or \$40—was leaking out on the floor and they were dipping it up with plastic scoops and trying to dump it back into the system after putting it through a coarse strainer. They were having difficulty with the fuel rods associated with the automatic refuelling machine.

I can remember visiting Douglas Point where I had to be encased in lead pyjamas in order to see what was going on. They had to take one of these fuel rods, get it out of the machine, and dump it in the bottom of the storage swimming pool where they predicted it would be for the next two cen-

turies unless somebody found some way to get such a heavily radioactive piece of machinery out of the protective shield of 20 ft of water and bury it somewhere else.

They really had a lot of problems and, of course, this was reported in the press. From time to time, in my responsibility of a private member in the opposition, and more latterly as Leader of the Opposition, I—

Mr. McKeough: Loyal opposition.

An hon. member: Her Majesty's loyal opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Let's just say the opposition for now; that we brought it to the attention of the ministers who had made the most flamboyant predictions as to what was going to happen at Douglas Point.

Now, to give great credit, probably to Bob Macaulay, but through the emanations of Jack Simonett—who was quite a change from Mr. Macaulay as sort of a leader in the energy situation — Mr. Simonett got up about 1963 or 1964 and said:

Although there are a few minor difficulties with Douglas Point which will be surmounted, and they have to do not with the atomic apparatus but merely with the generating apparatus [And other misleading phrases] the government of Ontario is prepared to make a major commitment, not to an experimental atomic reactor and electrical generator, but something far beyond that.

And we first heard about the Pickering installation at that time.

We followed this very carefully and there were many people in the community with some expertise who were prepared to provide advice to those people who did not follow, move by move, in support of the government policy. Those people are well known to the ministry and as a matter of fact are numbered among, if not the government's colleagues, at least its supporters at another level. They, are very bright people indeed—not too successful in gaining election but who knows what the future may hold even for them?

Anyway, Mr. Speaker, the government went ahead with the Pickering generating station and made a massive commitment of funds, \$800 million — probably more than that—\$800 million was spent. In this House, unfortunately, the impact of figures has been lost; \$800 million rolls off our tongues almost as easily as \$3 billion which is a figure we will be talking about in the next few months.

Mr. McKeough: Seven-fifty!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Does that include the heavy duty helicopter that was bought to take the Premier out there for the opening? The one that was painted in red and silver?

Mr. McKeough: It was a car that took him out.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. parliamentary assistant says it was \$750 million that is the figure that henceforth I will use. I certainly don't want to be accused of exaggerating and \$750 million was the cost of the Pickering plant.

They did have a few problems in its construction. They must have sweated a great deal of blood, let us say that, when they saw that the Douglas Point plant simply was not coming on line as they had expected but they went forward bravely and confidently. They had strikes; they had some problems in the engineering; some of the work did not come up to the standard that had been expected.

Finally, after a certain number of delays, we went out there and the buttons were pushed and the wheels turned and as nearly as we can tell with the information that we have been able to derive it has been a complete success from that time. This is a most amazing and great accomplishment because during all those years with the CANDU concept, we've felt that here is something we can build in Canada, based on Canadian technology and it can be fuelled with Canadian uranium. We are fortunate in the way we are perceived politically on the international scene so that we should be able to sell this to many countries in the world who do not have any other sources of power.

If the member has all of my speeches there, he may recall one in which I enthusiastically predicted that we would have a packaged atomic electrical plant which we would be able to sell to countries in the world and, in fact, market what was then a terrible surplus on the market, uranium. The federal government had to keep making enormous handouts to Steve Roman so that he could keep digging it out of the ground and putting it in big piles. I don't know why Roman is so mad at the federal government, except that the federal government wouldn't let him sell the whole thing to American interests. He was so mad at them that, in fact, he joined the Progressive Conservative Party. How mad can one get?

Mr. MacDonald: He has already learned to regret it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He is now among the ranks of those bitter, defeated candidates. I would suggest that his chances of election next time are not even as good as the ones pertaining to the gentleman to whom I very obliquely and inferentially referred, the former Progressive Conservative candidate in York or Scarborough—Bob Stanbury's riding anyway, whichever one that is. He has been a very severe critic of the government's policy in this regard.

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): Frank McGee.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: No, never mind.

Mr. Speaker, during all that period of time I informed myself as carefully as I could and brought to public attention the problems that Ontario Hydro and Atomic Energy of Canada were having in developing a usable source of atomic energy for the production of electricity. I was there with a good many Tories and friends of Tories at the opening of the Pickering plant. I would even say that a great deal of credit goes not only to Bob Macaulay and Jack Simonett—after all he made the speech—but also to the Hydro corporation, including its present chairman, who had to overcome a great many difficulties indeed, involving escalation in costs, labour strife and, if I could predict or probably guess, a certain series of questions from the administration itself which was so heavily committed on the basis of financing.

It appears—and I don't want to introduce any caveat here—it is an international success. We are told that it is the most powerful atomic electric plant in the world. According to the papers tabled by the Premier a few days ago, the recommendation is that we immediately embark on plans to expand our atomic commitment tremendously. I should know specifically what the recommendations are but they have to do with doubling it at Pickering, which will make an enormous station indeed, doing the same thing at Bruce, and undertaking some further expansion with conventional hydro or thermal installations elsewhere. The third location of an atomic plant is going to be—where?

Mr. McKeough: Bowmanville.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh, yes, at Bowmanville. My feeling is that with the success that we have experienced at Pickering there should

be no doubt that we must go ahead. We do have the uranium ourselves. We have a technology and an ability that has now been proved. There is no doubt in the expansion at the level of \$3 billion that there will be a great many dislocations. I sincerely hope that Ontario Hydro does not have to go to New York for \$100 million at 9.6 per cent which was one of its requirements just a few years ago. While the financing of Hydro seems to be easily understood, particularly since its credit is backed entirely by the Province of Ontario, there are many ramifications indeed. I suppose, if the present parliamentary assistant becomes the minister, he is going to spend a lot of his time in Germany getting some of those really cheap marks for us to bring back here and build our Hydro plants, or in Japan getting some of those really cheap yen.

The involvement in financing is extremely difficult, but in the report from the parliamentary assistant and from Task Force Hydro there are all sorts of—what does the member call those debt ratios?

Mr. McKeough: Debt equity.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Debt equity ratios—things like that, which even people who are not financiers understand and from time to time explain and describe to me. I feel that if the Province of Ontario has obvious needs for that new level of energy, then obviously we can afford it. The alternative is not to be accepted.

That brings us to at least one of the other recommendations in the McKeough report; that is for a tough programme of energy conservation. I have no doubt that such a programme will be as effective and meaningful as it can be. I have no doubt that public relations people are already vying for that particular contract, if it hasn't already been let, and that it will be even more imaginative and enticing than the one we have been subjected to for so many years, that tells us to live better electrically and heat your houses cheaply and that would lead the government of Ontario to put fluorescent lighting in all of its new buildings and forget to install switches to turn them out. That's a fact. In the whole north wing of this building there isn't a turn-off switch that is available to anyone.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Blame it on the Minister of Government Services (Mr. Snow).

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You don't push a button, Mr. Speaker, you just push the Minister of Government Services. That's one of the things that the new minister will no doubt be able to do.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, a programme of energy conservation will undoubtedly be well supported on all sides. It's got the political attractiveness that was even apparent to the late Lyndon Johnson, when he used to go around the White House pulling the strings on the lights and turning them out. He got a lot of great publicity that way. It's the sort of thing that I suppose the Minister of Revenue would be good at. He could get his picture taken turning our lights in his office, and things like that.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue): I do it anyway by force of habit, I was brought up that way.

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): He is an undercover agent.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, certainly a programme of energy conservation must be far more than a joke. I can assure the new minister if he is within sound of my voice that he would get energetic and thorough support from this side of the House if he were to enter into such a programme. But even the McKeough report was quite interesting, imaginative in some degree and even contentious in this regard. He talks about double daylight saving time—I don't know whether he has checked that out with the Minister of Agriculture and Food (Mr. Stewart), but I can tell him now the cows don't like it. The fact that you have to—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Did the member ever talk to a cow?

An hon. member: How about the farmers?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I can, may be the hon. members can't.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): We look at both and we say—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Do the hon. members know what a cow says? Shall I tell them what a cow says?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I know what she says.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Moo!

Some hon. members: Moo!

An hon. member: Oh, God!

An hon. member: It's more than we get out of the hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The cow says: "You've been milking me for 20 years and never once said: 'I love you'."

Mr. Reid: We wondered what the hon. members did over there.

Mr. MacDonald: That came out of Dodd's Almanac.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): They're milking the province over there.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Ruston: The Conservatives have been milking the province for years.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The hon. member had been waiting his chance on that one.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And the report went even further, Mr. Speaker, to suggest that the government would have to balance the extra use of energy in the form of gasoline with what has been the good goal of cutting down pollution. Because for some strange reason the more you adjust the car to cut down pollution the more gasoline you use. And the ministers opposite who drive around in those great big limousines, are not—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon:—so concerned with that because I presume a credit card goes with them. I will—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. J. W. Snow (Minister of Government Services): He's the expert on limousines.

Mr. MacDonald: Datsun is for next year, and Datsun after that.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's right.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: However, it is an indication, in my opinion, of the workman-like job that was done on this committee by the author of this report. And the comment that was made by the member for York South that the next thing we're going to have is reports bound in hard covers—with gold lettering and—one of those new Province of Ontario crests, just makes me sick. If he does that, I will

have to make another speech, because, really, the more I think of it the more I am sure that that is exactly what's going to happen.

Mr. Speaker, as far as energy is concerned in this province, as these reports tell us in more than one section, Ontario is a net importer of energy. We import 83 percent. One sees those enormous freighters coming across the lake bringing coal from Pennsylvania and elsewhere and unloading it on the shores of Ontario with a resulting outflow of millions of Canadian dollars in support of our coal-fired system.

Nanticoke is one of the biggest coal-fired thermal systems in the world. And, in many respects, one of the engineering wonders. I've been down there many times. It's been a political factor in my own area, of course, since it has given rise to development and rumours of development, freezes from the Treasurer, the application of new planning provisions and the assembly of 14,000 acres of land.

This is the sort of thing that stems from the kind of decisions Ontario Hydro has so far made unilaterally, completely unilaterally. It has, in fact, in very great measure, been one of the major sources of planning force and authority in the whole province. To hear the government say it — I would tend to believe it in most respects — Hydro operates completely independent of government policy. As a matter of fact, I am quite sure that most of the government heard about the Nanticoke installation as well as many of the other major Hydro decisions from the media, just as most of the rest of us did.

This is one reason why one of the basic concepts of this report—to make the policy of Hydro a matter of public knowledge—must be supported. We are very wary indeed, in one of the subsequent bills that we will be talking about later this evening, that, in fact, the government has not done this as effectively as it thinks.

It has a tendency to be divided in its thinking on whether these large public emanations should be under government control, but seem to be divorced, or close to the government and, in fact, have real autonomy. There is a very strange overlapping of its views.

Ontario Hydro, as a commission, has apparently been quite independent of government. When rate increases began in earnest some three to four years ago, questions from this side elicited from the then Premier his protestations that he had not

heard about this, that they had not been considered in cabinet in any way way. This came even more to public attention when during the Progressive Conservative leadership campaign one of the unsuccessful aspirants, the member for Carleton East (Mr. Lawrence), made a major policy pronouncement in which he was personally very critical of the Premier and his colleagues in the cabinet for not having more control of Hydro, promising that when he became Premier such a control would be impressed upon that particular governmental agency.

We on this side believe that most of Ontario Hydro's decisions should be emanations of government policy, including such mundane day-to-day things as whether or not Ontario Hydro will build a new \$45 million headquarters; whether or not Ontario Hydro will, if it does decide to build such a building, do it by competitive public tender. We believe it should be the policy of the government that Ontario Hydro does not need its headquarters a stone's throw from the Premier's office window.

But this is what I gather the government does not want to take unto itself. It wants to concern itself with rates and little else.

In my opinion that is insufficient. We do support, in principle, the fact that under one of the bills we will be discussing later—and I don't want to trespass unduly on it, Mr. Speaker — that we will be giving the Energy Board of Ontario the right to review the rates. This doesn't mean set the rate, but surely by implication it means that under our system of responsible government the appropriate minister will take the recommendation from that board, and in consultation with his colleagues, make a decision as to whether the rate will be supported or vetoed.

In other words, it will be definitely more than rate review. It will, in fact, be rate control as far as Hydro is concerned. But it will still be controlled by the responsible government—responsible in the philosophical sense anyway. It will be a decision made by the government and will be binding on Ontario Hydro.

So when we talk about that particular aspect we feel that the recommendations have been valid, but when we get back to the recommendations on the pricing of, let's say, natural gas energy, when we look at the recommendations that have emanated from Alberta—even though a statement from the Premier said, "I don't know how Bill Davis is going to sue me when we really

haven't done anything yet"—we gather that it is the intention of the government of Alberta to allow an increase in the wellhead price. This will result in a net increase of 16 cents per 1,000 to industrial users here.

I am a little hard pressed to determine what the net effect of that would be, for example, on the price of a new Chev or something like that. It is very difficult to assess that net effect. But we then look at some of the other figures. The price of natural gas would be about \$1.37 per 1,000 to householders, an increase over the present price of about eight per cent. Let's compare that with Hydro's stated policy that assuming all goes well they will increase their prices by nine per cent a year, maybe even 10 per cent and in recent years the increase in electrical energy costs has been 10 per cent.

The Premier of Alberta has the nerve to establish a policy which would increase the energy price by eight per cent for natural gas and the Premier of Ontario throws up his hands and says how unfair this programme can be, even though he had allowed his Treasurer (Mr. White) to impose an additional seven per cent tax on energy itself. There is a tremendous inconsistency in the policy of the government which, I can only suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, might be put right if the former Treasurer is given an operative chance to impose some of his thinking on his colleagues the Premier and the Treasurer, although I gather that probably the more rabid anti-Albertan of the group we are talking about is the author of the McKeough report.

He has made some extremely strong statements indeed. It is based really upon this concept that while Ontario imports energy, Canada is fairly well balanced in energy. It is only those irresponsible sheiks of Araby who have decided to increase the cost of fuel oil to those people who must buy their product, who have put this irrational and unnatural pressure on the costs of energy. And so, the Premier of Alberta would say—as so often people tend to say when they're thinking about increases for themselves—"Well, everything is going up and we might as well get in on it."

And so the McKeough defence is that since Canada is balanced as far as energy is concerned, she should be insulated and immune to world-wide pressures on the costs of energy from whatever source. And so, sitting at Bally McKeough in Chatham, he would say that it is neither fit nor proper for Alberta, which undoubtedly owns the natural-

gas resource, to decide that the price of that energy should go up by approximately eight per cent for the household users—even though Ontario Hydro, as a matter of policy, is increasing the cost of its own energy by a projected nine to 10 per cent a year, every year in the foreseeable future.

I would really like that point explained if there is an explanation. Because we're all Ontario politicians and there is pressure on us to say: "Well, let's do the best we can for everybody here in Ontario." But, as—I think it was—Jack McArthur pointed out, as an observer, let's say—

Mr. McKeough: The member is off, he really is.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: All right. But he makes a very good point. Certainly, the hon. member never made the point, Mr. Speaker. I'd be interested to hear his defence. As Jack McArthur pointed out, as from a disinterested observer, it would be very, very difficult indeed to use the justification in the position put forward by the government of Ontario. We want the best deal for the people here in Ontario, but if we're going to be fair in this we must see that, in the words of Mr. McArthur, "the Ontario policy is seen as self-serving."

The Premier gets up and says: "We're quite prepared to sell our uranium and our copper and our nickel to the other provinces of Canada before we export it." But, as is pointed out, he certainly does not indicate that the Premier of Ontario is prepared to say to users out in BC: "We'll sell the copper cheaper to you than we will to somebody down in the States, or in England or Japan." Because it's on the open market, and as far as the Premier of Ontario is concerned, he wants our Ontario corporations to get the best price they can. It simply means more jobs here. It means, in general, lower taxes and more employment for our people.

So, as I say, there's a bit of a problem for somebody who can see two sides to any argument, and I'm not so sure that everybody in this House is in that unfortunate position.

These are some of the areas pertaining, Mr. Speaker, to the Davis-McKeough argument having to do with the price of natural gas. And for them to throw up their hands and violently say: "The government of Canada has got to step in and stop this nefarious eight per cent increase," then, of course, they're calling upon the government of Canada to step in and stop the nefarious nine per cent increase that is a part of the

policy of Ontario Hydro. And I would expect that's a policy that will be—and undoubtedly should be—supported after it is reviewed by the energy board.

I have a number of other comments that can be made on the other bills. But I do want to say that I'm, frankly, quite confident, that as these problems arise, they fall into the category of something less than catastrophic problems. They're terribly interesting, terribly important and, I think, solvable.

We have the resources here to support energy consumption which is probably the most profligate of anywhere in the world. We also have plenty of room to reduce, on a fair and equitable basis, the use of that energy, and I presume that the new minister of energy has a great deal of confidence in that concept as well.

Even though there is a projected \$3 billion further expansion in our electrical generation facility most of it nuclear—if the growth of our electrical consumption in this province is actually going to require a doubling of our capacity in 10 years, the \$3 billion is not going to accomplish that. I presume, and I have checked this out with competent authorities, that although Task Force Hydro and also the Deutsch committee have indicated that it will have to be doubled within 10 years—our use will grow at a rate of about seven per cent a year—the expert who wrote the McKeough report feels that it is not going to expand at that rate. It appears from the information that has been made public that even if we spend \$3 billion in the next 10 to 12 years, we are, in fact, only going to provide for an expansion of the use of electrical energy of about five per cent.

Mr. McKeough: Seven.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It looks to me to be about five per cent and therefore there is a great deal of confidence in the author of the McKeough report that he is going to substantially cut back the rate at which the use of energy is going to expand. I hope that he is going to be successful in that and that he is going to be able to cope with the many problems that come forward.

Mr. Speaker, we look forward to a continuation of the debate on energy matters in which many of us have had substantial interest in the past. There is a great problem in getting our minds around the financial ramifications and what happens to the credit of Ontario Hydro and the credit of the

Province of Ontario when we undertake a further expansion at the rate of \$3 billion for the new installations, but I would predict to you that in the next 10 years our commitment will be greatly in excess of \$3 billion. I still think Ontario not only can do it, but that she must do it.

Mr. Speaker: Before we proceed with the debate, perhaps the hon. members might permit a brief interruption for me to announce that we have been joined by some other guests this evening. In the west gallery, we have members of the Progressive Conservative Association from the riding of Scarborough East.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, while we are interrupted, I would like to bring to your attention that there are a goodly number of Liberals in the gallery from the Liberal Association of Yorkview.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Where did the member say?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for York South.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, there are no particular New Democrats here. They are all out picking up memberships tonight.

An hon. member: They say the NDP has got a \$120,000 deficit now.

Mr. MacDonald: We have got that in hand.

Mr. Speaker, this debate offers a double-barrelled opportunity, first to speak specifically to the bill now before us for the establishment of a Ministry of Energy, and secondly to accept the invitation of the Premier and endorsed by his parliamentary assistant, that there should be a wide-ranging debate on the whole field of energy policy as spelled out in the McKeough report.

I hope to deal with the latter point comprehensively, inevitably and somewhat superficially, because it is a very wide-ranging report. But to begin with, let me come back to the ministry itself.

We support the proposition of the establishment of a ministry. I am not going to get into the argument as to how big cabinet should be. I would agree with the Leader of the Opposition that there are few ministries—I can see one over there—that could be eliminated without any great difficulty and telescoped with another. But the main point is that on the merit of the subject of the jurisdiction that is going to be placed with

this ministry, it is so important that I think it merits a place in the cabinet itself.

There is a problem in it though, and I want to raise this problem very frankly with the parliamentary assistant who is piloting this bill through the House. The recommendation in the McKeough report was that there should be established an energy secretariat in the Provincial Secretariat of Resources Development and that the purpose of the secretariat should be almost exclusively to give consideration to policy formulation. The author of the report, some of the press said, almost disingenuously indicated that it would be better that it should be there rather than as a ministry. The Premier has chosen to establish a ministry, but in choosing to establish a ministry he appears to have accepted pretty completely the terms of reference that were spelled out in the McKeough report.

The result, Mr. Speaker, is that we come up with a pretty strange animal. We come up with a ministry which is to deal almost exclusively with policy. That is somewhat in violation with the sort of overall structure of the government. There was at least logic in the proposal in the McKeough report that there should be an energy secretariat in the—

Mr. McKeough: Resources Development.

Mr. MacDonald: Resources Development policy area. I want to raise, Mr. Speaker, with you and with the parliamentary assistant in his response whatever reaction I can get as to how this department can be beefed up because, quite frankly, I don't think its responsibility should be exclusively policy formulation.

Indeed, if it is going to be able to fulfil the objectives that are spelled out, I don't think it is going to be able to do so without having what might be described as certain executive and certain operational responsibilities, which certainly aren't apparent in the bill that is before us at the present time.

I note, for example, on page 12 of the McKeough report, it spells out the terms of reference, so to speak, of the energy secretariat. Those are repeated almost verbatim in section 8 of the bill which spells out the obligations of the ministry. This is an anomaly in the situation to which I would like the parliamentary assistant's response because, quite frankly, I think we've got to proceed from this point forward in strengthening the new ministry.

In turning from there to the broad range of energy policy, I want to make two or three

general observations before I get down into the specifics that were spelled out in the McKeough report. The first point is that the Premier of the province has in very strong terms repeated comments that have come from spokesmen of this government over the last year or two with regard to the great policy vacuum in terms of energy issues at the federal level.

He has called for the establishment of some federal-provincial co-operation to be able to develop a policy, presumably which would be partially implemented at the federal level and partially at the provincial level.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): That's in the hands of the elected representatives.

Mr. MacDonald: Yes, we will come to that.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Don't interrupt him.

Mr. MacDonald: The nature of that kind of policy is one that I think it might be useful to pause for a moment and consider, because the disparity of the circumstances that are faced by different provinces in this country are really quite astounding.

I was interested this afternoon in reading the text of a speech that was given by the Minister of the Environment in Saskatchewan to a conference of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers that was held in the capital city of that province. In the course of his speech he made one comment which I want to put on the record here because it indicates—

Mr. McKeough: I am glad I am not on that mailing list.

Mr. MacDonald: —Ontario is a have-not province when it comes to energy—we import 80 per cent of our needs. In interesting contrast, Saskatchewan is very much of a have province. He was speaking of the energy crisis with which public is today greatly preoccupied. He goes on to say:

In provincial terms we do not have an energy crisis. In fact, our known reserves [If the parliamentary assistant can stop drooling in the process and listen to this] of coal, uranium, oil, gas and hydro-electric power are probably sufficient to meet our provincial needs for the next 500 years.

Clearly the challenge and need for a natural policy which can only be shaped and formulated at the federal level with the co-operation of the provinces is to meet that incredible disparity between an alleged have-not province, which has enough resources to cover, for

energy purposes, its next 500 years, and this traditionally have province which is today desperately struggling along on imports of over 80 per cent of its energy needs. It is that kind of disparity which I think has to be faced up to and has to be reconciled.

In the McKeough report on page 19—

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): What report?

Mr. MacDonald: The McKeough report, so dubbed by the Premier and therefore I shall accept it.

Mr. McKeough: Did the member get that?

Mr. Martel: Old Darcy rides again!

Mr. MacDonald: I shall accept it. Proposal No. 7 on page 19 of the McKeough report says: "The government of Ontario should co-operate with the government of Canada in the creation of improved federal-provincial policy development mechanisms with respect to energy." Well, simply, I agree.

I am a little curious to know exactly what the parliamentary assistant has in mind; what he hopes might be that mechanism, because we have been talking about mechanisms for the achievement of joint policies for the realization of co-operative federalism in many fields in federal-provincial relations, and we certainly haven't made too much progress along that line.

There has been a suggestion—indeed, it may even be in the cards—that there is going to be a conference held shortly on energy policy. Perhaps that's just a plea from the Province of Ontario at this point. That may be the initial arena in which the government can have some airing of views and from which each of the provincial governments and the federal government can go back home and start to work out a policy which will mesh rather than a policy which might be in conflict.

I think the mechanism is the important thing. Since the parliamentary assistant has had as much experience as anybody on the other side of the House, in terms of exposure to federal-provincial relations, I am hoping that he has some proposals he might share with the House as to how we can achieve that objective.

However, there is a second portion to that proposal No. 7:

Under any new structure, policy leadership should be vested in the elected representatives in the national and provin-

cial parliaments rather than in the appointed National Energy Board.

May I put it simply, Mr. Speaker? Once again, we agree.

Whatever validity there is in the charge that there is a vacuum at the federal level today on energy policy arises, I think, in part from the fact that the federal government has copped out of the responsibility to shape energy policy. It has said, "Policy is shaped by the National Energy Board." Quite frankly, this is a bit of a mind-boggling aberration.

Mr. Reid: The government does it with Ontario Hydro. I don't know why the member for Chatham-Kent is taking offence.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. member may have a point to some degree. The point I want to make is this: That policy is surely the responsibility of the elected representatives at the federal level and the provincial level.

The National Energy Board, for example, like the Ontario Municipal Board in the Province of Ontario, is an administrative body. On occasions it is a quasi-judicial body and it should operate within the framework of that stated policy. Indeed, when I was on the select committee looking into the OMB, I was very impressed with what the chairman of the Manitoba Municipal Board told us; that any time they were deciding a case and it became clear that the policy was grey, they called a halt and they wrote a letter to the government and said: "What is the policy in this area, because our job as an administrative tribunal is to operate within the framework of your policy and, quite frankly, we've come to the conclusion that we're not certain what policy is?"

I think that's the kind of approach the government should have with regard to the Ontario Energy Board here and the National Energy Board in Ottawa. The policy should be stated by the elected representatives through the governments which, for better or for worse, are in power at this particular time in each of those jurisdictions and that the NEB and the Ontario Energy Board should then operate within the framework of that policy.

Let me deal with a related matter in this connection. Government spokesmen here in the Province of Ontario are devoting a lot of time and energy to criticism of Ottawa for dragging its feet in the enunciation of a clear energy policy.

I want to suggest, very seriously and as unprovocatively as possible, to this member who, on occasion, can be very provocative, that the most effective tactic to achieve that objective—if that is really his objective, to get them to clarify policy—is that he should take the initiative in the energy field, in every conceivable area of the energy field where he has jurisdiction or where he might even think he has jurisdiction. Take it, and test it if it is necessary at some later point as we sort out the federal-provincial relations.

I have a feeling that, on occasion, some politics are played here. I know it's a rather shocking proposition that politicians should play politics—

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): Not here.

Mr. MacDonald: —but, on occasion, there is too much time spent on blaming Ottawa for copping out when the government, in fact, is copping out, because there are areas of the energy field where it could be moving. Whatever be the validity of the assertion I just made, my plea to the member for Chatham-Kent is that he should examine every area where it is clear where the government has jurisdiction, or where it might have, at least, shared jurisdiction with the federal government and quit being pantywaist about it. Move! Quite frankly, if the member wants to get co-operative federalism; if he wants this to be something other than just a political shouting match in which Donald S. MacDonald is shouting at the member for York South and the member for Chatham-Kent shouting at him, the quickest way to end that kind of shouting match and get down to the job is that the member for Chatham-Kent should go the first half mile. Indeed when he does go the first half mile, I suspect that because of the importance of the issue and because of the strength and the power of the Province of Ontario, Ottawa is going to have no alternative but to go the other half mile and meet him and come to grips with the issue.

Mr. McKeough: Not "Grits"?

Mr. MacDonald: Pardon?

Mr. McKeough: Not "Grits".

Mr. MacDonald: That's not correct?

Mr. McKeough: No, that's not "Grits."

Mr. MacDonald: Not which?

Mr. Deans: Not "Grits."

Mr. MacDonald: Not the Grits? You mean the Grits won't go a half mile?

Mr. McKeough: For anything.

Mr. MacDonald: For anything? Oh.

Mr. McKeough: Not even a half a hundred yards.

Mr. MacDonald: As I said, on occasion politicians like to play politics and the member has proved my point rather conclusively at the moment.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Take him to court.

Mr. Deans: I think it's the member for Chatham-Kent's turn this week in Ottawa, if I'm not mistaken.

Mr. Martel: On the tax bill.

Mr. MacDonald: As a matter of fact, this comment about us being in bed with the Liberals always rather teases me, because at least when we're in bed it's at arm's length, but when you get in bed with the Liberals in Manitoba, boy, how cozy it is!

An hon. member: And they only run one candidate.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): How does that grab the member for Chatham-Kent?

Mr. MacDonald: Let me get on to the second thing. I have a number of rather important matters here I would like to deal with, and while I enjoy the digressions as much as anybody else, I want to try and get on with it.

Mr. McKeough: Getting rid of the NDP in Manitoba is a very important matter.

Mr. Ferrier: But it's not going to take place.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: The second general consideration, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to make with regard to energy policy in the Province of Ontario is that, in my view, it breaks down into two areas. This may be a little simplistic but I think it makes the point. Twenty per cent of our energy resources in the Province of Ontario are indigenous. Perhaps a little less than 20 per cent. I heard from an authoritative person today that 83 per cent was imported but 20 per cent is indigenous.

The interesting thing, Mr. Speaker, is that most of those indigenous resources are publicly-owned and my suggestion is that all of them should become publicly-owned. Most of the 20 per cent is Hydro, a publicly-owned institution; second is uranium about which the McKeough report has made proposals—this is another point on which we find some common ground.

Circumstances have changed since the war years when uranium was brought so exclusively under federal jurisdiction and I see no reason why uranium, as one of the many resources in Canada, shouldn't be returned to its appropriate place under provincial jurisdiction. The caveat was made in the McKeough report that we still have overriding national considerations in relation to defence and so on—that can be retained. That could be covered by retaining plutonium under federal jurisdiction but uranium, insofar as its civilian use is concerned, can be brought back under provincial jurisdiction. Indeed, one step further.

An hon. member: He says no.

Mr. MacDonald: No?

Mr. McKeough: Go ahead.

Mr. MacDonald: The report requested it should get back under provincial jurisdiction.

Mr. McKeough: Yes but—if I might, Mr. Speaker; the member wanted to pause for a moment anyway and relax.

Mr. MacDonald: Thanks. Gives me a chance for a drink.

Mr. McKeough: I was never satisfied with the wording of the particular section. The point that we tried to make clear was that in terms of exploration and development it should come under provincial control. In terms of, say, its access to market, its exportability, uranium should come under not AECL control and not a wartime control but, in effect, should come under exactly the same kind of control that natural gas is. Ultimately a formula would be developed—four plus 25 years for uranium—in the same way as it is with natural gas, which would be a federal control and which we would not administer.

Mr. Renwick: For export?

Mr. McKeough: For export, right.

Mr. Renwick: Only?

Mr. McKeough: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: But I am correct that within Canada, surely, it is implicit in the member's comments that uranium would come back under provincial jurisdiction in the sense that gas is under provincial jurisdiction in Alberta, subject to all of the regulations and so on for export to other provinces or export internationally?

In essence, without pursuing the details of that for the moment, because it is only one aspect of the broad policy, we would be in agreement. I was interested, however, that when it got to uranium the McKeough report got a wee bit timid.

Mr. McKeough: A bit what?

Mr. MacDonald: A wee bit timid.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. MacDonald: The energy task force suggested that Ontario Hydro or the provincial government should buy into a uranium complex in keeping with the other broad proposals of the McKeough report that we should buy into energy resources. The McKeough report, perhaps inadvertently, perhaps significantly, I suspect the latter, didn't propose that we should, in effect, through one of the public utilities—most likely Hydro—buy into a uranium complex. That is sort of dipping a toe in the water—

Mr. Reid: He made a speech in Port Colborne.

Mr. MacDonald: —of what I am proposing; namely, that the uranium resources of the Province of Ontario should be brought under public ownership.

Mr. Renwick: They shouldn't have been alienated in the first place.

Mr. MacDonald: Perhaps my colleague is right.

The third one, of course, is lignite. If one can believe the answers we get as we ask questions across the floor of the House here, the government hasn't closed the door to the public development of lignite. All it has got at the moment is an arrangement with a private company from Alberta for exploration purposes.

To sum up on this point, Mr. Speaker, of the 20 per cent of those resources which are indigenous, the greater proportion of them now are publicly owned. It is our submission that if the government wants to achieve the objectives spelled out for this ministry, in terms of assured supply at the best price and all of those other noble ob-

jectives, they can best be achieved by completing the public ownership of those resources within the Province of Ontario.

Now when one gets to the 80 per cent that we have to import, into the Province of Ontario admittedly we have got a somewhat more difficult kind of situation. What disturbs me here is that this is where the McKeough report is at its weakest.

The parliamentary assistant completely copped out in terms of coming to grips with the whole position of the oil companies. He, as a sort of a therapeutic exercise, rails at the oil companies. I suspect there are as many nasty things said in that report in regard to the big oil companies as have ever been said by the government on that side of the House for quite some time. But when it comes down to what makes it count, namely what the government is willing to do in regulating the oil companies and their complete domination and their manipulation of prices, he cops out completely, and in our view this is indefensible.

All he calls for is a study of the proposition with regard to the regulating of and gasoline prices. In our view—and I will spell it out a little more fully in a later context—I think this is one area where the extension of the Ontario Energy Board jurisdiction should be somewhat more broad, not only for review and regulation of Hydro rates, but also for oil and gasoline prices; so that you can do something about that whole labyrinth, that Byzantine labyrinth, that lies between the oil companies and their pricing procedures.

Not that I or those of us in the New Democratic Party who are now devoting a great deal of thought to try to shape a policy, have thought it through fully, but I want to suggest that there is another concept to which consideration should be given. That is that there should be a Crown corporation through which the import of most of the energy resources from outside the province should be channelled.

Mr. Deans: That is the only effective control.

Mr. MacDonald: If the government wants to achieve—I repeat, if it wants to achieve—the objectives that have been spelled out in its energy policy, it is going to be able to do that only if it has some measure of control. The government has the whole power and strength of the Province of Ontario with its market in terms of the purchase of oil, in terms of the purchase of

natural gas, and all of the other energy resources that we have to import in such great quantities.

In fact there is another ramification of this that I throw out again for debate both within the House and elsewhere. It is something to which we are giving a great deal of thought.

There is no doubt that the whole refining process with the big oil companies in the Province of Ontario is something of an arrangement between companies that are allegedly competing, but they all follow the leader in terms of pricing. There is a desperate need for getting some sort of a countervailing force within the marketplace with regard to pricing. I think there is a clear case for establishing, again under public ownership—it might be done under co-operative ownership if we had a co-operative movement in the Province of Ontario in the consumer field, and particularly in the oil field—for establishing a yardstick as a check against the pricing arrangement and the marketing arrangement of all of the other oil companies.

Mr. Speaker, I remind the House that in the Province of Saskatchewan, where they have got a very strong co-operative movement—among wholesalers, producers and consumers—that in the early development of the oil industry they checkerboarded the province. The Crown retained the rights of some of the squares in the checkerboards and these were made available to the co-operative movement. The co-operative movement has developed an integrated oil industry in the Province of Saskatchewan that goes from the crude oil which they get out of the ground, through the refineries, through the wholesaling, through the retailing, distribution system, down to the farmers who use the greater proportion of it and who are members of the co-operative movement.

If we only had that kind of a well-rooted co-operative movement in the Province of Ontario; I would strongly suggest that that is something that could be introduced here in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: How does their price compare?

Mr. MacDonald: Offhand I am not in a position to tell the member. But what normally happens in a co-operative, as the member for Brant (Mr. R. F. Nixon) knows, is that the price is the normal market price and then there is a patronage dividend to cover the saving that the co-operative is able to make for each one of its members. So if we take a

look at the price that is paid in the first instance—

Mr. McKeough: The member was really stronger on automobile insurance.

Mr. MacDonald: That is quite a confession. I trust that got on the record.

Mr. McKeough: Well, the member quoted figures.

An hon. member: I don't think he is at the—

Mr. McKeough: The member needs another glass of water.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. McKeough: The member needs a glass of water, but really that is rather incredible. I would have to say this, the member for York South would quote figures on automobile insurance, but it is not being rational for him to stand up and say that Saskatchewan has the benefit of co-operatives in the sale of gasoline; and then when the Leader of the Opposition says—"How does the price compare?" to answer "I really don't know, but it is still a good idea."

Mr. MacDonald: Look here—

Mr. Reid: It's the parliamentary assistant who isn't being rational now.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: —if the parliamentary assistant would just put away his ideological prejudice for a moment, what I said was—

Mr. McKeough: Let the member for York South put away his. That's what's showing through.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. MacDonald: What I said was that co-operative movements usually sell at the normal market price and then the saving that they make is paid in patronage dividends back to their members. Therefore, my answer to the hon. member for Brant was that they likely sell at the same price as the other oil companies, but at the end of the year those who are members and are dealing with the co-op get their patronage dividends.

Mr. McKeough: Would the member permit a question?

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, sure.

Mr. McKeough: Is it true that the dividend is going up every year because the population goes down?

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I am sorry, that—

Mr. Martel: That is the same as you can do with—

Mr. McKeough: That's an ideological hang-up I have.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: I wonder if I can persuade some one of the parliamentary assistant's staff over there to take that political podium and put it under a chair so that henceforth we can deal with these issues on their substance.

Mr. McKeough: Let's not have a bland face about it.

Mr. MacDonald: What I am talking about is a responsible and economically sound alternative. If the parliamentary assistant would put away his political prejudice, it should be considered as an alternative. I am not advancing firmly the co-operative alternative within the Province of Ontario, because we haven't got the strong co-op movement in this field, but it might well be publicly owned. But I am suggesting that we should have publicly owned refining as a yardstick in the broad picture of refining at the present time to see if we can't get some better judgement of what goes on in that area.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Public ownership as a means of production, as we call it.

Mr. MacDonald: Pardon?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Public ownership as a means of production.

Mr. MacDonald: Well—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member has been saying that about everything all along.

An hon. member: At least he's saying something.

Mr. MacDonald: There's a third general consideration that I want to raise with the minister before I get down to specifics, and that is about Ontario's—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. MacDonald: —prospective reference to the courts of the Alberta action in connection with raising the price of natural gas.

In a series of questions I put to the Premier the other day, he conceded at the end — almost chiding me mildly in the process — that this is what he had always been saying, that the purpose of this reference to the courts wasn't to sue Alberta and wasn't really to establish something of a feud with Alberta, but rather to establish the constitutional validity of a province's position in this area. I submitted to the Premier, and he concurred, that the whole purpose of the court reference was to establish the constitutional validity of what the Province of Ontario has done in many areas or what the Province of Ontario might do here.

The parliamentary assistant shakes his head and says he agrees.

Mr. McKeough: Nods.

Mr. MacDonald: Rather he nods his head in agreement. I think he will have to agree with me that the public image is not that the government is seeking the constitutional validity of the province in this field, but rather that this little bit of a feud is going on with Alberta at the present time.

It might be useful, since the government's objective is such a noble national objective, to clarify this point and to drive it home. I don't know what kind of a release it can get out to the press at this point, which is going to correct the false image that it unwittingly, shall I say, created. I think it is worth the time, because it should be corrected. Let's face this, if this reference to the court establishes that all elements of interprovincial trade, as well as export trade, are wholly, 100 per cent in federal jurisdiction, Alberta is going to be in trouble because its whole marketing process has been a significant "invasion" of what is deemed to be the federal jurisdiction.

The government here is going to be in trouble because the Province of Ontario comes within the same terms of reference in its stipulations with regard to the processing of ore. Going back 20 or 25 years to George Drew's policy, they phased down the export of raw pulp wood and insisted that it must be processed in the Province of Ontario which was an intervention in the pith and substance of interprovincial trade, that clear-cut jurisdiction of the federal government within the BNA Act.

Having said that, I must say I can never make up my mind whether I want to see the government pursue this with great vigour or not to get this resolved in the courts. It may be that this whole field is going to become

so tangled from this point forward that it would be well to know where one jurisdiction begins and where it ends. On the other hand, it's going to result in dismantling a lot of procedures which have developed pragmatically over the years, in Alberta and here.

I am just a little curious to know whether maybe this isn't another political game that the government has engaged in. I have a horrible suspicion, Mr. Speaker, which I'll confess to you rather quietly, that I sometimes have the feeling that the Premier and his parliamentary assistant here have sat down with Peter Lougheed out in Alberta and both of them are having a great chuckle.

The position that Peter Lougheed is taking in Alberta is obviously good politics out there and the position that the Premier and his parliamentary assistant are taking here is obviously good politics down here. They are championing the local folks, so to speak, and they have created the public image of a great feud. They're suing and it's going to go to the courts. Well, it may be all a bit of a political ploy.

Mr. McKeough: No. The only thing we have ever stirred up here is to allow the member for York South to write two stories in the *Globe* and *Mail*. He's the only person who has ever got worked up about it.

Mr. MacDonald: The parliamentary assistant allowed me to write two stories in the *Globe* and *Mail*? Thanks for the kind concession.

Mr. McKeough: If we hadn't made the speech, the member wouldn't have been able to sell them to the *Globe*.

An hon. member: Sell them!

Mr. P. G. Givens (York-Forest Hill): He got \$25 a page.

Mr. MacDonald: As a matter of fact, I hadn't made a speech at that time, so—

Mr. McKeough: We made the speech.

Mr. MacDonald: —they were obviously accepted on their merit.

Mr. McKeough: I made the speech and the Premier made the speech. Then the paper asked would the member please write an article. If we hadn't made the speech, he would never have written those two articles.

Mr. MacDonald: As a matter of fact, I wish I could persuade Stewart Clarkson on

his left to take that political podium away, because the first article was written before the parliamentary assistant had made any speeches.

Mr. McKeough: Not so.

Mr. MacDonald: It was.

Mr. Reid: Why don't they have a drink afterwards and settle that point between them but get on with the bill now?

Mr. Ferrier: Have a couple of drinks now.

Mr. McKeough: There are no politics. The member for York South is the only one who has got worked up—he and Harold Greer.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Hamilton East): Let the parliamentary assistant read his own speech from Port Colborne.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Ferrier: Why did he write that 40-some page report for, if he didn't get worked up about the energy crisis?

Mr. Givens: I thought the member started out agreeing with it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Will the hon. member carry on?

Mr. MacDonald: I want now to attempt something of a comprehensive review of various aspects of the McKeough report and its spelling out of the framework of an energy policy for the Province of Ontario. Quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, I think it can be done within the context of proposal No. 1. I always like to work within the framework that the member has established so that at least we have a measure of common ground; then I can more clearly indicate where I disagree with him, and think he is misguided and wrong.

Proposal No. 1, page 15 of the McKeough report, reads as follows:

The government should assure the adequacy of our energy supplies for the future at reasonable prices. It should ensure that the energy is used as efficiently as possible and that its use will not adversely affect the environment, health or life. The government should strive to maintain a choice between the various types of energies to match them with those uses for which they are best suited. It should provide leadership in assuring moderation in the consumption of energy.

Now that is all a bit motherhood. It is all

a bit general. But, in fact, it hits all of the bases of an energy policy. I want to break it down into about four areas and take a look at the adequacy or the inadequacy of the proposals for the energy policy of the Province of Ontario.

The first area is the assurance of adequate supplies. Now 80 per cent of our energy resources in the Province of Ontario is imported. Therefore, I noted with interest proposal No. 5, to be found on page 18, which reads as follows:

The government of Ontario should make continuing representations to the government of Canada to ensure that the federal government policies have as their stated objective that exports of Canadian energy resources of all types, including uranium, are not permitted until long-term supplies for Canada are assured.

May I say we are in agreement with that? I have heard moanings and groanings along that line, sometimes, from the Conservative Party in the past but I have never heard it put in such an unqualified fashion. I hope that within the framework of this ministry and in its pressures on the federal government at Ottawa, it will move to make certain that that kind of a policy is implemented.

Just to show that there are some interesting inconsistencies which arise from the McKeough report, when it comes to uranium the report has a proposal with which we in the New Democratic Party are in very strong disagreement. It spends about five or six pages indicating that uranium supplies in Ontario are not necessarily great enough for a long-term assurance of our needs. Therefore, it lays great stress on the acceleration of exploration and development of uranium.

But it no sooner makes that point than it comes up with a bizarre proposal—bizarre in terms of its inconsistency but as a matter of fact it wasn't bizarre since it came from the parliamentary assistant—that we should ask the private sector or hand over to the private sector the development of a big uranium plant in Ontario, on the border, for the purpose, exclusively, of export. The argument in the rationale was that it would be a very good thing to develop the technology and to retain the skills that we have in Canada and perhaps even reclaim to Canada skills that have gone off to the United States and elsewhere.

May I say this, Mr. Speaker? We don't object to this proposition of developing our skills because there is a spinoff. As a matter

of fact, the whole nuclear energy field is becoming something like the airplane field back in the mid-1950s. Its spinoff in terms of the number of industries which can benefit from it is rather impressive.

I submit to members that that kind of a spinoff can be achieved and that kind of development of skills can be done within the framework of the publicly-owned Hydro system in the Province of Ontario.

We don't have to hand all this to Acres or whatever private group wants to develop a nuclear power plant on the borders of the country. Furthermore, until we have at least resolved the questions the member asks with regard to the inadequacy of our supplies of uranium and the need for accelerating and stepping up exploration and development, I don't think we should be considering for one fleeting moment the proposition of building a power plant for the pure and simple purpose of export.

Surely, it is obvious that that's inconsistent with the basic objective that the parliamentary assistant spelled out a moment ago—namely, that we should not be exporting our energy resources until we have an assurance of our long term supply.

Mr. McKeough: I said that. We qualified that.

Mr. MacDonald: But in one breath he talks about the inadequate and the uncertain supply of uranium and in the very next page suggests that we should build a plant on the border for purposes of export.

Mr. McKeough: Providing the supply is there.

Mr. MacDonald: He is crossing—

Mr. McKeough: It is subject to that rather large qualification.

Mr. MacDonald: He is crossing too many bridges too quickly.

Mr. McKeough: If I said it was going to be publicly owned, the member would have agreed with it. He is right on his socialist crusade.

Mr. MacDonald: No, because if it was going to be publicly owned—

Mr. McKeough: He is a socialist every time.

Mr. MacDonald: If it was going to be publicly owned, it could be dealt with within the framework of Hydro.

Mr. Martel: The member for Chatham-Kent should give it away.

Mr. MacDonald: I will tell the member—

Mr. McKeough: If it was publicly owned it would have been all right.

Mr. MacDonald:—since for a moment we are off on our partisan kicks, it's really in character because this is another of the government's reprivatizations.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Is the member going to privatize Ontario Hydro?

Mr. MacDonald: His reprivatization—if he could get away with it, he would hand many of these things back to the private sector. All we are saying is that we are opposed to it and we will fight it at every step if this kind of proposition—

Mr. McKeough: Would the member permit a question? What is he opposed to? That it is being done by the private sector or the export?

Mr. MacDonald: We are opposed to the export first and we are opposed, second, to it being done by the private sector. If it is going to be done on the question of surplus power, let it be done within the publicly-owned power system of the Province of Ontario, as an integrated part of it instead of a second organization. We are opposed to it for two reasons.

Mr. McKeough: If it is a socialist enterprise the member is for it; if it is a private enterprise he is against it. That's really what he is saying.

Mr. Ferrier: It is not that simple.

Mr. Stokes: If it's for the people we are for it.

Mr. Martel: Put it off.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Will the member carry on?

Mr. MacDonald: Let me move on to a second point in the context of adequate supply, and that's with regard to gas from the west. Clearly here is a major area in which there needs to be clarification of federal policy, and through the mechanisms which the minister is working on and this exercise in co-operative federalism, I trust that we will get that worked out so that we will have assured supplies.

However, in the process of doing it there is one other aspect that rather disturbs me. I am constantly puzzled by the conflict and the revisions which are being made in estimates of our reserves of energy resources in Canada. My information is that the National Energy Board in Ottawa has no capacity, and indeed exercises no particular initiative on its part, to assess what the reserves are, that all it does is accept the figures from each of the private companies that may be involved.

Quite frankly, I just don't feel too completely confident that that kind of rather uncritical acceptance of the estimated reserves as given by private corporations in the energy field is necessarily as accurate an assessment of our future reserves as we need to have for the shaping of public policy. Therefore, I am hoping that as the member presses the federal government for a reshaping of policy he will bear that in mind.

Now, let me move to a third element in terms of adequate supply, and that's in reference to oil. On page 20 of the report the McKeough proposal is that there should be a crude oil pipeline built between Montreal and Toronto, presumably for the possibility of oil flowing either way, depending on its availability and its need. Again, I would agree. I think the fiction of this artificial market division at the Ottawa Valley, whatever validity there may have been when it was enunciated back in 1961, if I recall correctly, is gone; it's obsolete.

Indeed I was a little puzzled when I put a question to the Premier before the orders of the day about a week or so ago as to whether or not he was pressuring Ottawa to remove this division so that Ontario might be able to get the cheaper offshore oil from the Middle East or South America, as long as it remains cheaper—and that, of course, is a very questionable point at this stage—instead of the penalty of \$50 million to \$75 million a year which we have been paying for the higher-priced oil from western Canada. But there is an even more important factor here, Mr. Speaker, at the moment eastern Canada, east of the Ottawa Valley, has got cheaper oil, and traditionally they have had cheaper oil.

Its assurance of supply is not 100 per cent, let me put it that way. Indeed, in the future it may get less and less, depending on the political vagaries of the sheiks of Araby and what happens in South America. Conversely, west of the Ottawa valley we have an assurance of supply, but we have a high price.

It seems to me that it's just plain common sense, in trying to shape an energy policy for the whole of Canada, that we should have the best of both worlds in both sections of the country and therefore the building of the crude oil pipeline is one of the means of achieving that. But again I come back, I was puzzled as to why the Premier said that we weren't, at least at this time, insisting that the Ottawa Valley division in the market should be eliminated. If the government builds its pipeline it has eliminated the Ottawa Valley division.

Would the parliamentary assistant, at some point when he responds to this, explain to me why there is this hesitancy on being open, and saying: "Eliminate the obsolete division. Build the crude oil pipeline between Montreal and Toronto. Have a complete Canadian market"? If we can get oil cheaper from the Far East and from Venezuela, fine, because certainly Alberta is willing to sell their more expensive oil, as long as the quotas will permit, to the United States. Even, if the member will, conserve our resources and get oil from the Middle East and Venezuela; but at least let's have a unified market in which both the price and the assurance of supply will be benefits that each can share to the pool where the oil may come from.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): If the Venezuelan oil is cheaper, we could run the pipe line the other way.

Mr. MacDonald: Sure, it could be done both ways. I think it is a two-way pipeline as it is conceived.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. MacDonald: There is a fourth item in reference to the adequate supplies—and here I want to commend the parliamentary assistant for having been able to at least peep over his ideological prejudices, even though he didn't jump over and get into it. That is there is a fairly extensive range of recommendations throughout this report with reference to the public utilities buying into resources so that our supply for the future can be assured.

Perhaps it will be useful just to put a few quotes on the record here. On pages 23 and 24—yes, it is a shocking thing that these Tories on occasion are willing to adopt some of the approaches of the socialists:

Proposal No. 10: Subject to being consistent with the broad policies and objec-

tives of the government, Ontario Hydro and other aggregated utilities concerned with energy supply should be encouraged to take whatever steps seems appropriate, including investment in energy reserves within or beyond the borders of the province, to ensure the long-range security of supplies of fossil fuels.

I don't think it is rank socialism; I think it is plain common sense.

Mr. Martel: But for a Tory?

Mr. Deans: Same thing.

Mr. MacDonald: It is a little bit inconsistent for that flaming champion of free enterprise, but there it is.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order. Order, please.

Mr. MacDonald: May I say to the hon. member for York-Forest Hill—just to show him that the parliamentary assistant's conversion wasn't complete—he didn't accept the proposal of the task force that Hydro should buy into a uranium complex, which I think was a specific, sensible proposal. He didn't repeat that in his report. So one can see that the trauma had seized him for a time as he tried to cope with this minor digestion of socialist principle.

Onakawana—I have already mentioned, in our view, the desirability that it should be developed as publicly owned, since the ministry is in a position now to move from the word "go" in retaining it under public ownership.

On page 24 the minister comes up with another proposal, which I want to put on the record because I have some reservations with regard to it:

Proposal No. 11: Regulated utilities should be encouraged to invest in the exploration for and the production of natural gas. And, further, the government of Ontario should consider the inclusion of approved investments in the cost of services or the rate base of such utilities.

Now, if the member is talking about a publicly owned corporation like Hydro, presumably there is some logic in that, because it is a cost that can't be written off. But if he is talking about a private company—Consumers' Gas for example—surely the member isn't proposing that, in addition to the traditional ripoff in the tax field and the traditional ripoff that is conceded for exploration pur-

poses, there is to be an inclusion of those costs in the rate base too? I put it to the member as a question.

However, the member bolsters this whole approach to the buying into necessary energy reserves by a further proposal, No. 12, to be found on page 25, namely.

The government of Ontario should establish an energy development fund which would be authorized to permit provincial resources for projects which are deemed to be potentially of importance to this province and which are not adequately dealt with at the present time.

In short, the member is backing up this proposal for the buying into energy resources by public utilities with the as yet unspecified provision of public moneys in an energy development fund. This is good as long as the terms are fair and reasonable terms. It is the kind of proposition that we in the New Democratic Party would support. Indeed we support it because it is part and parcel of that minor conversion to economic sense—sometimes otherwise dubbed as socialism—which the parliamentary assistant has now accepted.

In fact, just to wrap up this present point, **Mr. Speaker**, on page 28 it is all well summarized in the McKeough report.

Private enterprise will continue to play its primary and productive role in the development of supplies of basic energy resources. But the government of Ontario must stand prepared to make direct investment to assure an adequate supply of energy resources if it should appear that this becomes necessary or desirable.

And clearly the author of the report thinks it is necessary and desirable because he has made specific recommendations. And I continue:

The decision for the government to actually invest will depend upon the form of regulation and supply control measures introduced by other provinces and by Canada through the National Energy Board. No specific activity can now be proposed, but adaptable structures should be created.

Mr. Martel: Why, isn't the free enterprise system looking after us so well in this area?

Mr. Ferrier: The world is crumbling.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Will the hon. member carry on?

Mr. MacDonald? Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I am impressed and touched by your tender solicitude for my interests.

Another point in terms of assuring adequate supplies with which we would agree, particularly now that I have the assurance of the Leader of the Opposition that the bugs have all been worked out up in Bruce county in the AECL-owned and Ontario-operated plant; it would be a worthy one to take over and put into our system.

Mr. Gaunt: Smart people up there.

Mr. MacDonald: In relationship to it, however, is the equally, and in the broader context, even more important proposition. And that is that the Province of Ontario should develop the capacity for the production of heavy water.

One doesn't need to go into any detail to acknowledge our critical need for heavy water. Our imports are now from far away countries such as Russian for purposes of our present expansion of nuclear facilities. It is clear that with the development programme that Hydro has spelled out, we should get into the production of heavy water. God knows when they'll ever clean up that plant down in Nova Scotia and get it into production. But the development, notably if we get into the export of CANDU production units across the world—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: If Bob Stanfield becomes Prime Minister.

Mr. MacDonald: —is going to be one which Ontario can fit into without any difficulties.

The only final reservation that I have, in this context, Mr. Speaker, and I want to repeat it, is that the McKeough report periodically in the course of its review suggests once again that further incentives have got to be given to the private sector with regard to tax incentives for the exploration and development of these mineral resources.

I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, if nothing else was achieved in the last election, that the proposition of the ripoff contained in the tax concessions which are now given in the resources field in this country is such that it simply cannot be tolerated any longer. And therefore I am a little surprised that something of that message hasn't got through to the parliamentary assistant. If the private corporations are going to be involved in this, then they have adequate tax concessions at the present time—indeed,

grossly exaggerated tax concessions. And let them do the job of paying their fair share of the taxes in this country. If they are not willing to do the job, extend public ownership.

Mr. McKeough: Socialize them.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh no. Establish a Crown corporation to do the job.

Mr. McKeough: Public ownership. Darn right! That's the answer to everything.

Mr. Martel: The government is paying for what it gets now. And it owns nothing.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Martel: Do something that would—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon.—order, please!

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: Throw out the member for Sudbury East!

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. member carry on?

Mr. MacDonald: Let me move on now to the second broad area of policy that was enunciated in the parliamentary assistant's first proposal.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. MacDonald: Right. This is a comprehensive review of the emerging energy policy in the province of Ontario. The first one, in case the hon. members missed the point, was that we should have an assurance of supply. I am now going to move to the proposition that that supply should be at reasonable prices.

This government has done a great deal of huffing and puffing with regard to prices, particularly of natural gas as it comes from western Canada. But as was pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition, the government destroyed a good deal of the credibility of its allegedly deep concern about these price increases when another member of cabinet, at least with approval of the Premier, but not with the approval of this parliamentary assistant, was willing to slap on a seven per cent energy tax in the Province of Ontario.

Peter Lougheed has never let the government forget. I think about once a week I see a quote in some national news story to

the effect that the credibility of Ontario's concern over prices was destroyed by that one effort. Because that one effort would have increased prices more in the Province of Ontario than would the price hike in Alberta.

However, we want to deal with Alberta's action. The member was going to let the industrial interests off and the residential consumers were going to have to pay most of it, if that's what he had in mind, so maybe I wasn't strictly accurate, because of his discriminatory imposition of taxes on occasion.

However, I want to deal frankly with this Alberta increase in prices. And my approach is going to be somewhat different from the Leader of the Opposition. I would have no objection at all to the Province of Alberta increasing the wellhead price of gas, if it was for the purpose, as originally stated, of bringing more money into the treasury of the Province of Alberta, of returning more to the people of Alberta for their own resources. That was the noble objective which was proclaimed by Peter Lougheed. But quite frankly what Peter Lougheed is engaged in is a massive sellout and that we should have to pay for that sellout is something that sticks in my craw as much as it sticks in the craw of anybody else, including the parliamentary assistant.

The basic statistics I think are well known. The increase in the wellhead price of Alberta-produced gas is going to bring to Alberta gas producers some \$200 million more. Of that amount they are going to have to pay royalties of one-sixth, which will be about \$33 million to the provincial government and \$167 million are going to go into their own coffers.

What makes this absolutely ludicrous, Mr. Speaker, is that because they want to keep this a popular issue in the Province of Alberta, the government in Alberta has assured the gas consumers in that province that there will be no increase in price to them. There is going to be a two price system. They are going to, presumably by way of a rebate to the consumers, refund the difference between the new price that they will have to pay and the old price which is now in effect.

But in fact 19 per cent of the gas reserves in the Province of Alberta are held in freehold and will pay no royalty. So that the total amount coming into the treasury of the Province of Alberta is not \$33 million, but rather is about \$25 million, \$26 million, or \$27 million. And the rebate is going to be essentially the same figure. The result is that

the net revenue to the coffers of the Province of Alberta is going to be zero, while at the same time they are filling the coffers of the gas-producing corporations, most of which are American, by another \$167 million.

Mr. Martel: Now that is a brave move.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. McKeough: I think the member's figures are—

Mr. MacDonald: Pardon?

Mr. McKeough: If the member will permit, I think his figures are just out by 100 per cent. I think the total amount that a 16 cent increase at the wellhead would bring in, 16 to 32, would be about \$100 million, of which the province would get something less than \$20 million; whereas the member is using a figure of \$200 million and something less than \$40 million. But the proportions which he is using and the percentages which he is using are correct, one-sixth versus five-sixths. But I think somewhere along the line, with great respect, the member's figures are doubled up; but it really doesn't matter, it's the percentages.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I feel rather confident—

Mr. McKeough: Can I just interject so that the member can have just one more rest? If his figures are right, or if his figures are half right, then I would point out that the seven per cent energy tax in Ontario on gas would have produced to the province about \$20 million, all of which would have gone into the coffers of the province; whereas if the member's figures are right, that is less than would have gone into the coffers of Alberta.

Mr. MacDonald: I thank the parliamentary assistant for correcting me on the amounts on the energy gas. I was just quoting Peter Lougheed, and obviously he's not a very authoritative source for figures when he's trying to engage in this political feud with Ontario at the present time.

However, I don't want to argue the figures that the parliamentary assistant is disputing but I feel rather confident that they are accurate, because quite frankly I read the Alberta Energy Conservation Board report and a lot of other documents at the time. The figures that I had, and indeed that I used in the Globe and Mail article that the parliamentary assistant so kindly referred to,

were in the range of \$200 million, of which \$33 million was going to be the royalty that would have to be paid by the companies, and and \$167 million would stay in their own coffers. But, the parliamentary assistant is right; it's the proportion that is the important thing. And the more important point is that most of the royalty is going to be paid back in a rebate.

Mr. McKeough: I got it. The member is right and I am right. The \$100 million total is what Ontario would pay on a 16 cent increase, of which less than \$20 million would go to Alberta. The member is quite right. One doubles those figures for their total production—because we take something considerably less than half. He is right. I am right. And the record is now right.

Mr. MacDonald: I was confident I was right and I am glad to discover that the parliamentary assistant thinks he is right too.

Mr. McKeough: Well then just to put the record completely straight, because the member complained about the energy tax; the energy tax—

Mr. MacDonald: I was just quoting Peter Loughheed.

Mr. McKeough: —on gas would have produced for the Province of Ontario \$20 million. The increase at the wellhead—which Mr. McArthur and the Leader of the Opposition equate—would produce something over \$100 million for Alberta versus our \$20 million energy tax. Of that \$100 million, \$20 million or less would go to the Province of Alberta and \$80 million to the producers.

Mr. Martel: What would the parliamentary assistant do without a staff of seven over there?

Mr. MacDonald: The parliamentary assistant has played with his figures now, but the point still stands. If the government was as deeply concerned with any increase in energy prices in the Province of Ontario then, after browbeating Alberta for increasing its prices, it wouldn't have turned around and increased them in its own budget in the Province of Ontario. Which is what the government attempted to do. Whether it was by a like amount, or more or less, is irrelevant at the moment.

Mr. McKeough: Now the member is confusing the argument with principles.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Let's not confuse ourselves with facts, eh? Let us move to a third element in assuring reasonable prices—

Mr. McKeough: Let's get off that one.

Mr. MacDonald: —and that is the prices review proposal, which the McKeough report suggests should be conducted by the Ontario Energy Board on Hydro's rates. Again, we approve of this.

I remember most distinctly, the battle we had back in 1968 and 1969 when Hydro suddenly increased their rates at a time when Charles McNaughton here and Mitchell Sharp in Ottawa in their financial capacities were pleading for holding the lid on prices. When we investigated, to our mind there was no justification for the increase. When we queried the then minister responsible, now the Provincial Secretary for Justice (Mr. Kerr), he implied, rather coyly, that he wasn't happy with the powers under the Power Commission Act in the Province of Ontario and the fact that Hydro could act so unilaterally, and that the government really wasn't in the picture.

I presume that these may be some of the things the hon. member is going to correct in his new relationship between government and Ontario Hydro. But a review of prices, the justification of those prices and a public expose of that justification, I think, are part and parcel of the right kind of approach in the Province of Ontario.

However, what puzzles me is why the hon. member draws the line, having gone that far. If he is going to have, as we now do have, a review of prices for natural gas in the Province of Ontario, and if he is now going to establish a review of hydro prices, why does the hon. member say we should study to discover whether or not there is justification for a review of oil and gasoline prices?

Offhand, I don't know what percentage of our energy resources are from oil and gasoline consumption in the Province of Ontario, but it is a very significant figure. Why the hon. member should suddenly say that any review and regulation of prices of oil and gasoline should be excluded and studied for some further time mystifies me completely. The logic of it escapes me.

Mr. Martel: Not when the member goes with Bill Kelly to visit Imperial Oil.

Mr. McKeough: May I respond to that quickly then? The hon. member can rip me apart on my response while he has another

sip of water. Surely the hon. member is equating on one hand—and he is going to have some fun with this—but surely on the one hand, he is talking about, essentially—in terms of natural gas, the regulated utilities, or Ontario Hydro—he is talking about a monopoly. In the field of the oil companies and gasoline he is talking about a competitive situation, and surely there's a difference.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I was listening to an open line programme last week and I listened to a gentleman by the name of Darcy McKeough and was he really having a field day quoting that magnificent quip of Eric Kierans in last Friday's Star, namely that Donald S. MacDonald was acting as though he were the executive assistant to the president of Imperial Oil.

Well, the parliamentary assistant in coping out on this is acting like the executive assistant to the president of Imperial Oil.

Why doesn't the hon. member take and grasp the nettle and do something about it, because, as I said earlier, if there is a Byzantine labyrinth of the capitalist system, it's the pricing system among the oil companies?

And it's a good thing the hon. member smiled when he said that this is a competitive area in the market. Because nobody was kidded for one moment, other than himself, that there is any gasoline competition in this instance, certainly on the pricing level. But more importantly, surely we have had enough experience in the last two or three weeks, in the last two or three months, with regard to the consequences of leaving to them the unregulated power of pricing.

I was fascinated to discover that what the NDP in the House of Commons has been pressing for, and which we have been pressing for here, though we acknowledged it was more likely to be handled in Ottawa, took place today.

Mr. McKeough: The acknowledgement wasn't all that great.

Mr. MacDonald: What acknowledgement?

Mr. McKeough: It may have been from the hon. member, but his leader was demanding action from this government.

Mr. MacDonald: No, I said it was more likely that the action would come from Ottawa, because up until now, on energy policy, if there is any government that has

tended to cop out as much as the government of Ottawa, it's this government.

Now, having said that, I will be kind and say that the parliamentary assistant's report offers the prospect of some change. And I hope it will be translated from the verbiage of the report into some policy. But up until now he too has been copping out. Here we have these companies—we've been fighting the battles of the gasoline retailers for years—in the vassal state to which retailers in the Province of Ontario are subjected by the oil companies. This government has never had the guts to come to grips with that kind of a problem.

But at least in that situation, because of the economics of the refining industry, there was surplus gasoline and they were putting it out to the independent dealers, whether they were genuinely independent or whether they were a front chain for one of the big oil companies, and gasoline became available to the consumers of Ontario at 42 or 43 cents, sometimes even for 39 or 40 cents—less than they were selling it wholesale to their own licensed dealers.

But now, because they have a market in the United States where they can get more, what do they do? They cut the throats of their independent dealers. They cut the throats of their own people who were operating "front" retailing dealers under another name for the big oil companies. They're running off to the American market to be able to cash in on the extra bucks with the surplus gasoline.

No wonder the government in Ottawa became persuaded that something must be done about it. But the government here has a role to play in terms of regulating this field. And within the Province of Ontario, if he is going to achieve the objectives which are spelled out as the objectives for this ministry, I say to the member—and on nothing will I be more vigorous than this—he simply cannot achieve those objectives if he's going to cop out of the regulation of oil and gasoline prices in the Province of Ontario. There's no need to spend another two, three, four or five years in studying this to find out whether there's need or justification for it.

But there's a final point as to why—and this will arouse my friend again—

Interjection by hon. member.

Mr. MacDonald: If he really wants to establish prices for energy at the most reasonable level in the Province of Ontario,

why can't he live within the traditions of Ontario? The tradition of Ontario is that we have power at cost. There were Tories who really believed that one day and some of them crusaded like Adam Beck until they were established. Indeed the parliamentary assistant, in a speech down at—

Mr. Gisborn: He doesn't believe his own speeches.

Mr. MacDonald: —Port Colborne, was really extolling the virtues of Adam Beck treading through history and he had every Tory prime minister after that treading in the—

Mr. Reid: Leaving his footprints.

Mr. MacDonald: —footprints since then. But why doesn't the parliamentary assistant tread in the footsteps—

Mr. McKeough: The president of the Grit association was there too.

Mr. MacDonald: And if he's going to tread in the footsteps of the Ontario traditions, what he'll do is say to brother Oakah Jones, "The end of the game has come. We're going to have an integrated distribution system, so that we can provide the new source of power in natural gas at cost, for all of the reasons that we did it in Hydro in the instance of the Province of Ontario for the distribution of natural gas."

There's another reason. This is thrashing a bit of old straw, but—

Mr. McKeough: Just a little bit.

Mr. MacDonald: —now is the appropriate time to thrash it. I can remember back in the 1950s arguing, when we were talking about gas prices and the role that could be played by that fantastic natural resource we have in the storage basins out in Lambton county, and saying to Consumers' Gas: "Why don't you buy gas and store it out in Lambton county? Buy it in the offpeak period when it is cheaper and have it to feed into your system when you get into the peak period." And what was Oakah Jones' comment? His comment was, "It costs too much to put it through the pipeline to get it out to the fields in Lambton." But there came a day, and Oakah Jones got into bed with—would you believe it, Mr. Speaker—Imperial Oil and they set up a subsidiary—what's that called? Tecumseh? That pipeline that runs from Lambton over to about Oakville?

Mr. McKeough: Tecumseh.

Mr. MacDonald: Tecumseh, a subsidiary of Consumers' Gas and Imperial Oil, and the Ontario Energy Board gave them, if I recall correctly, something like 75 billion cubic feet capacity for storage. And what Oakah Jones wouldn't pay for, he now owns. The cost is all creamed off out of the consumers of Ontario into the subsidiary Tecumseh and shared between Consumers' Gas and Imperial Oil.

There is a lot of fat in the gas distribution system in the Province of Ontario. And there is a lot of inefficiency in the gas distribution system of the Province of Ontario. We wouldn't have got hydro to everybody in the Province of Ontario if we didn't have a publicly owned system which was willing to carry the burden and get it into all areas and provide the economic base on which the system could be built up and provide the conveniences of hydro power for the people living in those areas. So, until the government gets a publicly-owned integrated distribution system for natural gas it won't get gas into the areas of the province which have a very great need for it, particularly because it would be another step toward the economic development in which they have been disadvantaged until now.

In short, here is another major area, if the parliamentary assistant can get over his ideological prejudices, where we can make great savings to provide energy at reasonable prices.

Mr. Martel: Blind spots.

Mr. MacDonald: I note that the hon. member for York-Forest Hill is comforted with point No. 3 in policy, namely the point with regard to environmental considerations.

Quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, I found this the most unsatisfactory part of the McKeough report. I don't know—whether it's significant that this was the briefest portion, only four pages. It pays tribute in an inimitable way to the great achievements of the Conservative government in the Province of Ontario in terms of establishing appropriate standards. It even suggests that those standards are enforced with great effectiveness, a point which some of us might dispute.

But then it goes on, on page 47, to a proposal: That the costs involved in the cooling towers and the holding ponds in our nuclear developments are a very great element in the capital outlay for such facilities. And it raises questions.

One might interpret the report as wondering whether there were less expensive alternatives, but it leaves the reader with an uneasy feeling that it's trying to downgrade or downplay the environmental factors. Factors which surely are paramount if we are going to have nuclear power development and protect the environment and protect the life and health of our people.

When it gets to the Hearn plant, it comes up with another balancing-off which suggests, not too explicitly, but it nonetheless suggests, that there should be some sort of trade-off. It raises the question as to whether natural gas hasn't become such a premium source of power and, since we're having a problem now in renegotiating those contracts with Alberta it asks whether or not the Hearn plant shouldn't cut out the use of natural gas except under extraordinary circumstances and go back to environmentally-polluting fossil fuels.

I don't want to read into this more than it says, but I can read into it some things that I find a little bit disturbing. It moves on to auto emissions. Again, it begins to raise the question as to whether or not the cost involved in the consumption of energy to cope with automobile emissions isn't so great that perhaps there should be something of a trade-off. One has a feeling, Mr. Speaker, that the McKeough report is beginning to weaken in terms of environmental considerations.

Perhaps I'm doing it an injustice. I would like to hear the parliamentary assistant when he responds, reaffirming in ringing terms the fact that environmental considerations have got to be a prime consideration and that, indeed, we've got to strengthen not weaken them.

However, as a footnote to this section, there's one point that I would like to raise with the minister because it rather intrigues me. In the report, one of the background studies for the energy task force is on the use of power for heating, domestic and commercial heating, and things of that nature. In it it raised the point that we should develop what are described as urban energy centres for our cities. In short, that we should have, I suppose, something roughly comparable to the steam plant in the heart of Metropolitan Toronto, centred, as I understand it, in Union Station, and providing energy and heating for many of the buildings in the core of the city.

I just want to raise this with the parliamentary assistant—quite frankly, I haven't

been able to think this through and haven't got either the technical skills or the breadth of knowledge to know whether or not he isn't missing a rather interesting bet here as he didn't repeat that idea in his recommendations.

If the government is hell bent on building Cedarwood with ultimately 250,000 people in it, and if it is going to build the new city down in Haldimand-Norfolk—the site of which is now in the process of being delineated—and in each instance nuclear power plants, one at Pickering and one at Nanticoke, are nearby. The problem with these plants is the fantastic wastage of energy in the heating of water. Great capital outlays have to be made to cool it down; then it is still put back into the lake at significantly above-average normal temperatures so is therefore something of a thermal pollution.

Is it not technically possible to use that fantastic energy wastage—as high as 60 or 70 per cent of the nuclear energy—to heat nearby new cities? This could be built as an integral function of the whole heating arrangement—

Mr. Gaunt: Second-grade heating of the plant.

Mr. MacDonald: Second-grade heat or whatever grade of heat it may be. Whether or not the government can do that kind of thing with an established built-up area without getting into costly infrastructure, I wouldn't know, but I raise this in the context of environmental considerations, conservation and other matters. It seems to me, as a layman, a point worth some consideration.

Now, finally on—

Mr. McKeough: If the member wants me just to touch on it. That's true of any plant, nuclear or otherwise. There is tremendous loss. The problem is that the heat range is at the wrong level and to do something with it is pretty difficult. However, having said that, I think that is one of the large gaps. But it hasn't been solved here and it hasn't been solved in other places but I think it's something which we should be spending more time on.

Mr. MacDonald: As a layman who has paid about three visits to Pickering, I must say the statistic that up to 70 per cent of the energy in uranium is lost in the process of producing the electricity always startles me.

I find it a bit shocking, particularly in an age when we talk about our impending energy shortage. And if that figure is even half correct—

An hon. member: Yes, that's right.

Mr. MacDonald: —it's really a startling loss. I would like to believe, in view of all the fantastic technical achievements in this day and age, that that is something the Ontario Research Foundation, or Hydro, or somebody, would focus on to see if something can't be done about recovering that waste—if not avoiding its loss in the first instance.

I come finally, Mr. Speaker, to the fourth area—

Mr. McKeough: Just to interject, my people under the gallery tell me that the figure the member used is correct. Coal, for example, is 60 per cent wasted.

Mr. MacDonald: It's an across-the-board figure.

The final area in policy that I want to touch on is the question of the conservation of energy, and related to it, the best use of energy for each specific use. I think what we've got to move to here, Mr. Speaker, is in my mind something roughly parallel to the whole need for an integrated transportation policy that we have talked about in Canada for quite some time. We take rail and water and air and truck transportation and integrate them and come to a conclusion as to which mode of transport should be used most efficiently. My analogy, I think, is relevant because, quite frankly, I think we have got to take a look at it in terms of the use of energy, too.

There are many products that are carried by truck today for which the expenditure of energy would be infinitely less if they were carried by railroad. It may well be, if we are going to shape integrated policies, that there is going to be a need for some rationalization of our transportation policy. Implicit in the objectives of the new Ministry of Energy is the same kind of a rationalization process that has to take place in the whole use of energy and its adaptation to the best possible area.

The minister, or the parliamentary assistant—I'm sorry; I promoted him prematurely. The parliamentary assistant in his report lists a whole lot of proposals as to where energy can be conserved. He talks, for example, of banning builders' incentives which would have an undue influence in building homes to suit a particular kind of power. He talks

about the need for more adequate insulation to avoid wastage by the loss of heat. He pleads that the government should set a good example by reducing the wasteful use of energy.

I wondered if we were going to get back to the old kick about turning off the lights, and whether he would even pick up the one from his colleague, the provincial Treasurer, and suggest that we turn down the thermometer and start wearing sweaters again. Maybe that is an unhappy chapter that will be forgotten.

He suggests, for example, that licence plates, in terms of their cost, should be geared as a disincentive for big cars. As the Leader of the Opposition pointed out, in this example, we will look forward to the government providing a good lead. Perhaps those great limousines will now become Datsuns running around and carrying our plush ministers.

An hon. member: Or Volkswagens.

Mr. MacDonald: He suggests that Hydro and other utilities should avoid ads for the promotion of energy. He comes up with the proposal for daylight saving and even double daylight saving. My recollection is that the last time we had a debate on that matter in this House some of the agricultural communities surrounding Chatham had some rather vigorous comments in opposition to this. It was a rather brave political stance that the parliamentary assistant was taking.

Mr. McKeough: It was a non-political document.

Mr. MacDonald: It all adds up to proposal No. 34 to be found on page 44 in the report; namely as follows:

The energy secretariat [which will now be the ministry] should be instructed to determine the elasticity of demand in the various energy sectors. Efforts will have to be made to modify the pricing structures for all energy forms in the light of overall provincial policy so that efficiency in the use of energy is encouraged and rewarded.

Mr. Speaker, that is a noble objective; a very noble objective.

How is this ministry, which is going to be preoccupied almost exclusively with formulation of policy and which has no executive or no operational role to play, going to play its part in making certain that that kind of integrated use of energy is going to be achieved? I'm back really where I started,

and maybe it is an appropriate place. I have misgivings with regard to the lack of power as an operational ministry for achieving the objectives which the member has spelled out.

Mr. Martel: He can think up something.

Mr. McKeough: Can I answer that?

Mr. MacDonald: No, let me make my case. Listen to this, Mr. Speaker. Section 8, subsection (c) of the bill that we are now debating for second reading says:

Make recommendations for the effective co-ordination of all energy matters within the government of Ontario with a view to ensuring the consistent application of policy in every area of concern regarding energy, and, notwithstanding the generality of the foregoing, with respect to adequacy of supplies, prices, franchises and the development of energy resources indigenous to Ontario.

Now, quite frankly I don't know how that can be achieved if one hasn't got some ministry which has teeth and powers to make certain that that is lived up to. If the member's role is going to be—and I am pointing to the hon. member as the prospective minister now—if his role is going to be to try to knock the heads of the rest of the cabinet ministers together, that has never worked in the Province of Ontario. One cabinet minister can't knock the heads of equal colleagues together.

I go back to try and make my point to that observation of Professor Krueger back in the mid-sixties when we were thrashing around in search of an effective mechanism for developing an economic development policy in the Province of Ontario. And Professor Krueger warned that the only way you can have an effective policy is to have a cabinet committee, but not a cabinet committee which is chaired by one member of the cabinet. Rather a cabinet committee in which you have a full-time person who is in effect a deputy minister to the Prime Minister so that every other minister on the committee knows that the man who is the executive officer and chairman of the committee draws for his powers from the Prime Minister. Therefore he has the Prime Minister's capacity to knock heads together.

Mr. Givens: This section is just to recommend, not to implement it.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, we'll come to that later. To make recommendations is bad

enough because they will get lost in the shuffle and they certainly are not going to be pursued with vigour by all the other departments to achieve these noble objectives. I am suggesting that it shouldn't be just to make recommendations; it should be to direct what should be done. Indeed, that the ministry should have the power to do something about it itself.

So I conclude, Mr. Speaker, by saying we will support this bill, in second reading, to establish a Ministry of Energy but we have grave misgivings as to its inadequacies as purely a policy ministry. Indeed, a policy ministry is a contradiction in terms within the framework of this government. And I think it is a contradiction in terms which should be corrected by seeking out those executive and operational responsibilities which a ministry normally has, and transferring them to this ministry as quickly as possible, so that it can do something about achieving the objectives which have been spelled out. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: Any other member wish to speak? The member for Rainy River.

Mr. Reid: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

My remarks will at this point be very brief, Mr. Speaker. The first two speakers have pretty well covered the waterfront philosophically and factually to a large extent. However, I would not want to disappoint—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: In the reverse order.

Mr. Reid: Not necessarily right in that order.

I would like to start off, Mr. Speaker, if I may, by congratulating the member for Chatham-Kent on the very comprehensive report that he did, and bringing it down in the time that he did. I recall from last year when he held the position of Treasurer—June 26, 1972, to be exact, almost a year ago—he and I engaged in some dialogue relating to energy matters in the Province of Ontario, particularly relating to the financing of Ontario Hydro. And as we go through the evening and come to various other topics, perhaps I will remind the hon. member of some of the comments he made at that time.

Mr. Speaker, we are talking, of course, about Bill 134, An Act to establish the Ministry of Energy, and I will confine my remarks largely to that particular bill. As the leader of this party has pointed out, and the member for York South, we wonder sometimes whether the ministry itself is really necessary, in view of the fact that the mem-

ber who came up with this report suggested a secretariat rather than a ministry after all. And I think he based his suggestions on the fact that he felt this was only a momentary crisis, perhaps, in the province's long history. That once policy was laid down, particularly in relation to Ontario Hydro, there would be no reason for an on-going ministry.

Well, I would just like to suggest, Mr. Speaker, if I may, that we feel there is a need for this ministry, merely because of the fact of the existence of Ontario Hydro. If I might refer to "Hydro in Ontario: a Future Role and Place, Report No. 1 by Task Force Hydro," Mr. Speaker, I would point out from that report, on page 5, and I quote:

By 1971, Ontario Hydro had over 23,000 employees and its direct annual wage and salary expenditure totalled \$276 million. During 1971, it placed orders for \$460 million for the procurement of plant, equipment and services, 64 per cent of which will be of Canadian origin, and of this 85 per cent, \$250 million, will be spent in Ontario. Ignoring any multiplier effects, Hydro's direct impact on the Ontario economy for 1971 for wages and salaries and orders placed for goods and services, was \$526 million.

Mr. Speaker, I suppose if we took the multiplier effect into consideration—depending on which economist you want to listen to it is either two or a factor of four—that comes to an awful lot of money. If we couple that, Mr. Speaker, with the fact that one of the reports as tabled and as indicated by the member for Chatham-Kent, that the only indigenous source of power that we really have under our control is Ontario Hydro, both its hydro-electric facility and its thermonuclear facility, in the next 10 years or so to develop that thermo facility is going to require an expenditure in the Province of Ontario of over \$3 billion.

Mr. Speaker, there are very few government departments that we have that spend anywhere near the kind of money that was suggested in the task force report and certainly very few, with the exception perhaps of Education and Health, that spend in the neighbourhood of \$3 billion, or will spend that kind of money in a very short time.

Mr. Speaker, we have been quite concerned in this party by the fact that Ontario Hydro has not been controlled at all by this government. I recall some time ago, I believe it was two years ago, the committee on commissions of the Legislature had Ontario Hydro before it and we were trying to get some

information out of it in regard to rates and export costs and so forth, and some justification of the stabilization fund that it was running and so forth. Mr. Gathercole came in with his magic lantern and sideshow act and put on quite a performance for us, but we really got no information out of them at all.

I remember saying on that particular occasion, Mr. Speaker, and I believe it's worth repeating, that Ontario Hydro was a Frankenstein and Mr. Gathercole was most upset at that comment at the time. He said: "What do you mean, Ontario Hydro is a Frankenstein?" I said: "Well, it's simple. The Ontario Legislature created you but we can't control you." I would hope, Mr. Speaker, that one of the main aspects of this bill setting up the Ministry of Energy will be to do exactly that, to control Ontario Hydro both in policy and in internal administration.

We'll get to this in the other bill on setting up the Ontario Hydro itself, but we're ranging over the whole field and perhaps at the same time I could make a few remarks in that respect. But, in any case, Mr. Speaker, because of the amount of dollars involved, and particularly because of the basic necessity of power, of energy, to this province, we see the need for such a ministry.

Energy in this province has become basic, like sewers and water. It's a facility, a service that we have to have. It's not something that we can have a choice in. We either take Ontario Hydro, or energy or something else. We have to have energy in this province to run our industries, to heat our homes, to turn on the lights, and so forth. Nobody denies that.

Sometimes we tend to think of Hydro in competition with other energy sources, but it really isn't so to a large extent. Air Canada is a government-run corporation, but if you don't like Air Canada, one can go by CP or some other airline. In Ontario, that is not the case. There is no choice, Ontario Hydro has a monopoly and so it should have. But it is time, and long overdue, that it came under the direct control of the Legislature.

I would agree with the member for York South and my leader, who said it before him, that it is time that the Ontario government took direct control over the energy sources in this province that it can control.

Energy is just too important to the life of this province for it to be otherwise. I don't want to go through all the recommendations and the waffling, if I may use that term, that the member for Chatham-Kent went through. At one point he was recommending that, in-

deed, the province should step in with direct investment in the energy resource field; and in the next breath he seemed to be saying, "We shouldn't really get directly involved, but we should have some interest."

It is interesting to know, Mr. Speaker, that the member for Chatham-Kent goes into great length about how the Province of Ontario should get itself involved in other energy fields, in the primary source of energy. And in this I am in wholehearted agreement. Perhaps the member for Chatham-Kent knows that the government of France, for instance, I understand, is involved in the exploration for uranium in Saskatchewan. They have a direct investment in this and, of course, they are in somewhat of a different position than we are, because to a large extent in Europe, they are completely dependent on external resources for fuel, whereas we are not in quite that bad shape.

But there is an example of other countries, let alone other provincial jurisdictions, perhaps, getting in. And I must compliment the member for Chatham-Kent on the breadth and width and imagination that he showed in his report. No doubt the member has never heard words like this before—certainly not when he was the Treasurer of the province.

Hon. Mr. Snow: The member is not really saying much.

Mr. Reid: Well, I am just going through what was in the report in my mind. I don't want to go through it clause by clause, as the previous speaker did. I am sorry—

Hon. Mr. Snow: The member is just going through the motions.

Mr. Reid: —I can't do that. But it made quite interesting reading. At one point, there was the member for Chatham-Kent piloting an aircraft, three, four, five times the size of a 747; personally flying an airplane down from the Arctic filled with natural gas that was perhaps produced by the cabinet, or some other fields up there. And in the next stage he was out in the boondocks with his miner's hat on and carrying his little pick prospecting for uranium; and he went through quite a metamorphosis in the context of that report.

Mr. Speaker, my leader mentioned that the member for Chatham-Kent would probably be the first cabinet minister of this new ministry, and really the ministry isn't that new. The old Department of Energy Resources, of course, was set up in 1959 and as was point-

ed out at that time, probably set up exclusively for the benefit of one man at that particular time. The department then fell into a great deal of disrepute under the then member for Lanark—down east somewhere—then we did away with it.

Here we seem to be again with a new Ministry of Energy, created perhaps again as the exclusive preserve of one gentleman; a ministry tailored to his specific needs. But I must say I wonder about that, Mr. Speaker, because in his non-political, non-partisan and very objective speech to the annual meeting of the Port Colborne Chamber of Commerce I gather 99 per cent of those attending were Tories.

Hon. Mr. Snow: A great group.

Mr. Reid: Yes. The member for Chatham-Kent says:

On Jan. 15, 1973, Premier William Davis announced my appointment as his parliamentary assistant with respect to energy. From that day my attention has been focused on study, planning and policy in the energy field. [Then we come to the cruncher.] My particular responsibility presumably culminated in the tabling in the Legislature of a report that was a product of a detailed examination over a period of five months.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Back to being president of Union Gas.

Mr. Reid: "Presumably culminated"—yes, he will be in there with Oakah Jones and the rest of them, I presume, one way or the other, either as minister or otherwise, but I wonder what the member meant by "presumably culminated."

Mr. McKeough: When I read it, I took out the word "presumably".

Mr. Reid: Well, that is interesting.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The president of the Liberal association didn't phone me up and tell me about that.

Mr. McKeough: He was asleep.

Mr. Reid: That's interesting, because I took it to mean that perhaps the hon. member wasn't actually going to be appointed.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Snow: The Liberals had a big meeting in Oakville last night. I haven't heard the results. Fill me in.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: No, no, that is next week.

Hon. Mr. Snow: Last night. The annual meeting.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Last night? Oakville?

Mr. Reid: Mr. Speaker, the supply of energy within the Province of Ontario is of great concern to all of us. It was of great concern in the report, which again touched upon the great lignite deposits in northern Ontario. This, of course, has been one of the government's big press releases for front-page sources of energy, which, of course, don't produce any energy.

I wonder if, maybe, in the course of the minister's remarks he could reflect on or comment on the report of the department of mines within the Ministry of Natural Resources, which, I understand, did a fairly comprehensive review of this particular situation. I believe the gist of the report was that these deposits were just not economical now. The best way to transport that energy was to turn it into an on-site gas of some kind that would be easily and cheaply transportable down to those areas of the province where it was most needed.

I understand the technology and the cost make this prohibitive at the moment. Perhaps we could leave this particular headline to rest for some time, because I think the government misleads the public when it keeps coming out with headlines that these lignite deposits are going to be an available source of energy in the near future for the Province of Ontario.

One other matter I would like to comment on, Mr. Speaker, is the fact that one of the recommendations of the report is that we should build large facilities in the Province of Ontario, perhaps on the Canada-USA border, and export power to the USA.

One question I have never been able to find out the answer to is that, when we exported power to the USA, at what rate did we export it? At the same rate as Ontario customers paid? At the same rate we bought the power back from the USA at different parts along the border? Did we make a profit per se on the energy? In other words, at a higher price than at the cost? Was the price based on comparable sources of energy in the USA?

I'd appreciate answers to these questions. The problem was, Mr. Speaker, in an earlier conversation with someone knowledgeable in energy matters, the idea of producing energy

in Ontario for export was looked upon by this particular expert as something to be given a great deal of study. He raised the fact, for instance, that probably the ecological problems or whatever might be more of a dis-benefit rather than a benefit to the people of the Province of Ontario.

There is one other passage in the report that I'd like to comment on, Mr. Speaker. This is a very minor point, admittedly, but I don't want the member to feel that we don't read his reports carefully. On page 36 he states:

The initiative of the government of Ontario in slowing the construction of freeways and in increasing the emphasis on mass transit is an important first step toward the conservation of energy and transportation.

Now that's quite a—

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): Non sequitur.

Mr. Reid: —non sequitur, to say the least. It certainly is stretching the bounds of imagination for the member at this late date to come up with that as a reason for banning, for instance, the Spadina Expressway—that he was so worried about the conservation of energy.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, that the end result of the whole exercise is actually to use more energy. Those people coming down from that quadrant of the city now have to drive X number of miles longer. I am sure the members for Downsview (Mr. Singer) and York-Forest Hill could give the member more on that. There are more stop lights, more stop streets; more—

An hon. member: Hot air—idling of motors.

Mr. Reid: There's more idling of motors—the whole thing results in an increased use of energy and fuel in the province.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Hot air mainly.

An hon. member: There's a lot of that too.

Mr. Reid: And hot air.

Mr. Ruston: He's got lots of it.

Mr. Reid: I don't know what that interjection means. Somebody told me that the hon. member was just stock, that he wasn't capable of speech, but I am glad to see that he is after all.

Mr. Speaker, as I say, we'll have more to say on the other bills. The matters before us on this bill have been pretty thoroughly covered. I would just reiterate that the size of Hydro alone, the amounts of money that will be spent both internally by that operation and externally in the capital costs over the next few years, and the critical position that Ontario Hydro plays in this province, as well as the other energy matters that we have to have in this province to maintain our industry and keep the industrial machine going, as well as to provide that services to the people of this province, necessitates a Ministry of Energy to deal with this important matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sandwich-Riverside.

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Mr. Speaker, I am entering this discussion on energy because I want to cover some ground that will probably not be covered otherwise.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He may be right.

Mr. Burr: I am speaking from a non-partisan point of view—

Hon. Mr. Snow: Non-partisan?

Mr. Burr: —but I am presenting the views that many people in this province do hold.

We have been told that although the United States nuclear fission power plants, using enriched uranium, may be dangerous, Canadian deuterium uranium plants (CANDU), using “good clean unenriched Canadian uranium”—to quote the then Minister of Energy and Resources Management (Mr. Kerr) when I raised this matter a couple of years ago—are quite safe. Although I fervently hope that that is the case, I am not convinced—and I shall give some of the reasons, all Canadian reasons.

According to Prof. Gordon Edwards, now of the University of British Columbia and formerly of Queen's University:

The Canadian reactor produces not only more high-level waste than its United States counterpart, but also very much more tritium. One of the problems with tritium is that it is such a small molecule that it is very hard to control. It leaks out of aluminum and stainless steel fuel canisters and it passes through most valves and seals. Tritium may prove to be a major biological hazard.

Another reason for my misgivings concerning fission power comes from a January, 1972,

publication of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. This 22-page research information paper, No. 39, is entitled, “A Brief Introduction to the Relationship of Nuclear Power Generating Stations and the Environment.” The first four pages deal with present and future power needs, but from page 5 onwards the topic is, “Dangers from Nuclear Power Generating Stations.” I should like to read it all, Mr. Speaker, but shall read just the conclusions which are found near the end.

Conclusions:

1. Problem areas include radioactivity, toxic compounds, waste heat.

2. The industry feels it has radioactive waste disposal and effluent content low enough. Because of the projected expansion [that is, of nuclear power plants] and the predictably high powers of concentration by biological ecosystems, radioactive waste discharges must be kept very low indeed.

3. Several scientists question the validity of our present levels of acceptable risk.

4. One of the most difficult problems is that of waste heat [thermal pollution, in other words]. Some see it as beneficial in Canada, assuming degradation of existing ecosystems into culturing ponds and hatchery operations is acceptable. Others consider the effects to be far-reaching in potential damage and unpredictable, and thus uncontrollable. Considering the future demands which will be placed on natural waters as cooling media, this concern may be well founded.

I should like to read a couple of paragraphs on the thermal pollution. There are several but these two are perhaps of special interest.

One of the bizarre results from flumes of hot water is the prevention of spawning by black bass which are attracted to and stay in the warm water. They avoid the natural cycle of warm to cold to warm water and never develop the urge to spawn.

Another effect on flumes is to “make fishing better”, but what it really does is concentrate them and make them easier to harvest and thus more vulnerable to over-exploitation. Once they have congregated in the warm water, they are unlikely to leave the area. Should such a flume suddenly be contaminated with radioactivity, chemical waste, or lack of oxygen, large numbers of fish would be affected.

Perhaps most worrying of all is the fact

that the amount of water needed in the near future as cooling water is going to be unthinkable. In less than 10 years it is projected that nearly 20 per cent of daily fresh water runoff of the contiguous United States will be used as cooling water. By the year 2000, nearly 70 per cent will be utilized.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Of the runoff water of the whole country?

Mr. Burr: That is 20 per cent of the daily fresh water runoff of the contiguous United States will be used as cooling water. By the year 2000, nearly 70 per cent of it will be utilized. The article continues:

Of particular concern is the fact that the electrical energy demands are concentrated in local areas of the United States and Canada. Thus, most of the water will be taken from small areas. Nuclear plants aggravate the problem inasmuch as they use more water per unit of power than do fossil-fuelled plants. According to C. M. Summers, nuclear plants waste approximately 50 per cent more heat than fossil-fuelled plants, assuming maximum efficiency with present technology. On the other hand, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. would put the present difference in practice closer to 20 per cent.

Another Canadian source, a Queen's University source, provides course notes on prospects for new energy sources. This particular article, running to 29 pages, discusses hydro power, wood power, wind power, nuclear fission, nuclear fusion and solar power. On page 18 in a section on radioactivity and the perils of fission nuclear energy it says:

All radioactive fission products that are produced in the reactor are highly harmful to health. Under certain conditions a few micrograms of the long-lived products, strontium, cesium and plutonium, if taken internally, can cause death by cancer. This has been proven by experiments on animals.

An ordinary reactor of the present type contains several kilograms of these products and a larger breeder reactor will contain several tons. Thus, an ordinary reactor can give a lethal dose of radiation to nearly everyone in the world. A breeder can do the same a thousand times over and tens of thousands of such large breeders are expected to be operating in the future.

Of course, no one is going to take radioactive elements internally if he has a choice, but he may not have a choice because there are biological processes in nature, some

already known, which concentrate these elements in common foodstuff. The case of strontium in milk that resulted from bomb tests a few years ago is well known and it is believed that more processes of concentration, not known at present, exist. It is not possible at present to estimate either the quantities of radioactive elements that may be released in the biosphere in the future or the fraction of the released quantities that may end up in food or in the bodies of man and other animals.

I will try to shorten this, Mr. Speaker, but there is—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Burr: Yes?

Mr. Speaker: I must point out to the hon. member the provisions of rule 16, wherein a member may not read unnecessarily from reports or any other documents in his speech. Now, I have permitted the hon. member to read quite extensively from printed reports, but this is out of order.

Mr. Burr: Did you say reading unnecessarily?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, in the discretion of the Speaker.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Speaker, what part was unnecessary?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member has been reading quite extensively from documents, which is not necessary for his speech. If he referred to a paragraph or two of a report, this is acceptable.

Mr. Burr: I read one paragraph of this report.

Mr. Speaker: But the hon. member has been reading from various reports and this is not in order.

Mr. Burr: Well, Mr. Speaker, I shall have to paraphrase then the contents, which may take me a little more time, but at your bidding I shall try to do that.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Is that a threat?

Mr. Burr: The conclusion that the author reaches is a very unemotional one. He says, if I recall, without looking at it, that it is quite possible that the importance of nuclear power has been exaggerated. He goes on to say that there's enough clean energy in the form of coal, which can now be desulphurized,

enough clean energy in wood, in plants, and from Hydro sources.

Incidentally, Mr. Speaker, there are four plants up in northern Ontario near power lines, that would enable us to get an amount of electric power equivalent to three of the four Pickering generator stations. These are the Grand Rapids on the Mattagami River, the Renison on the Moose River, the Gros Cap undeveloped site on the Mississagi and the Lower Nine Mile Rapids on the Abitibi. These four are considered to be uneconomical by the powers that be, but I am sure that building four generating stations at those four sites would not have cost anywhere near what has been spent on the Pickering generators. The power from these four sources would have been everlastingly renewable as long as the rivers flowed; the water, the power, would have been there. The fuel would have been there to turn the turbines and there would have been no danger of any kind from those.

I could really read much faster than I can talk, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: I must point out to the hon. member that I didn't make the rules. I'm just trying to apply them as they are in our standing orders and it is not proper to read completely from any reports when making a speech. A little bit is all right but the hon. member was going too far.

Mr. Burr: I think a few of the other members have violated the rules.

Mr. Gaunt: The member should just read it but pretend he is not reading it.

Mr. Burr: Yes, Mr. Speaker, you have cramped my style considerably here. I wanted to make a point and I felt that by reading this I could make it fast.

However, there are two points I'm trying to make. The first is that the nuclear fission system is a controversial, hazardous one and in any event uses an exhaustible source of fuel.

The other is that it is unnecessary to resort to nuclear fission because there are so many kinds of power that can be developed and, with a little expenditure on technology, these could be brought into use on a wide scale in a relatively short time.

According to one expert on wind power, a Prof. or Dr. Hironemus from MIT, a series of floating wind generators on the ocean or on the Great Lakes could produce a great amount of power, which would be stored in the form of hydrogen.

There are other sources such as organic methane which could be produced from ordinary plant or animal wastes and human wastes, or from growing algae on some of the lands which are not being used for farming, especially in the south where they pay people not to farm. They could grow algae on these.

There is also the suggestion made recently by a speaker at the American Chemical Society who suggested that ordinary wood should be used to generate electricity and he gave some figures. He said that a steam electric plant designed to burn wood should not cost any more than \$200 per kilowatt capacity, and that the electrical energy from an energy plantation could be competitive with electricity from a fossil-fired steam electric plant.

He claimed that studies had been made showing that the amount of forest land required varied from 112 square miles up to, in the worst case, 630 square miles. Areas in this range could be harvested on a perpetual basis and reforested, producing a 1,000 megawatt steam electric plant. A 1,000 megawatt plant from, we'll say, an area of 11 or 12 miles by 11 or 12 miles, would give us the amount of power that two of Pickering's four generators would give us.

The estimated fuel costs in these studies which have been made range from, at the best, a little over 3 cents per million BTU—that was in the best case, 3.12 cents—to over 45 cents per million BTU in the worst case. When one realizes that the cost of—

Mr. A. K. Meen (York East): The member is reading again.

Mr. Burr: —this would be competitive with the present cost of coal and residual oil, which is approximately 40 cents per million BTU, it is easy to see that this is a very promising form of energy. It would have some very great advantages not enjoyed by the nuclear fission plants.

For example, it would have no sulphur dioxide to pollute the air. The ash could be returned as a form of fertilizer to the forest floor. The area could be used for recreation and kept as forest which is good, of course, for storing water, preventing erosion and preventing flooding from speedy run-offs. There are many advantages from the energy plantation idea.

Mr. Speaker, there are these alternatives, most of which are completely safe and all of which, I think, are perpetually renewable. Many of those who have studied these alter-

natives are convinced that they would more than supply our needs without resorting to the nuclear fission process.

Those are the two points I wanted to make. I am sorry I haven't made them in as good a form as I might have but these are the two points I wish to leave with the Premier's assistant. I hope that he will give them some thought because I can see no sign of them in the task force report No. 3 on nuclear power.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Thunder Bay.

Mr. Stokes: Mr. Speaker, I am going to be brief and rather than make a speech I am going to make a series of statements which I hope will be of assistance to the new Minister of Energy, whoever that may be. If the Premier in his wisdom, does choose the parliamentary assistant, I can't think of a better choice, anywhere, either inside or outside the House—

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Don't overdo it!

Mr. Stokes:—than the person we are talking to and directing most of our remarks to at the present time. I say this because having had some association with the Ontario Municipal Electric Association before coming into this House. I have a fair knowledge of problems confronting the Hydro family and since being elected to this House I have a fair knowledge of the problems confronting the users of hydro, the customers.

Indeed, many of the people throughout the province, Mr. Speaker, aren't privileged to be customers of Ontario Hydro—and I am thinking of those people who live in small rural areas, particularly in northern Ontario, who are still without electric energy. I am sure that will interest the parliamentary assistant, hopefully the new Minister of Energy. That will be one of the things that he is going to have to concern himself with, should he gain ascendancy to that particular portfolio, because if there is anything that bothers people more in this province of affluence and the richest country in the world, is that they cannot understand why they, too, don't enjoy the use and the service of electrical energy.

Getting into the use of and production of electric energy, particularly from water power, I want to remind the parliamentary assistant of the absolute necessity of having a complete review of all of the hydro-electric facilities, particularly in northern Ontario, that

by way of Ontario Hydro pay a water rental to the Treasury of the Province of Ontario.

I know that the former Treasurer is cognizant of the fact that a fair amount of money accrues to the Province of Ontario through water rentals paid to it by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. It is my understanding that it is in the range of about \$10 million, with over \$1½ million of that coming from the generating stations in northern Ontario.

A good many of those generating stations are as productive as they are for the simple reason that Ontario Hydro over the years has, by the manipulation of water levels, been able to store a good deal of this water for use if and when it is needed. As a result of this, it has really created a great many problems for people living in the north. If the parliamentary assistant doesn't believe me all he has to do is take one of his many flying trips—not only between here and Chatham—but up over the Lac Seul watershed where it is used as a reservoir in connection with the Lake St. Joseph reservoir; and they can run water either way to suit their needs to serve the English River system and several generating stations on that river system.

The Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. Bernier), isn't here this evening, but he has expressed to me on many, many occasions the utter desolation that has been created over thousands of mile of shoreline as a result of the manipulation of water levels by Ontario Hydro.

If you have ever seen a lake the size of Lac Seul—where Ontario Hydro didn't even bother to cut the merchantable timber on it—it just looks like something you would see in a phantom movie. To travel along the shores of Lac Seul is to see the devastation that has been created as a result of flooding of many, many miles of productive forest land without having harvested it in advance.

So I hope the parliamentary assistant, when he does become—hopefully he will become—the new Minister of Energy, will concern himself with the manipulation of water levels, and assure the people of northern Ontario who have been adversely affected by the manipulation of water levels, that water rentals that accrue to the Province of Ontario by way of payments from Ontario Hydro will find its way back to those very areas for the rehabilitation of these lakes.

We have a land freeze or a no-development freeze on many, many lakes in northern Ontario because, frankly, we don't know what to do with them. When you have a water

fluctuation of anywhere from 10 to 15 ft a year, you can readily understand that there are many, many miles of excellent shoreline that can't be developed because of our inability to predict what water levels are likely to be even on the short term, let alone the long term. We have miles and miles of shoreline that is absolutely useless and of which there can be no disposition until somebody comes up with some rationalization of the best use of that particular land.

Another thing I would like the future minister to take into consideration is the rate stabilization that has been effected by Ontario Hydro over the years. Because the bulk of the power that is used in northern Ontario is hydro generated, it is much cheaper than that produced by thermal or nuclear generation that there is such abundance in southern Ontario. As a result of the Hydro policy to stabilize rates right across the province, they have taken from northern Ontario the one advantage it had, which was cheap power.

It did give, not only the residents of northern Ontario, but the commercial users and the industrial users, an advantage because, due to the nature of the generation of power, it was much cheaper. But they have taken even that advantage away from us. I think it is only fair that the government should try to ameliorate that by making sure that these water rentals do go back from whence they came.

I think, too, the future minister should concern himself with uniform heating oil and gasoline prices right across the province. It has been demonstrated by many people in this House that because of the extreme weather conditions we do have to burn more fossil fuels, particularly fuel oil, which is anywhere from five cents to 10 cents a gallon more expensive in northern Ontario than it is any place across the province. I think this is one of the ways in which this ministry can come to grips with the high cost of living and the high cost of production in northern Ontario.

I think, too, that the parliamentary assistant can concern himself with the discriminatory rural hydro rates. I am sure the parliamentary assistant hasn't concerned himself to any great extent about hydro rates across the province, but if he will look at the rural hydro rates, he will find that they do discriminate against the rural dweller as opposed to those who purchase their electric energy either through a power customer or through a municipal customer. I hope the soon-to-be minister will take that into account. I have also mentioned the need for an extension of

transmission lines to areas of the province that don't enjoy electric energy.

The final comment I would like to make, and it is as a result of a statement, I think that was made in this House long before I came into it, by the former Minister of Mines and a former member for Port Arthur, when he said that the possibility of finding oil and gas reserves right within our boundaries was a distinct possibility. I haven't been able to find any data or any specific information upon which that statement was made, but in asking the present Minister of Natural Resources for a list of the various mining companies that were operating or held options or exploration leases in the far north of this province, particularly in the Hudson Bay and James Bay lowlands, I find that there was a distinct interest by some international companies—and I'm thinking particularly of Aquitaine, which is an international oil exploration company. It seems to me we are by far a net importer of energy in the province. I see the Minister of Community and Social Services perking up his ears and I think maybe he agrees with me.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): It's just a matter of time.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, all right. Since it is a problem with the high cost of oil and gas—the soon to be higher cost of oil and gas—from the western provinces and the uncertainty of the supplies from offshore, I think we should be taking advantage of every opportunity to see that we have a reliable source of our own.

One of the ways in which the new minister can do this is to embark upon a major exploration programme right within our borders. I hope, with those few remarks, the minister will take these suggestions into account when he does reply.

Mr. Speaker: Do any other members wish to participate?

The hon. member for Huron-Bruce.

Mr. Gaunt: Mr. Speaker, I want to make a few very brief remarks and I want to relate those remarks to the matter of heating oil prices in the Province of Ontario. There are many other subjects in this whole field in which I have an interest and I could speak on them but I'm not going to tonight, other than this one particular matter. I want to bring it to the parliamentary assistant's attention in the event that he does turn out to be the new Minister of Energy.

I have had some discussion with a number of dealers, particularly in my own area, and I want to relate to the parliamentary assistant the matter of the pricing policy with respect to heating oil in the Province of Ontario. As I understand it there are eight zones in the Province of Ontario and each zone is set up on the basis of the heating oil plus transportation according to the rationale provided by the various companies which supply them.

The interesting part is that every company charges the same price within its own particular zone, which usually corresponds, although not always. My particular complaint is that with respect to heating oil prices in the part of the province from which I come, they happen to be the highest of anywhere in the province, with the exception of northern Ontario and that cannot be justified on the basis of transportation costs, as my friend knows.

My part of the province is zone 5. These prices are not current; this map was obtained last year, late 1972—there have been, I believe, two upward adjustments since that time. These prices are relative.

I want to point out to the minister that in zone 5 the prices as of the time this particular map was prepared—I'd intended giving this speech much earlier and that's why these prices will not be accurate as they apply at this moment—the price at that time was 24.5 cents per gal. The price in zone 4, which was in eastern Ontario, interestingly enough, was 24 cents. In zone 3, which was further down to the south it was 23.9 cents. The only reason that I quote these prices is to indicate the fact that, indeed, the prices in zone 5 are the highest, with the exception of northern Ontario.

For instance, in zone 1A it is 22.9 cents. Zone 1, which is around the Toronto area, is also 22.9 cents, and branching out from that point the prices continue to go up.

So, my proposition is that with respect to heating oil in the Province of Ontario, there should be a uniform price right across the province. I see no reason why that cannot be done. The system works with respect to the beer, through the Brewers' Retail system. That is a system which, I suppose, acts in a similar manner to a co-operative when it comes to pricing. And really, I can't understand why it couldn't be done with respect to this matter.

I think it requires the initiative of the government. I think it requires the government to sit down with the various companies and say, "Look, there's no reason why you can't

charge a uniform price right across the province." Because heating oil is a very essential ingredient of the cost of living.

It's an important matter, particularly in the part of the province from which I come, because our winters are relatively severe. And what is happening is that while we use more heating oil than people in Toronto, we are paying a higher price for it. And we, in actual fact, are subsidizing the heating oil price in the zones 1 and 1A, and all the other zones except northern Ontario.

Frankly, I don't think that's proper. I think the parliamentary assistant should give that some consideration and perhaps respond to it. Because in my area it's important and I've had representation made to me from dealers who feel that this is particularly unfair.

Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain): Putting them out of business.

Mr. Gaunt: Putting them out of business? No way.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Riverdale was up before; does he wish to participate?

Mr. J. R. Smith: The profit margins are getting smaller all the time for the small independent dealers.

Mr. Gaunt: Does the member mean the brewers are going out of business because they have uniform prices?

Mr. Renwick: Mr. Speaker, I want to speak about only one aspect of the parliamentary assistant's report and to try and put it into perhaps a more stark relief, in order to evoke from the member, in his reply, some comment about it. I take, for practical purposes, what the member is advocating as a solution of problems as he sees them from the point of view of the Province of Ontario, is a policy of national self-sufficiency and an objective of an embargo on the export of energy resources, in any form, from Canada. At least until the point in time when there is satisfaction that there are adequate reserves for Canadian needs.

That problem, of course, relates to the whole question of national self-sufficiency as against a policy of continentalism. I want to try to put that in that kind of bold relief and to find out whether or not the parliamentary assistant is, in fact, realistic about it. He is, for practical purposes, stating that because the petroleum industry—and that's the major area that we're concerned with—is such that

we in Ontario are dependent for our resources of petroleum and natural gas on outside sources, and because the western provinces, particularly Alberta, have sufficient supplies of petroleum and natural gas to meet our needs and to meet the needs of Canada to the east, that therefore there should be a national policy of an embargo on any future exports of natural gas and petroleum, at least as an objective.

I think that is set out quite clearly in the five recommendations of the minister's report which are set out, I think, in section 3, policy goals in the national interest.

When one considers that the only country to which we do, in fact, export petroleum and natural gas is the United States; when we consider that Ontario has been the principal sector of the Canadian economy which has integrated the hydro-electric system into the power grid of the eastern seaboard—and, for practical purposes, now into the power grid of the whole of this part of the North American continent—I find it somewhat inconsistent that the minister believes that there is a viable objective, to which this government is committed, of a policy of national self-sufficiency.

It seems to me that in this respect one has to be, at least in a sense, fair to the federal government. If it had not been for the policy of the National Energy Board to establish the Ottawa Valley line, to provide a market for western crude oil into the Province of Ontario, we would not have today the refining capacity in Ontario which we presently have.

While western Canada benefited by having the Ontario market open to it for its crude oil we, in Ontario, benefited by now having as sophisticated a refining capacity as there is in the whole of Canada.

Mr. Stokes: And the petro-chemical industry.

Mr. Renwick: And, as my friend from Thunder Bay states, the petro-chemical industry which was an offshoot of that.

That policy has lasted until, say, the present time and it seems to me that it is a little bit poor-mouthing by this minister to indicate that somehow or other there has been a total gap in the Canadian policy with respect to energy. There has in fact been a very clear policy, because while it is true, and even the minister in his report uses the term that theoretically we are self-sufficient or can be self-sufficient in our energy needs, it is also equally true that it was a policy of the federal government, to which this government

took no exception, that the Alberta natural gas and the Alberta oil—or the western Canada oil—should be exported in substantial quantities to the western seaboard of the United States, at Puget Sound, under no import restrictions or import quotas, so far as I know; and east of the Rockies under a quota system; that they should have access to the United States markets.

As I understand it, and I guess everyone is in a certain area of guesstimate about it, there are estimates which would indicate that the capacity of the United States to supply its own needs of petroleum products will reduce from about 77 per cent or 75 per cent at the present time to about 50 per cent in the 1980s. There is very clear indication that the export policies at the present time of the National Energy Board with respect to natural gas have shown that the Canadian reserves, from 1962 to the present time, have dropped from about 35 per cent to 22 per cent or 23 per cent of estimated Canadian needs.

The development of reserves in the petroleum industry would indicate that we have reserves in Canada for about 20 years, if one were to cut it off and say that there is now an embargo. It would appear to me that in the light of those circumstances, we are asking a great deal of western Canada, to suggest to western Canada, that they forego now those export markets to which this government made no objection in order that we can now meet the Ontario needs in the petroleum industry. This is where I think I find the greatest difficulty with the minister's report, because he must deal effectively with that problem and tell us what the policy of the Ontario government is in that area, rather than simply to say that we are going to make representations to the federal government and that we are concerned about a mechanism of consultation for the development of such a policy.

The objectives should be quite clearly such things as an interchangeable pipeline between Toronto and Montreal in order that there can be a free interchange of petroleum and therefore an abandonment of the Ottawa Valley line.

If we are then saying as well that there is to be an expansion of the natural gas pipeline system horizontally across Canada to supply the Province of Quebec and the Maritime provinces and out into Newfoundland where at the present time, I understand, there is little if any natural gas, and any that does come, comes from outside the country.

Now I may be wrong on my facts but that's my understanding basically of the position of the Maritime provinces.

I would like to know whether or not the financing of the extension of those facilities is something which is to be done by the federal government. Is it to be done with the support and the wealth of the Province of Ontario in co-operation with the federal government and the Province of Quebec? And is the minister really seriously considering that we can do an about-face in the next 10 years on a policy which has had some advantages over the past 10 years so far as the welfare of western Canada is concerned, and certainly in one sense so far as the Province of Ontario is concerned.

I am just a little bit concerned that the inability of this government to negotiate with the government of the Province of Alberta has led the government into putting forward a policy which it does not believe can be implemented in any reasonable period of time, and that there is no real commitment to a policy of national self-sufficiency with respect to our energy resources.

I would like a pretty unequivocal statement from the minister that that's what this ministry believes and the input which it will make to a national energy policy. Anyone reading his report cannot escape the conclusion when he states, as he does, that the petroleum industry will continue to be the key:

I have come to the firm conclusion that while attempting to reduce our dependency on oil and natural gas it would be wrong to suppose that there is any practical prospect of significantly slowing the growth over the next two decades of our use of these two energy sources.

That seems to me to be the most difficult part of the minister's report.

I think we can all agree about uranium because it is here. We can all agree about the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Corp. with minor degrees of variations about it, and its prospects for the future. We can all agree with respect to lignite in the Province of Ontario. We can all agree, in a minor sense, with respect to the question about the need for coal and how we are going to get the coal.

What we can't agree upon, and what I want the government to be clear about, is are we talking about a national policy of self-sufficiency in the field of petroleum and natural gas? Are we talking about a realistic objective to turn around the government

policy at the national level with the agreement of the provinces over the period of the next 10 years to make certain that that policy is achieved.

There are indications in section 3 of the report that that is what the parliamentary assistant—is talking about. There is certainly every indication that a national power grid is an attractive and acceptable proposition. Are we then talking about disengaging ourselves from the eastern seaboard power grid and the power grid extending now right down, as I understand it, not only to Florida but for practical purposes in an interconnected system into parts of Mexico? And is that going to be the policy and how does one work that out when one takes into account the increasing demand and the decreasing resources of the United States of America to deal with its own energy supply problem, real or otherwise?

I think we all read with interest the introductory remarks of Ontario's place in the world. We all recognize that the questions of the availability of oil from the Near East are questions intimately concurred with diplomacy as well as economics and that we are not now back in the time of Sir Anthony Eden, as he then was, when he was Prime Minister, who thought that we could somehow or other deal with the Middle East countries by the use of force.

And we understand here, as well as anyone else does, that Ontario plays a small role in the areas of international diplomacy and of international economics in the oil industry.

I, personally, think the parliamentary assistant is somewhat unreal when he suggests that there is going to be retaliatory action taken by the oil-producing countries of the Near East without countervailing forces coming to work in that area through the diplomatic pressures that are always at work in the Middle East, to permit any one of them to restrict or place an embargo of any long-term significance against oil being supplied to Italy or to other nations in the European Common Market. If that comes about, I agree with the parliamentary assistant that we will have little control over it.

But I think that the one area where we are entitled to have a clear statement rather than the very vague, generalized statements that are set out in section 3 of this report, is on the fundamental question which I raised in the initial instance and that is the question of whether or not there is going to be a policy of national self-sufficiency with an objective in a certain period of time of an actual em-

bargo on the export of energy resources from Canada.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Nickel Belt.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am sorry I missed a lot of the previous speeches because this is a matter very close to my heart. But the depressing problems of the OECA keep one in committee. It is truly remarkable to see the line-up of the press down in the committee room covering the OECA hearings, while the debates on energy, which I believe are of extreme importance to this province, receive scarcely any coverage at all.

That really is too bad because I do believe that the people in this province probably are not aware just how important the present bills are that are being debated here. I read the report of the parliamentary assistant, the member for Chatham-Kent, and it's a very seductive report. It makes very good reading. But, I find fault with it, primarily for the same reason that I found fault with the report of advisory committee on energy, and that is lack of alternatives. Just as the previous speaker, the hon. member for Riverdale, centred in on one area, I would like to centre in on one area too, and that is the failure of the parliamentary assistant or of the advisory committee on energy to more seriously consider public ownership of our energy resources.

I believe that if we are to seriously control the supply of energy in the province there is really only one way to do it effectively, and that is through the public ownership of those energy resources. And I will be most specific in my remarks. There is the odd flirtation with public ownership of our energy supplies but nothing very definite and nothing very specific in any of the reports, not even of the Denison Mines at Elliot Lake in the control of uranium.

Surely it is clear that Ontario, with 15 per cent of the uranium reserves in the entire world, is going to be under severe pressure in the years ahead for its supply of uranium? Unless we preserve those ores the same thing is going to happen as is happening now with petroleum, that as the demand increases in no way in relation to the cost of extracting the energy, the consumers in this country will pay more, just as is happening with the other energy resources.

There is a great danger of us being suckered into disposing of our reserves, just as we have been in the past, primarily because of the

almost unbelievable demand for oil reserves by the United States, and I don't think it is even in question that those reserves will become depleted and that the price will rise and Canadian consumers will pay more due to a crisis not of our making. That is what I feel is going to happen with our supply of energy. We will end up paying more to the private sector for a resource that should be in the public sector.

The same, of course, could be applied to coal, since it is an energy resource as well. The Onakawana task force, when it reported on the 170 million tons of lignite that is available at Onakawana, also fails to seriously consider public ownership of that resource. I was really hoping that the parliamentary assistant's report would move more strongly at least in the development of the Onakawana reserves. It is a natural for either Ontario Hydro or a separate Crown corporation to develop those supplies, because although the supplies are limited—I believe there is about 30 years' supply—there is an opportunity there for a wage bill estimated, I think, about \$3 million a year for 30 years.

It was pointed out earlier, I believe in one of the budget speeches, that if the profits equal the wage bill—which is not unusual at all in the resource field—we are talking about almost \$100 million in profit that would accrue to the private sector that could be returned to the public sector if those reserves were developed by either Ontario Hydro or by a separate Crown corporation.

It goes beyond that, of course. There's the whole question of the industrial development of northeastern Ontario. I don't believe that the final answer is just to develop them with a Crown corporation, I believe it is what is done with that energy when it has been developed by a Crown corporation—that is really where the enormous benefits could accrue to northeastern Ontario. Certainly the industry could be developed in that area.

This government is continually being criticized for its failure to develop northern Ontario, and when an opportunity comes around for it to take some action on it it fails to do it. I think that if it would move into the Onakawana deposits and develop them it would show that the government is serious about a couple of things. It would show that the government is serious about industrially developing northeastern Ontario and it would show that it has finally become aware that our resources can be used as a lever in the industrial development of the province.

Mr. Stokes: A tool for development.

Mr. Laughren: Also as a tool for developing labour-intensive industries, not the capital-intensive industries such as we have now in the resource industries.

It seems to me that this government is approaching the entire energy problem almost naively, as though it feels it has an obligation to say to the private sector, "Develop our resources for us because we don't have the expertise." I don't know whether it is because the province which is so rich, so strong and growing is not used to being in the position of having to rely on outsiders for energy in this case.

Perhaps it makes it feel somewhat vulnerable as a province but I don't believe the government should feel vulnerable on the problem of energy supply. As a matter of fact, I think it is that very vulnerability that should prompt it to establish policies that allow it to control firmly the resources that we do have.

I know that the energy resources we have are only 20 per cent and the other 80 per cent we import. That surely does not mean that we shouldn't do as we wish with that 20 per cent? For example, the fact that this continent with, I believe, only seven per cent of the population consumes about 40 per cent of the world's annual output of energy indicates a maldistribution that is absolutely perverse; not that the province can change the consumption of energy in the world but perhaps the little we can do, we should do.

I am referring now specifically, of course, to the development of uranium for which we know there is going to be a demand in the years ahead. Surely this province can set the example for the federal government as well in terms of establishing an energy policy? It is fine to criticize the federal government and I agree with the government in its criticism of the federal government but we don't have an industrial policy for this province either. I ask what is the difference between not having a policy for the development of our resources and not having a federal policy for the development of energy resources?

I think it is a fine line and the government is as guilty as the federal government in not having clearly established an industrial policy for the province. What better place to move in and establish its position than on energy supplies?

That is why I am concerned about the establishment of the energy ministry. I am having great difficulty personally supporting

it because I am aware that the future minister of this ministry, I assume, has a commitment to reprivatization which I find deplorable. I am naturally aware of the differences between my ideology and his and I accept that, but it makes me very concerned that this is the particular minister who will be directing our energy policies for a few years to come probably.

I wish that the government would consider some of the spinoff benefits which could accrue to the province with a more aggressive public-ownership policy for our energy resources. For example, it would allow the province to decide, without negotiating with the private sector—some of which are based elsewhere—just what the trade-off is between, for example, the consumption of crude oil or the consumption of coal or the consumption of gasoline or the consumption of uranium.

It should be the province that decides that and to have to negotiate with the private sector I don't think makes sense at all. It is up to us to say what efficiencies we are going to trade-off in the consumption of energy. Whether we are talking about environmental trade-offs or whether we are talking about economic trade-offs, that should be up to us. I think also that the presence of a strong public sector in our energy resources would allow us to develop an expertise in development and in planning that would stand us in good stead for the development of other resources in the province.

I would be very surprised if this minister would accept the fact, or even make a statement, that the province obtains what it should from any of our resources, let alone our energy resources. I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that I have very grave reservations about this ministry and about the direction that it is going to have. That's why I believe that this government is not considering seriously the public ownership of our lignite deposits, the public ownership of our uranium reserves, and of our natural gas supply and distribution system, and is refusing to take a serious look at the refining and distribution of gasoline in the province.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Parkdale.

Mr. J. Duksza (Parkdale): Mr. Speaker, I shall talk of one particular aspect of the ideas on energy policy as expressed in the report and in the bills under consideration, that is, the undercurrent of continentalism pervading the proposal.

In his submission to the Premier, the member for Chatham-Kent states:

This report proposes a structure for energy administration. It deals with the pricing of natural gas. It deals with Ontario Hydro and with energy supplies and security of supply. It deals with reasonableness with respect to energy prices. It recommends a number of energy conservation measures. It proposes many specific actions which, in my view, would be in the best interests of Ontario and concurrently, would be consistent with the national interest.

It is my contention that the whole energy package, the energy report, the Premier's statement, and Bills 133 to 137 which implement legislatively the ideas expressed are not in the best interests of Ontario and concurrently are not consistent with the national interest.

I must make it absolutely clear that I believe that the indiscriminate sale of energy and natural resources is the sale of Ontario and Canadian jobs. We must put a halt to it. Whether we are talking of nickel or energy, we're talking of natural resources. It is in this context that we have to examine the government's policy in respect of energy. Under the gloss of vaguely nationalistic slogans and albeit deserved attacks on the Liberal government in Ottawa, the Conservative government has put another nail in the coffin of national independence. Under the guise of nationalistic sabre-rattling the Conservative government has made another step towards linking Ontario and Canada with the USA. If that is what the Conservatives believe they are going to do, they should say so, instead of hypocritically saying one thing and doing precisely the opposite.

It is my contention that the Conservative government is basically continentalist in intent and in action. It is my contention that, not only in general treatment of our non-renewable resources, but specifically in the field of energy the government is in intent and in action continentalist. Let us look at all our resources and what happens to them.

The Gray report, in the table 7 on page 23, states—and I only bring up this figure to show and to compare later and to question some of the assumptions that were made by the author of the report, or at least by the person who presented the report—that the mining industry percentage of corporations taxable income earned in each industrial sector and region attributable to non-resident-owned companies from 1965 to 1968 averaged 59.2 per cent.

Now, in 1968, Ontario's exports of unprocessed and semiprocessed nickel — I consciously use nickel here to compare it with energy, because there is a certain conceptual similarity in dealing with the problem.

In 1968, Ontario's export of unprocessed and semiprocessed nickel in ores increased by 26.3 per cent, while the export of processed nickel decreased by 10.5 per cent. Again in 1968, Ontario's export of unprocessed and semi-processed copper in ores increased by 78.1 per cent, while the export of processed copper and alloys increased only by 24.1 per cent; and this process largely continues now.

I am bringing this forward to illustrate the point that I am going to make later, that the proposed policy in respect of energy has certain similarities to the Conservative government's behaviour towards our other resources—which are the nickel, copper and other minerals.

Nickel and copper accounts for almost half of Ontario's export of minerals and metals. And what it all means, therefore, is a massive export of jobs by paying homage to foreign economic interests. We go from bad to worse in exploitation of our natural resource wealth. It is already folly to process, refine and smelt so much of our own ore concentrates abroad; but the pattern is steadily worse. We are denying Ontario an economic infrastructure which could assert autonomy—and that suggests that all things are out of control.

Perspective has surely been lost and by what logic can we argue that Canada's destiny and Ontario's destiny are as a resource hinterland for others? The same situation will be created in the future when the grand design of energy policy is implemented. I am fully cognizant of the fact that 80 per cent of our energy comes from outside Ontario, though a large percentage of that 80 per cent is from within Canada.

I shall address myself to the 20 per cent of energy resource that is from Ontario. The increasing use of nuclear power and the full utilization of fossil fuel deposits within the province is likely to decrease Ontario's dependence on extra provincial sources.

When I first read the McKeough report I was almost excited; the associated immediate gimmickry, the almost radical chic sentiments expressed were attractive. And some of the ideas expressed, like blueberries in a partially-cooked muffin, distract from the basic inedible nature of the uncooked muffin.

How can one not applaud the concept of

a mammoth aircraft, probably the size of several football fields, transporting liquified natural gas and crude oil from the Arctic regions? Or the innovative, headline-catching idea of shifting our whole working day to approximate the natural day—to return to waking up and getting up at the crack of dawn and going to bed with the proverbial hens?

Those are fine and interesting ideas; it's a play upon words, literally. Some of them have attractive elements of an early pioneer cross between Empire Loyalists and Yankee knowhow, combined with a real WASP's self-reliance and work ethics; almost like a return to the basis of our existence. I felt almost as if I had a lump in my own throat after I read that report, with the pure emotion and excitement of ideas the parliamentary assistant had expressed.

But then I read further to myself. I became aware that this nationalistic, almost socially conscious stuff was from coming from a government which has acquiesced for years to the rape of our natural resources, like nickel, by the multinationals—nay, acquiesced in and abetted the continual sellout of our national resources to the Americans.

I asked myself, is this coming from the ex-minister who has been associated with the general Conservative move toward re-privatization even of our social services? I realized then that the whole energy packet has been designed to throw a sop toward groups of people like the NDP, and people like Kierans, Gordon and Watkins, who have been seriously questioning the continued drift of Canada and Ontario toward continentalism, and the continued and soon to be irreversible loss of control over our resources, manufacturing industry segment, services and culture, and consequent loss of nationhood.

I realize then that the whole energy packet is a sham—a pre-empting gesture to make sure that no other political group, which in reality means only the NDP, presses for return of the control of our resources to ourselves. It was significant that the government takes no action about nickel, which is the example I am using here, but concentrates on something which, though important, is only partially under our control.

It's like a child in an authoritarian household who is ritualistically allowed one daily act of disobedience. Or like in the Middle Ages in Germany, when one day a year was set aside in which the populace was allowed to insult the King or a bishop. The member for Chatham-Kent has been allowed to insult Americans—temporarily.

Mr. Laughren: Only on paper.

Mr. Duksza: And only on paper.

Of course, the whole question of oil multinationals is not dealt with at all. It is beautifully glossed over.

Extrapolating further and going beyond the obvious pre-empting nationalistic tactics, I became aware that if some actions and ideas inherent in the report are implemented, the government will be locked forever in the energy grid with the USA without any opportunity in the future of getting out of it. Within the limitations of our scarce energy resources, future technological breakthroughs like nuclear power, and the proposed over-production of the environmentally dangerous means of energy for export, we will be locked in the position of providing energy for American secondary industry.

The report suggests that exploitation of the technology developed in connection with the CANDU processes should be undertaken in such a way as to provide the maximum utilization of Canadian engineering skills and industrial capacity. Recognizing, the report states, that the export of power as distinct from the export of uranium oxide would produce this result, consideration should be given to a proposal to construct nuclear plants in Canada for the supply of power to the United States. Nuclear power production is a capital intensive undertaking, and once construction is completed, it provides very few jobs.

The gross misunderstanding in the report is the assumption that the production of power for export to the United States is like secondary manufacturing, which is labour intensive. While however sophisticated the process of production is, it is still on the mode of other resource industries like mining, so we will be doing again what we have been doing now for years—which is, exporting an unprocessed type of ore and expecting other people to manufacture it. We will remain forever as a neo-colonial country providing resources for other manufacturing states.

Dressed up in up-to-date technological jargon, the government now proposes to continue with its continental policy and hold us forever to the position of updated hewers of wood.

Mr. Laughren: Right on.

Mr. Duksza: I must sincerely warn here of the long-term consequences of passing this bill and the implications inherent and enshrined both in the bill and in the report,

and the danger thereof to the autonomy and the future well-being of this province.

It is because of these forebodings that I want to be recorded in Hansard that I shall personally vote against the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Any other member wishing to enter this debate? The hon. member for Chatham-Kent.

Mr. McKeough: Mr. Speaker, I will be brief. However, I think there are some points which should be answered and I certainly want to say how much I appreciate the support for the concept of the ministry which has come from both parties opposite.

I think what we have had tonight is, in varying degrees, a recognition of the enormity of the problem which we face in the province and, I think, the seriousness of the problem. There has been a number of useful suggestions, some perhaps not quite so useful, and we will get into that in a minute, as to how we come to grips with that problem.

There is a recognition, I think, on all sides of the House that we are taking steps to meet the non-crisis because we don't have a crisis in this province or in this country—and that is important to remember. Provided we husband and conserve our resources there is no reason why we should have anything approaching a crisis in this country, and certainly from all sides I think that was the tenor of a number of the remarks.

If I could deal briefly with some of the points—I see I have 14 pages of notes here which I will not go through in great detail. The Minister of Agriculture wants me to devote at least a half an hour of my remarks, which I have promised to do, to the whole subject of daylight saving time.

Mr. Ruston: Rural hydro rates, too.

Mr. McKeough: No, really, the Minister of Agriculture just wants me to talk about daylight saving time.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. McKeough: Mr. Speaker, dealing first of all with the remarks of the Leader of the Opposition—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A good speech.

Mr. McKeough: Yes, a good speech, a historical speech. He put some of his previous remarks of other years in context.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That was a good speech, too!

Mr. McKeough: I thought he ate a little crow on Pickering very nicely and I commend him for doing so tonight. I think the doubts which he shared were shared undoubtedly by people on this side of the House as well.

Mr. Good: The member admits it.

Mr. McKeough: Yes, but we had the courage of our convictions over here. When one looks at some of the remarks made by the Leader of the Opposition and by his colleague from Grey-Bruce, who is not with us tonight, one would be tempted to say, "O ye of little faith." They have been proved to be completely wrong, of course. The Pickering reactor is a world success, an outstanding success, and I think all of us share the pride which AECL and which Ontario Hydro justifiably have in the success of Pickering.

I think if I could add one historical note perhaps to what was said, and I have said this in a couple of speeches in terms of my brief research into this. The Leader of the Opposition paid tribute to the first minister of energy, Mr. Macaulay, and to Mr. Simonett; he said nice things about them with which I would concur. He said some nice things about the present chairman of Hydro.

I think he missed someone in that little bit of history and certainly in my research, he was one of the principal reasons we went ahead; this is the former Premier of this province. It was his dedication to doing something in the nuclear field that prompted Ontario Hydro and pushed Ontario Hydro—I don't think that is too strong a word—into the nuclear business. I am sure that he shared some anxious moments on this side of the House listening to the Leader of the Opposition over the years. Perhaps he wondered whether we had gone down the right course. The former member for London North, I think, stands completely vindicated at this point for the stand that he took.

Now in terms of Alberta gas—I think that is the next point the Leader of the Opposition mentioned. He quoted the article in tonight's Star by Mr. McArthur. I don't follow the media all that closely. I would have to say though, in all modesty, that that perhaps has been the first article which has been remotely critical. Even Harold Greer thought that it wasn't a bad report and that we were on the right track. The conversion of the Globe and Mail was something that I lost

some sleep over because they liked it; and when Harold Greer rolled in that was something. But tonight Mr. McArthur, extensively quoted by the Leader of the Opposition, perhaps broke that happy chain until now.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I knew the member wouldn't quote it.

Mr. McKeough: Yes, I would. I have it here. Mr. McArthur and the Leader of the Opposition missed a point in terms of price increases. They are comparing apples and oranges. They talk about an increase at the well head from 16 to 32 cents, which is 100 per cent increase in that segment, whereas they talk about a Hydro increase of eight per cent or nine per cent or whatever it may turn out to be. The point is, of course, that Hydro's increase on a subsequent bill, as has been pointed out, is going to have to be justified. I am satisfied that it probably can be.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Is the member satisfied that it is justifiable—but?

Mr. McKeough: I am satisfied that not only—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Careful!

Mr. McKeough:—must it be justified, the public must understand it and the reasons for it. That's the great principle behind—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: So the justification procedure is simply one of instruction?

Mr. McKeough: Not necessarily.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: As a putative minister, the member is already saying it is justifiable.

Mr. McKeough: I'm satisfied at this moment that they are going—read Task Force Hydro report 4 which I am sure the Leader of the Opposition has. They talk about the need for those kind of price increases. However, let's see what the public review says and then we can talk about it on another occasion.

Really, in talking about Hydro's rate increase and the well head price increase, they are talking about apples and oranges.

The Leader of the Opposition, I noted, took precisely 47 minutes to get to his favourite subject which was defending the government of Canada against what I have said. I wondered how long it would take him and it was 47 minutes and then he wound up on that happy note.

I think the point the member for York South made, that we are talking about a different

kind of ministry, is valid. We are talking about a policy minister. There are perhaps two operating programmes within government which might be included within the Ministry of Energy.

I don't think they have to be; one is basically a geological service which is in Natural Resources and it makes sense to leave it there. The other programme is a safety programme in terms of gasoline handling and that should remain with the other safety functions.

The job of the policy secretariat, now a ministry, is to advise the government; to develop policy; and, through the minister, put that policy forward to the government. Then, if the government sets that policy or modifies it or changes it, it promulgates it and says, "This is what we think should happen." It says that to Ontario Hydro, which picks that up as government policy and carries it out; or it says it to the Ontario Energy Board, for example, which picks that up as government policy.

The member quoted, and I think it was the Saskatchewan municipal board, which adjourned—

Mr. MacDonald: Manitoba.

Mr. McKeough: Manitoba? Which adjourned in the middle of the hearing because they wanted to find out what government policy was? I don't know whether the same thing may happen here but the policy will be developed by the ministry, approved or disapproved or changed or altered by the government as a whole—by the cabinet—and then carried out by, at this moment, the two agencies, the Energy Board and Ontario Hydro.

I don't see any inconsistency in that at all. There is no need, in my view, for this ministry to have a number of operating programmes. The only difference essentially between what I said and what the bill purports to do is that in the Premier's view, that required the services of a full-time minister rather than the part-time work of the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development. Essentially both would be doing the same thing and would be responsible for the on-going development of policy which would be carried out either by Hydro or by the regulatory agency, the Ontario Energy Board.

The member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) referred to the recommendation referable to federal-provincial mechanism. I'd refer him to my Sarnia speech in particular. I think he would then say to me, "Well, all

right, where have you taken it from there?" To be honest with him, we haven't, at least I haven't in my thinking. There is a defect in the present mechanism which is the National Energy Board which should be an administrative body, a regulatory body carrying out federal policy. Too much of the energy policy, the little bit we have in this country, has in fact been developed by the National Energy Board, rather than by the politicians. Having said that, what I tried to say is that the member is talking about something unique in our constitution, where there is an ownership of resource on the one part and an accessibility to market on the other part, the federal part. The answer to what replaces it as a policy-setting mechanism is going to be something different than what we have now.

Quite frankly, there are legal problems, there are policy problems and there is a recognition, I might say even more than by me, on the part of Alberta. In fact, I think they belled the cat first and said something must replace the NEB. The Minister of Mines and Minerals, Mr. Dickie, made a speech about this and made certain proposals which we, frankly, haven't analysed yet.

Over the course of the summer months, before the conference, we will be giving this a great deal of thought and trying to think about what will be some sort of a compromise between a federal jurisdiction and a provincial jurisdiction in this crazy country of ours—at least under our crazy constitution—as to how we sort out that particular problem. It will represent, I think, some sort of a compromise or certainly a departure from what we've known in the past.

I say to the member for Nickel Belt he is quite right. There are philosophical differences, which we are not going to resolve at 12:20 a.m., between the New Democratic Party and those on this side of the House, or me in particular. Total up what the NDP wants to do in terms of nationalization. First of all, they want to buy out Steve Roman—and I'll come back to that. I suppose that would be \$200 million or \$300 million. They want to take over the three gas companies. That's \$500 million. They want to develop lignite. We haven't even got a price tag on that yet, but I'm guessing several hundred million dollars.

The last speaker really thought we should take over the oil companies—I suppose, in Ontario. Surely we wouldn't take them over outside our borders? I would think one could put a price tag of several billion dollars on

that. Does the NDP realize the price tag on what it is talking about tonight? The price tag is staggering, aside from whether it makes sense or not.

Mr. Gisborn: How about the \$3 billion transportation programme?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The member is kidding. That's going to make us money.

Mr. McKeough: That happens to be presently a responsibility. I would say that a transportation programme is a priority on the resources of this government. As long as somebody else will carry out the responsibility.

Mr. Laughren: At least consider the alternatives. The government won't even consider the alternatives.

Mr. McKeough: —for providing energy, then let them do it and do it with their capital. I think we have better places to spend public capital and tax dollars than simply trying to take over others in the field. Does the NDP really want us to buy out Steve Roman? Is that what it wants us to do?

Mr. Laughren: I don't believe the parliamentary assistant even considered the alternatives.

Mr. McKeough: This is what we have said about uranium. We have, in effect said, put uranium on the same basis as natural gas. I don't know whether the formula for natural gas is completely right or not; there is an ongoing argument about that. In effect, what we say on natural gas as national policy is that before you can export anything, before you can export any more gas, you have to prove that there is an exportable surplus, which is the fourth year times 25.

If we say that in terms of uranium, then we have control over the export of uranium, and there is no more reason to spend public funds to buy out Steve Roman than fly to the moon. I'm just amazed! The members opposite talk about corporate ripoff, but they just want to take over everything and pay them, I suppose, a good profit. I think their leader said that. He said we'd have to pay a fair price, which I thought was a great concession on his part.

But just add up this socialist heaven that they live in; add up the dollar amount on the proposals that they talked about tonight.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And in the Niagara Escarpment.

An hon. member: It's only money.

Mr. McKeough: And in the Niagara Escarpment for that matter. They're living in some sort of a fool's paradise. They're completely ignoring the commitment on the financial resources of this province for what we have to do for what we are now responsible for—something like \$3.5 billion for the nuclear programme of Hydro over the next 10 years, and the total programme of Hydro over the next 10 years is something like \$8.5 billion. I don't know how we're going to afford that, but they want to put on that, taking over the oil companies and the gas companies as well. They live in a dream world over there and they're just way off base.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It's a nightmare. It's a bad dream.

An hon. member: The government continues to give them away, doesn't it?

Mr. McKeough: I am, of course, fascinated by how they want to get into the lignite business. As yet, we have not received a report saying it's economic or not. But, they are all set to take it over before we find out whether it's economic.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: If the government finds it is economic, it will leave it to the private sector, is that right?

Mr. McKeough: That was an interesting comment. I say to the hon. member for Ottawa Centre, if it's uneconomic we should do it, if it's economic then let the private sector do it. Is that what the member is saying?

Mr. Renwick: The Premier announced it 18 months ago.

Mr. McKeough: We don't know at this point. We don't know whether it's economic.

Mr. Cassidy: If it is profitable the government will give it to the private sector. If it is not profitable the government will do it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. McKeough: Why don't we wait and see whether it's economic before anybody rushes into it?

Well, then, still with the hon. member for York South. He suggested a Crown corporation for imports of energy into this province. I say to my friend from York South who was and perhaps still is the national president of a national party in this country, does he

really think we need a Crown corporation to bring in imports from one province to another in this country? Is that his version of a federal state like Canada?

I have never, with the greatest of respect to my friend from York South, heard a more far-out suggestion—a Crown corporation to bring imports into this province. I have admired my friend from York South over the years as being first and foremost a Canadian. That suggestion tonight would do more to balkanize Canada than any other suggestion I've heard in this House for a long time.

Mr. MacDonald: Why?

Mr. Deans: That's utter nonsense. That's really grasping at straws.

Mr. McKeough: It certainly is not! What are they going to call it?

Mr. Deans: That is absolute poppycock, complete hogwash!

Mr. McKeough: The Greater Ontario Trading Co., or something? An import corporation into Ontario. Boy, that would go over well in Alberta. They're never going to get a seat out there anyway, and that would really finish them.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: They won't get any here, either.

Mr. MacDonald: What does the member mean? We've got one there now.

Mr. Cassidy: What does he mean? We've a member in the Alberta Legislature.

Mr. McKeough: The hon. member for York South asked me to clarify, or suggested I should clarify, what we mean by the court action. I won't go into that, but we are not using the word "suing." I'm not a lawyer, nor is the hon. member for York South. We're not suing. We are not suing Alberta. There is a difference of opinion and you ask the courts to settle it. We're not taking them to court, nor they us to court. I think it's a—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It is a stated case.

Mr. McKeough: My QC friend, the Minister of Revenue, says it's a stated case. But the word "sue," with great respect to the media which have used it, should not be used.

It may be a political game?—I'm quoting the hon. member for York South. No, I don't agree with that at all.

Mr. MacDonald: The member couldn't afford to admit it anyway.

Mr. McKeough: I think the Premier, in his statement—and I asked the hon. member for York South to read it carefully—is convinced of the rightness of a certain situation. It's not a political game—anything but. I think really that statement represented quite a historic switch in Ontario policy which will come to be recognized. There are no trade-offs there. Consistently over the years since I have been a member of this Legislature, and long before that, Ontario has never surrendered or even suggested that we would surrender one jot or tittle of our constitutional prerogatives.

Mr. Renwick: We did today. The Premier did it today on the whole question of prices.

Mr. McKeough: That was a rather large change in our attitude in terms of the resources of the country and of the province, in saying that they were first of all Canadian resources and should be used by Canada as a whole before we considered exporting them.

The member for York South questioned—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We didn't offer them at a lower rate though.

Mr. McKeough: No, not at a lower rate.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's not much of a gift. The government is talking about Alberta giving us gas at a lower rate.

Mr. McKeough: No, we're not at all.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The government is talking about a three-price system.

Mr. McKeough: We are talking about a reasonable price. We are not talking about a lower price particularly.

Mr. Deans: You don't expect it to be higher, do you?

Mr. McKeough: We pay a much higher price than Alberta does now because of the transportation costs; and presumably they would pay more for our copper because of transportation costs.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: If you will permit me, Mr. Speaker, hasn't the member suggested that one price be paid in Alberta, one in the other provinces and a higher one elsewhere? Now, if we are going to compare that with the brave new approach taken by the Premier and the minister saying that our

mineral resources shall be usable for the rest of Canada, and if we are going to make it work the same way, then we should offer the people of Alberta access to our uranium and copper at lower rates than we get elsewhere.

Mr. McKeough: Well, presumably the method of implementation of that suggestion, which the member for York South now calls the two-price system, which is fine, would be some sort of an export tax which therefore would flow to the people of Canada. The Premier did not suggest that there would be a two-price system between Ontario and any other province, as has been suggested from Alberta. I think we should be very clear about that. But it could well be that for our resources there would be a Canadian price and an export price, which might well be different.

The member for York South talked about the Acres proposal. I stressed in that particular proposal, which says that we should have a look at it, that the critical factor—and there are many factors, including the employment and environmental factors—was the supply of uranium. Assuming that could be solved, then I thought that it should be looked at very seriously.

I really took from the remarks of my friend from York South that he would look at it, but he'd have Hydro do it—at a cost of about \$2 billion. Well, there again, of course, we part company in terms of what the province has to spend. That's \$2 billion we don't spend if we let the private sector do it. He and I have a difference there in philosophy, and I think we have a difference in realistic terms as to how much money this province can legitimately expect to raise.

I'd only add that what we'll get out of the sale of the CANDU reactor to Argentina is infinitesimal compared with what we could get out of the same amount of uranium being turned into power and exported to the United States. Think about that for a moment. Perhaps in terms of our uranium supply we shouldn't be doing either one. Perhaps in terms of the scarcity of our human resources we shouldn't be doing either one. If we are going to export some of this technology, and some of our uranium, then I am just suggesting that it may be much better to make it into power here and ship it across the border here rather than simply selling some technology to Argentina or wherever.

Mr. MacDonald: We may be exporting jobs.

Mr. McKeough: We may be exporting jobs. Yes, I suppose that's true. We export jobs when we export a reactor to Argentina. But surely it is better to try to do something here than simply export the raw material? And if we can export it in terms of the finished product in this case electrical power—

Mr. Cassidy: The energy is a raw material too.

Mr. McKeough: That's right. The hon. member is dead right.

Mr. Cassidy: If we give it to the United States cheap, it allows them to sell cheaper than if we—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Make a point!

Mr. McKeough: That's right. I think so. Let the hon. member satisfy himself in terms of the Argentine situation and compare it.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): It is beginning to come through to them.

Mr. McKeough: Gas exports, I think, was the next matter that was raised. I don't see the point there; I'll leave that one.

The two-way pipeline. Well, I guess I would say to the member for York South that he should go and have a talk with the member for Riverdale. The member for Riverdale should have a talk with somebody. I couldn't really understand whether he was promoting a continentalist approach or not.

Mr. Renwick: I was asking the parliamentary assistant to tell us what his approach was.

Mr. McKeough: Frankly, the member's remarks were a little convoluted. The member for York South—

Mr. Renwick: I was asking the member to state—

Mr. McKeough: The member for York South spent some time saying, "Why are you fiddling around with this; why don't you get along with the pipeline? Let's get on with it." Well, he should talk with the member for Riverdale, who did give some reasons why it isn't just quite as simple as that. But if the two would talk to each other then I won't have to answer the question.

Mr. Renwick: What's the government's policy?

Mr. McKeough: We have said that it should be seriously looked at—the two-way pipeline.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Why doesn't the member read the report?

Mr. Renwick: Is he advocating a national policy of self-sufficiency of energy resources?

Mr. McKeough: I think the member better have a look at the report—that's what the report is all about.

Mr. Renwick: I have read the report.

Mr. McKeough: That is what the report is all about. What we have said for example, in terms of uranium, is put it on a formula basis.

Mr. Renwick: I am talking about the petroleum industry.

Mr. McKeough: What we are saying in terms of petroleum is put it on a formula basis; it is there, just read it.

Mr. Renwick: It is not there for the petroleum industry.

Mr. McKeough: It is not there presently, I think it should be. I definitely think it should be. I think there should be a formula for petroleum in the same way that there presently is for natural gas. There will be an argument about the formula; there is presently an argument about the natural gas formula; but at least let's put it on that kind of a basis. And we should do the same thing with uranium.

Certainly, to answer a question—whatever the question was—do we believe that we should be self-sufficient in energy? Well, read the report. That's what the report is all about. And when the member for Riverdale has read it, then he should have a talk with his friends from York South, his seat-mate, and find out about oil pipelines.

Mr. Renwick: The parliamentary assistant is making the policy.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Come on, it is 12:35 a.m.

Mr. McKeough: We dealt with the matter of the energy tax—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: What's the matter? Doesn't the Leader of the Opposition have any energy left?

Mr. McKeough: We dealt, I think by interjection, with the matter of gasoline prices. The member for York South raised the whole

question of the environmental consideration. He said it was the smallest part of the report, which is true. Remember that it came after the conservation section, which happens to be an environmental section as well.

The other point is—I thought I made it clear; I emphasize it now—that I think insofar as possible there should be a separation, an arm's-length relationship between really the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of the Environment, and not try to muddy the two things together. It will be necessary for an energy project to go to the Ministry of the Environment or whatever may emerge from there, for approval, and it shouldn't be done internally in the Ministry of Energy. I think we prefaced that section by saying that essentially environmental problems have to be the problem of the Ministry of the Environment rather than the Ministry of Energy.

I think that covers the very excellent points, most of them, by the member for York South.

The member for Rainy River; I don't think there is anything I particularly have to say there.

The member for Sandwich-Riverside talked about four rivers which are not yet producing electricity; they are all very small; there are enormous transmission losses. I think his environmental friends would tell him that there are real ecological problems in terms of damming those three or four rivers.

Water power is a great thing, but we have run out of it. Pickering, when the four units are running together, will produce as much power as our share of Niagara Falls. There just aren't the rivers to develop; they are gone; we have had it in that area.

Other forms of energy, I think we touched on them in the report. The safety factor, raised by the member for Sandwich-Riverside, he has raised before, and I am certainly not qualified to debate it with him tonight.

The member for Thunder Bay raised a point. I think to say that the water rentals should accrue back to northern Ontario and because there are waterfalls in northern Ontario, northern Ontario is entitled to some sort of a lower rate through water rentals on the hydro produced there, really negates what Hydro has been all about for the last 60 years. He is making exactly the same argument as the Niagara power users committee who say, because they're next door to Niagara Falls, they should have cheaper power than we do in Chatham, or somebody does in Toronto. That's never been the concept of Ontario Hydro.

Mr. Stokes: That wasn't what I had in mind.

Mr. McKeough: No, the member wants the water rental money to be spent in northern Ontario. It's the same thing.

Mr. Stokes: The same way it is spent for the Niagara Parks Commission.

Mr. McKeough: I think there's a difference there, with the greatest of respect.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, they get it and we don't.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. McKeough: The member for Thunder Bay mentioned the oil and gas reserves in the province. They are small but I would agree we should be encouraging their development in a variety of ways; Hudson Bay, James Bay, we should be encouraging.

I don't think the province at this point has to enter on a major exploration programme of its own. We part company at that point in terms of his philosophy and mine.

On heating oil prices, frankly I say to my friend from Huron-Bruce, I don't know that much about it; very little about it.

To the member for Nickel Belt, I would simply say that, again, we part company in terms of public ownership. I think that covers the main points. Again, Mr. Speaker, I thank the members opposite for the support of the principle of the bill.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall this bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

Mr. Renwick: No.

Mr. MacDonald: I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, we would like that bill to go to committee because there are some sections that we want to discuss. Did you whip that through so that we didn't hear?

Mr. Speaker: I wasn't aware of any whipping action. I did call it and there was no response to the contrary.

Mr. MacDonald: Okay. If you are going to be ornery about it, we'll debate the other two bills longer and it will take for more time.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: On a point of order. I think, Mr. Speaker, you'll recall certain other occasions when this identical situation arose and your good judgment was to use the well-

known leniency of your office and to grant the fact that the bill might go to committee. Let's do it that way, eh?

An hon. member: Going now—

Mr. MacDonald: You'll achieve nothing.

Mr. Speaker: It sounds like a bribe but I'll accept it.

Mr. Reid: We always get the word from the member for Brant; we can always count on him.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. McKeough: Committee of the whole. Agreed.

POWER CONTROL ACT

Mr. McKeough, on behalf of Hon. Mr. Davis, moves second reading of Bill 136, An Act to repeal the Power Control Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall this bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

An hon. member: Don't trust him!

POWER COMMISSION INSURANCE ACT

Mr. McKeough, on behalf of Hon. Mr. Davis, moves second reading of Bill 137, An Act to amend the Power Commission Insurance Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall this bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

An hon. member: See what a little co-operation does?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Does the member intend to go ahead and order all the bills?

ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD ACT

Mr. McKeough, on behalf of Hon. Mr. Davis, moves second reading of Bill 133, An Act to amend the Ontario Energy Board Act.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I have a suggestion here. There are a number of things to be said in second reading here, though, quite frankly, in my view, the things I'd like to say could be dealt with as efficiently in committee. I would be willing to have these next two bills go to committee and deal with the matters there. However, I don't want to pre-empt it if the Leader of the Opposition—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I wonder, is the member speaking about the next two bills as one?

Mr. MacDonald: I am talking about the Power Commission Act and the Ontario Energy Board Act.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Okay. Accepted.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We don't agree with that, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I am sorry.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Oh, come off it!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Look at him! Where did he come from? He's been sitting out there drinking beer all night. Pardon me, he's been sitting out there all night, I'm not sure what he was doing.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: That's one of the cheapest remarks the member has ever made.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That is cheap; that is cheap.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: That is one of the cheaper remarks he has ever made. That is cheap. Really cheap.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Anyway, call 9 and 11.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: Order please. There is a motion before the House. The order of business called is for second reading of Bill 133, as I understood it. Is this correct? Is the hon. minister going to move that?

Mr. McKeough: I would prefer, Mr. Speaker, if the bill to amend the Power Commission Act was called before the Energy Board Amendment Act. I think that is a more logical sequence.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Call No. 11.

POWER COMMISSION ACT

Mr. McKeough, on behalf of Hon. Mr. Davis, moves second reading of Bill 135, An Act to amend the Power Commission Act.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the motion carry? The hon. member for Rainy River.

Mr. Reid: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In view of the lateness of the hour and what not I will try to be brief. I will tell the member right off that we intend to oppose this bill for the reasons that we will outline.

Obviously, Mr. Speaker, what we in this party have been saying for years and would like to see, is that the power commission or Ontario Hydro, whatever one wants to call it, should come under more direct control of the Ontario Legislature.

I made some comments in regard to the first bill that we were debating tonight on energy. I don't think I have to repeat those comments at this point, merely to say that we do not feel and have not felt over the years that there has been enough direct governmental control over Ontario Hydro.

I outlined, Mr. Speaker, the amounts of money that are being spent and that are involved in Ontario Hydro. We heard about the billions of dollars that will be spent by the commission over the next 10 years, amounts of money that the member, who was a former Treasurer himself, indicates we may not be able to raise in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, we recall some two or three years ago in this House, when Ontario Hydro came before the public of the province and indicated that they were going to have a large increase in the cost of energy. I can recall questions put in this House to the then Premier as to what he felt about this large increase in rates and his answer at that time was that he had nothing to do about it, that was Ontario Hydro's business and he didn't interfere.

At the same time, Mr. Speaker, we tried to elicit some information from the Hydro-Electric Power Commission at that time by way of the committee system and were remarkably unsuccessful in doing that.

Subsequent to that, Mr. Speaker, in the Legislature again, in June of last year, in conversation between myself, the member for Waterloo North (Mr. Good) and the then Treasurer, the member who is guiding these bills through the Legislature, we were talking about the financing of Ontario Hydro, the fact that they were going to the New York market I believe in that particular case, to raise some \$50 or \$60 million.

At that point the Ontario government itself was not in the financial market to any extent and so the borrowings of Hydro didn't

particularly affect the credit position of the province and its ability to borrow funds at that particular time. However, the then Treasurer did indicate that it was only because the government itself was staying out of the market that Ontario Hydro was able to go ahead and borrow the amounts of money that it was.

I won't read the whole Hansard for that, unless the Minister of Government Services (Mr. Snow) would like to hear it, but I would just like to quote from the hon. Mr. McKeough, June 26, 1972:

Yes. You know, for all the reasons we have discussed here, that government was supposed to keep its cotton-pickin' hands off Ontario Hydro. I think that picture has changed.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest to you that it happened. I suggest to you that the government, in trying to remove Ontario Hydro, or whatever it wants to call it, even farther from public scrutiny and public control by this Legislature by making it a corporation, rather than even the commission that it was. And that the government itself, let alone this Legislature, will have less control over it than it already has.

I say to you, Mr. Speaker, in terms of the amounts of money that that power commission, or corporation, or whatever you want to call it, is going to spend—\$8 billion in the next 10 years; some \$3 billion for the nuclear arm of it alone—it is incredible. It is really incredible to us on this side that the government should come forward with a bill that we feel will remove Ontario Hydro even farther from us than it is now.

Mr. Speaker, the idea is supposedly that Ontario Hydro, which will be the new name if this bill is passed, is a wholesaler of energy—wholesaler to the retail outlets which are under the OMEA. Hydro supposedly, according to task force report No. 1, is a delivery agency, rather than a policy setting instrument. Well, I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that there is more involved in Hydro than just a delivery agency. The amounts of money, the internal decisions the corporation or commission is going to be involved in will radically affect this province.

I would bring to your attention, sir, one internal decision that supposedly would not again come under direct government scrutiny, or come to the attention of this Legislature. This is something that is being discussed in the special committee investigating the new Hydro building. Some \$120 million of public money is going to be spent supposedly over a 30-year period in front of Queen's Park, at the corner of College Street

and University Ave. Now, if that is not a decision that should have direct control by this Legislature, I don't know what is. This bill does not provide for that direct control by this Legislature or by the government.

Again, Mr. Speaker, if we look at the bill, we see that sections 11 to 16 deal almost entirely with the financing of Ontario Hydro's operations for capital reasons. I have already dwelt briefly on the problem of Hydro financing. Surely you would agree, sir, that we, in this Legislature must have control, direct control, over a corporation or a commission of that size that is spending that kind of money in this province.

Now, just a number of small items, if I may, Mr. Speaker. Section 2 of the bill says the "body corporate incorporated under the name of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario is continued under the name of Ontario Hydro."

In view of the statements of the member from Chatham-Kent, in view of the report he gave us on the proposals for Hydro over the next 10 years, its dependence on thermo-nuclear power because water power itself has run out—and admittedly this is a small thing—but why call it Ontario Hydro. Hydro connotes water power to produce electricity, and if we are going to rely on another form of energy to produce electricity, then really the name Ontario Hydro in many ways is an anachronism.

There is another point or two in this bill that we are concerned about, Mr. Speaker. I would direct the members' attention to page 3 of the bill. I think there is a typographical error in the third line. We are dealing with the "seat in the Assembly not vacated," and in the third line it says: "shall not be avoided." I imagine you mean "shall not be voided" by reason of being a member of the Ontario Legislature. This raises the question really of the position of the vice-chairman of Hydro, who currently is the member for Simcoe Centre (Mr. Evans). I gather this provision is in the bill to maintain that position on the board of directors, if nothing else, of the Hydro-Electric Commission.

We in this party do not feel that it is necessary that someone from the government backbenches should be given extra emolument to serve on the board of the new corporation one way or the other and we would oppose that section of the bill.

I'd like to say a few words, Mr. Speaker, about the composition of the board of directors. We in this party are a little concerned about the whole Task Force Hydro report on

Hydro. I feel it leans too much to this image of a large corporation or a business enterprise. The fine hand, or the hard hand perhaps, of the member for Chatham-Kent is very noticeable in this kind of bill.

The emphasis on Hydro's corporate image—one almost gets nauseated, if I may put it that way, Mr. Speaker, listening to some of the testimony before the special committee downstairs, when we hear that Canada Square's design was accepted because it most completely expressed the new corporate image that Hydro was trying to project.

And this kind of emphasis—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Open to the people at \$34 a square foot!

Mr. Reid: Yes, and especially—

Mr. Gaunt: The new Image. They don't want anything to do with a Datsun. It's got to be first-class.

Mr. Reid: The whole concept of that bothers us, Mr. Speaker. We are particularly worried about that aspect of it, because I think if Ontario Hydro was particularly interested in saving the people of this province money it wouldn't have bothered with that particular site down the street in the first place.

We are afraid that that kind of attitude is going to be carried over into the actual administration of Ontario Hydro, which supposedly under this bill we will have no control over.

We are really worried about the concept of hydro at cost, Mr. Speaker. I would point out to you that when the Premier introduced these bills in the Legislature, he spoke of hydro at cost; and yet I have read the report of the member for Chatham-Kent, and that non-partisan, impartial speech he made at Port Colborne. The member for Chatham-Kent talks about hydro at a reasonable cost. Maybe it is a matter of semantics. Maybe we are playing with words. But I detect a very important difference in the old concept of hydro at cost and what the member means by reasonable cost.

If the member means by reasonable cost—and obviously this is part of it—that in the reasonable cost will be built in X number of dollars or X percentage as a return on investment for capital purposes or whatever you want to call it, then I could accept that definition. But I'm not sure that this whole report on Task Force Hydro is not larded heavily with the free-enterprise dogma. The

government is almost as ideologically strait-jacketed as our friends to the left when it gets to these kinds of things—

Mr. Deans: Well, what is the Liberal position?

Mr. Good: He's telling my friend. We are against it.

Mr. Stokes: What is the Liberal position?

Mr. Reid: If the hon. member will listen, he might hear.

Mr. Good: We want a commission that's responsible—

Mr. Stokes: The hon. member is going to rupture himself walking that picket fence.

Mr. Reid: You know, I've noticed that the longer the session wears on, the more itchy the member for Thunder Bay gets. I don't know what his particular problem is—

An hon. member: It's the hour of the night.

Mr. Good: He can't stand being away from those black flies.

Mr. Reid: Our problem, Mr. Speaker, is that we feel that under this proposed Act it won't be hydro at cost, it will be hydro at uncontrollable cost; and I think that to some extent this is what we have had in the past.

A word about the board of directors, Mr. Speaker. We are concerned that as usual the Lieutenant Governor in Council will have the power to appoint the 10 members of the board, one of whom supposedly will be the vice-chairman, and supposedly that person will be a member of the Conservative backbenches.

But who is going to be on that board of directors? I have a very strong feeling that it is going to be the corporate friends of the member for Chatham-Kent or the Premier.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We've heard all that!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh, no, you haven't!

Mr. Reid: I understand Mr. Muncaster, for instance, will have a very strong influence.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We have heard all that.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: If the minister is tired of listening why doesn't he move the adjournment.

Mr. Reid: What's his problem?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I said we have heard all that today.

Mr. Reid: Well, the minister is going to hear it again.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: The member is dull.

Mr. Reid: There is a minister who should, if he has any conscience, turn his paycheck back at the end of every month. I have sat here for months, Mr. Speaker, asking that thing that masquerades as a minister—

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! That is not parliamentary language.

Mr. Reid: What isn't parliamentary?

Mr. Ruston: He is not a parliamentarian over there.

Mr. Speaker: The reference made by the hon. member to the minister is not parliamentary at all. I would ask him to withdraw it.

Mr. Reid: Withdraw it, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: He is still dull.

Mr. Reid: Pardon?

Mr. MacDonald: Deal with the bill.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Speaker, the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development had no part in this report of the hon. member for Chatham-Kent.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: There goes the Minister of Agriculture again.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I can only stand this for so long.

Mr. Reid: He has no part in the development of policy which should be related directly to his policy field. Day after day in this Legislature he refuses to answer questions having to do with any of the ministries that come under him.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: The member doesn't know what he is talking about.

Mr. Reid: He has the nerve to come in here at 1 o'clock and tell me that he is not interested in listening to me.

Mr. Stokes: Task Force Hydro—

Mr. Reid: Task Force Hydro recommended that they report to the minister but the Premier realizing his ability said "No, we don't want that."

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Reid: He wanted Hydro to do something, and he put it under that hon. member.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Deans: It sounds like a zoo.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

An hon. member: That's right though.

Mr. Reid: His finest hour was when he came back from Cuba and tried to justify it in this Legislature.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Deans: It is like a menagerie.

Mr. Ruston: The sugarcane kid.

Mr. Reid: I understand Fidel has been lonely ever since.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: My heart is broken.

Mr. Cassidy: We have noticed.

Mr. MacDonald: Has the member finished with the bill?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Why doesn't he sit down.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Speaker, I want to make one more comment about the board of directors about whom we are very concerned because obviously these people are going to be directing the affairs of Hydro. We're concerned about who they are going to be. For instance, can the member tell us, is it in his mind or the Premier's mind—I admit the resources development minister has no mind so we'll leave him out of this particular conversation—

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Isn't that cute?

Mr. Reid: I didn't know he cared.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Not much about the member.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: He is just a smarty.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Reid: That's called the cut and thrust of debate.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Get on with the subject.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Speaker, we are concerned about who will be on the board of directors.

Will there, for instance, be somebody from the agricultural community? Will there be somebody—and how many—from the Ontario Municipal Electrical Association? How much representation will they have on this board? According to the OMEA they are the owners of the system really, and they are very concerned, as they should be, about their representation on the board.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: John Robarts said they are, too.

Mr. Reid: The former premier said they were. Of the 10 directors how many will they have?

Mr. Stokes: The member for Chatham-Kent will do away with the OMEA.

Mr. Reid: Yes, I have a feeling that the member is going to win that particular argument. When the smoke clears there won't be any more OMEA if that particular member has his way. I wonder if he could indicate to us tonight just how he sees the representation on that board, particularly how many representatives the OMEA will have on the board.

Mr. Speaker: I don't want to extend the debate. I merely say, as I said at the beginning, because of the fact that we want more direct control by this Legislature of the administration of Ontario Hydro—we don't want another CBC at Ontario Hydro or that sort of thing; we want direct control by this Legislature—we cannot support this bill and we will vote against it on second reading.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for York South.

Mr. MacDonald: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. We will support this bill and, indeed, for almost the reverse of the reasons that the hon. member has just given. His argument is that they, the Liberal Party, presumably want Hydro to be more in control of this Legislature.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: No.

Mr. MacDonald: That is just what he said in the final moment.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: That is just what he said.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We want the Legislature in control of Hydro, not the Hydro in control of the Legislature.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, not under control but in more of a relationship to the Legislature. Okay.

Mr. Deans: Yes, in the control of the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: We've been fighting Sir Adam Beck for years.

Mr. MacDonald: Perhaps I can address you, Mr. Speaker, and ignore the confusion that has arisen over there.

As a matter of fact, there have been an awful lot of people who have been very puzzled since the task force came out suggesting that Hydro should be made a Crown corporation. There are a few thousand, if not a few million people in Ontario, who had lived with the illusion that it was in effect a Crown corporation; it was called a commission but it was a Crown corporation. It was supposed to be responsible to this Legislature, through a minister.

I would agree that Hydro to too great an extent has become a law unto itself. In fact, I think I am too far from the historic truth to say that when Bob Macaulay became vice-chairman of Hydro, it was partly his own desire but certainly with considerable support from the party as a whole on that side, that he was to go in to Hydro to find out, to put it bluntly, what the hell was going on. Even the government didn't know what was going on inside Hydro.

In typical Bob Macaulay fashion, he went in and took it by the scruff of the neck and shook it until it quivered for about a year afterward. I don't know that it really made much difference.

I recall the time that Hydro unilaterally raised its rates in defiance of the declared policy, both federally and provincially, about holding rate levels back in 1968. As I said in the earlier portion of the debate, the minister of the day, now the Provincial Secretary for Justice, was clear in his rather carefully worded statements in the House that, at best, they had heard of it indirectly; and at best the cabinet's role had been a rubber-stamping of the decision that had been taken down in Hydro.

The fact of the matter is that Hydro had drifted off and was under no serious direction from this government. Let me put it, perhaps, more carefully. It wasn't under adequate direction of the government and policy of the government and this Legislature.

As I understand what is being attempted here, the government is going to have Hydro

clearly responsible to a policy enunciated by the government. Instead of a confusion of many departments pushing Hydro around—I have heard different people within Hydro say there are so many ministers who feel they have a right in effect to intervene in Hydro policy—the plan is to have one minister to whom Hydro is responsible. The minister knows that Hydro must be responsible to him and in turn it knows it must be responsible to the minister, I think that is good. I think it clarifies the situation, and it will achieve what I judge from his words the hon. member for Rainy River wants. I don't think he is going to improved the situation by opposing this bill.

Finally, of course, it is to subject Hydro rates to review. There is something else that at some later point I would like to explore a bit more with the member for Chatham-Kent but not at 1:10 in the morning. In one place in his report he refers to "review and regulate" and for some strange reason the term regulate in terms of Hydro's rate gets dropped all the rest of the way through the report. I am curious to know if regulate comes into the picture at all.

Interjection by hon. member.

Mr. MacDonald: I can give the member the reading of it; at one stage in the report he does say "review and regulate." Another point that is made is that the whole Hydro programme comes up for review. Is it purely for purposes of letting the public know what that whole generating programme is and to provide the basic information to the board as the raw material, so to speak, for it to be able to judge more accurately the justification for the rate increase?

I am just a little puzzled as to what the function of the board is going to be in reviewing the programme of Hydro—whether in effect it is just that they are going to listen to a narrative and when they get it they would say, "Thanks very much, Mr. Chairman of Hydro for giving us this detail." Have they any power beyond that?

I do have a couple of misgivings, and I think I am voicing misgivings which I suspect the hon. member for Rainy River thought he was voicing too—

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: The twit from Rainy River.

Mr. MacDonald: —though I don't know that he—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member is at his condescending best.

Mr. MacDonald: No, it has nothing to do with my condescending best. There are people in the municipal field who think that their position is going to be destroyed and I think the hon. member was trying to give voice to it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He did give voice to it, he wasn't trying to. What is the member for York South trying to say? Go ahead and say it.

Mr. MacDonald: What I am trying to say is that opposition to the bill is not necessarily going to protect those.

Just let me state my case. The Premier, when he introduced the whole energy package, on page 4 of his mimeographed report said this: "I should underline that Hydro's new corporate structure will not impair the fundamental relationship which it has always enjoyed with the municipally owned distribution utilities."

For the moment I shall accept that at its face value, but I give the parliamentary secretary fair warning that I and a lot of other people are going to watch rather carefully, because they have apprehensions, and the apprehensions are bolstered once again by the latter comments that were made by the hon. member for Rainy River.

The task force comes up with a lot of recommendations which I think are really nitpicking hogwash in terms of corporate structure. They are a reflection of the views that disturb me as I hear them from the people who are heading Hydro today.

The people who are heading Hydro today don't understand what a Crown corporation is. They think they are running a private corporation. They don't really know the difference between a Crown corporation and a private corporation and they are trying to reshape Hydro in the image of a private corporation.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: No, the member is wrong.

Mr. MacDonald: Indeed, the task force comes up with a lot of proposals which are going to bolster that. Whether or not we have it as a Crown corporation under this bill or whether the government left it the way it was before, my fears are that those people directing Hydro are going to be reshaped again in that private corporation image. I am not happy about that.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: The member is wrong, I think.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, the Provincial Secretary doesn't know whether I am wrong or not.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: I think the member is wrong.

Mr. MacDonald: I think I am right. I think there is plenty of evidence of it. I don't think that we here, by either passing this bill or leaving it in the position it is, are going to alter anything, because they are going to work from within Hydro in its present status or in its new Crown corporation status.

I view all of that with a degree of misgivings. Indeed when we get into committee I think we should take another look at the details of the board of directors. I can tell the House who is likely going to be on the board of directors. What do they call that organization down there? The Niagara Basic Power Users. Well I will be awfully surprised if some representatives of the Niagara Basic Power Users won't be on it. I'll bet the House there will be a representative of the pulp and paper industry and I'll bet there will be a representative of the mining industry, and I'll bet the government will have some rising stars of the corporate world like Muncaster, who is sort of the darling of the private corporate world.

Mr. McKeough: I sure hope so.

Mr. MacDonald: Those are the boys who are going to be in there.

If we are going to protect Hydro from the kind of reshaping under its proposed new status or its old status into a private corporate image, I think what we have got to have on there is people who can give it balance. I am not saying those people shouldn't be there, some of them; they are representative of interests that are involved with Hydro.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: I agree with the member.

Mr. MacDonald: —but they should be balanced off by strong vigorous voices for other sectors including the municipal utilities.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: We agree.

Mr. Stokes: And on a regional basis, too.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: We couldn't agree more.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And an appropriate number of women.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, yes, we can't forget northwestern Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I said earlier that I was willing to deal with all of these matters in committee, and some of them I shall come back to in committee, but I did want to say that in view of the position that the Liberal Party has taken.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, we in this party do feel that there is a basic principle involved in the bill and we are most serious and sincere when we say we are opposed to the principle put forward by the government.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: What, from the nincompoop from Rainy River?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is very difficult to understand the lexicon of government jargon, but if one were to listen to the Minister of Industry and Tourism when he established Ontario Place as a Crown corporation, it was clearly to separate it from the control of any ministry or this Legislature. That was stated without equivocation by the minister at that time and in this very session of the Legislature. It may be that the remoteness of a corporation from the government is no different from the remoteness of a commission. But, it is undoubtedly true that in many recent years the commission under its present direction has felt itself completely independent of government direction.

The member for York South pointed out one instance where the rate change came about. He referred to answers by the present Provincial Secretary for Justice who was then the minister, to questions in the House—and very frankly he did answer in those days—which indicated that the rate change had taken place without reference to policy. I can remember being quite impressed by the present Provincial Secretary for Resources Development in stating without equivocation publicly during a campaign for leadership that he felt that it should be changed and would be changed if he became the leader of the party.

We agreed with that situation then. I felt that the Conservative Party agreed with it as a whole. Since that time we have a new Premier and evidently a new approach, accepting the feeling that there has to be some policy direction for Hydro, but still they have gone ahead with important policy decisions without any reference to the Cabinet, the Premier or a policy minister.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Oh, no!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I refer specifically to the decision to go forward with the building of a \$45 million head office and in effect to ignore stated government policy of building a public building with tenders opened in public, which is the policy stated by the hon. minister who is present, the Minister of Government Services. So anybody who says there is any change under the Davis regime, after what the member for Carleton East had said previously, and what he now says doesn't count—

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Oh, yes it does. The building is—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —simply is not aware of the facts. The Hydro commission is on trial in a court set up by this Legislature at the present time, morning, afternoon and evening, day after day, and it becomes completely apparent that they are operating autonomously and, I might say surprisingly inefficiently, but that's another matter.

We are talking about the autonomy that they presently exercise as a commission. A commission, as I understand it, simply carries the responsibility that lies with this House, which is granted to the government and which they in turn grant to a commission of appointees. I would be the last to suggest that the new Minister of Energy or anyone else should take over the operation of such a complex, and expensive and technological operation as Ontario Hydro. But I, for one, will never vote ever in favour of any further separation of that monolith from the public control of this Legislature.

There was a time when we were all misled about just how autonomy should be exercised and from the opposition we used to call for many emanations of government to be separated from the political influence of any minister. We said, "Put it further and further away." Even the Ontario Educational Communications Authority is a case in point. They get set aside with all of the statutory brickwork around them that gives them their own edifice. And still there is the kind of influence from government of a type which deeply concerns me. We think of recent decisions made by Hydro, the statements of the people from that commission, and there is a confusion, as the member for York South pointed out. Many people think that they have the independence of a Crown corporation now, which they should not have and, in my view, must not have.

We have heard the statements made about the corporate image, and that was referred to by the hon. member for Fort Frances.

Mr. Reid: Rainy River.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Rainy River, pardon me. The corporate image they have is one of luxury and expense, of autocratic authority moving in on private property by expropriation, and you, Mr. Speaker, and the ministers know that.

If they want to do something to improve their situation, they should certainly do something rather than spend \$45 million on some glass-enclosed edifice in the heart of downtown Toronto, in which, in the words of the spokesman himself, and I believe it was the chairman, "the design is going to be elevated on pillars so that we will give the image of being open to the public." What a bunch of garbage! Garbage is what it is, because their image will improve only when the chairman and the policies of Ontario Hydro go out into the field with the people who use electrical energy, that they are seen to be the servants of the people and not a collection of friends of the government riding around in limousines producing power at cost.

Now that's been referred to, too, and I want to speak about it very briefly, because I believe that that is a very insidious basis for policy, just as insidious as during wartime contracts a service or a facility at cost-plus was insidious. There is absolutely no control on their expenditure whatsoever. Whatever they want to spend is lumped into an enormous pot and distributed by the statisticians and others on the rate base and everybody says: "Isn't it marvellous that we are producing power at cost," and cost includes the fantastically overrated version of what the corporate image requires by way of buildings, salaries, staff, location, the very best facilities that can possibly be obtained, not only for the production of energy, which we support right down the line, but for everybody they touch.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Is the member supporting it?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I mentioned earlier, Mr. Speaker, about going to the opening of the Pickering plant, which was a marvellous achievement. We talked about its cost being \$750 million. It was probably cheap at that price, but a part of it was this—and this may sound picayune to the members but I can't help it—that the Premier was brought out in the biggest helicopter I ever saw, with "Ontario Hydro" painted on it. Now, maybe they have to have that to hose down insulators or something, but the impression they give to me and many other taxpayers is that

there is no control on their expenditure at all, that most of those people over there are afraid to look sideways at them.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Is the member supporting it or not? Is he supporting it or not?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Certainly that minister never did, but maybe the new minister would. The Provincial Secretary should be quiet, he doesn't count in this debate. Why wasn't he here when we were debating Hydro? He is supposed to be the minister responsible. He is a dummy in this connection.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Which side is the member on? I agree with most of what he says.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, there is a point here of great concern, because if we establish this as a Crown corporation it will be seen by those people who are concerned, deeply concerned, about this, that in fact Hydro has won the battle for control.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Oh, nuts. Nuts.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Even the rate structure which is going to be considered and reviewed—

Mr. Ferrier: The member underestimates the member for Chatham-Kent.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: If it is going to be reviewed by the Energy Board it is subject to the same kind of statement that was made here tonight. The minister, or the man who may become the minister, has said: "Well, it is going to be reviewed but we all know, having read the report, that the nine per cent increase this year is justified." Well, it may or may not be.

Mr. McKeough: I didn't say that.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Well, it certainly sounded that way.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Will the member vote for it or against it?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We are voting against it. Is the minister going to stay in for the vote or what is he going to do? Is he going to go out and have another cup of tea or what?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: He is darned right. He has been talking out of both sides of his mouth.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I certainly am not. If the minister can't get the message I am sending to him, then he is either deaf or stupid, and I certainly suspect the latter.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: No one else around here can get it.

Mr. Reid: Why doesn't the minister get primed up like this for question period and then he could answer something instead of sitting there like a dummy?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Rainy River, just go away.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I will be brief, but I hope I am putting the point over in a way that will make you believe, sir, that we do not consider it to be unimportant or picayune whether you call it a commission or a Crown corporation. As a matter of fact, I had people come to me and say: "What does the change mean?" The only thing I can imagine is that the change means it is to be given a reinforcement in its separation from the control of government.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: No!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Government has said that in policy matters it will have the decision. But you see, I am concerned about matters having to do with things other than policy; like the decision to build on a \$7 million lot, like the decision to build a \$45 million headquarters and all of the other matters that go with producing power at cost. In other words, there are no controls on their everyday operation whatsoever and, believe me, we've got to have some of that, too.

If the minister disagrees, then we have a serious disagreement indeed, because I believe that Ontario Hydro has run without rein nor control for much too long, and it's certainly got to be brought into financial and fiscal control.

I'm not talking about the \$3 billion for the erection of new atomic facilities and the other \$5 billion that they intend to spend in the next ten years on other facilities.

Our technology, in my opinion, is unsurpassed in most of the work that they do. But the attitude of the commissioners and the new members of the corporation, which evidently will be established, with the help of the government's socialist friends over here, is one of the matters that evidently, by government policy, is going to be kept at arm's length and left at the responsibility of George Gathercole and his advisers and his successors.

Interjection by an hon member.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: That's silly. The Leader of the Opposition is just plain silly!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We are against this and we believe that it is wrong, that it is wasteful, that the concept of Hydro and power produced at cost and sold at cost, does not have the in-built restrictions and restraints and controls that, down through the years, many people have imagined and envisaged.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Well, Rainy River—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I would like also to concern myself with the role of the municipal partners who, in fact, consider themselves the owners of Hydro—a consideration that has been given great strength, indeed, by statements made by the former Premier John Robarts. He made the statement very clearly in this Legislature and before the OMEA.

Now, it is evident to us that there is a division of opinion in the government. Maybe the division is not so real as political because the parliamentary secretary has gone on record as wanting to cut back on local public utilities commissions and municipal control. We don't have to go through the quote again, but he said something about reducing the PUCs from the present number, which is probably 850, down to something like 32. What he really means is, in fact, the province owns, operates, controls and sets the goals and the destiny for Ontario Hydro. And the people at the municipal level simply do not accept that.

Mr. McKeough: Completely untrue.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Now, task force Hydro did make a very strange recommendation when it said, in order to settle this, at least so that the government can get on with the control of Hydro at the provincial level, "Let's issue some sort of shares or certificates to the municipalities on the basis of their share, or what they consider to be their share in the value of Hydro at the present time. And when Hydro is wound up, the the liquidated assets will be distributed on that basis."

Well, it's very much like the Premier putting signed cheques into a vault in Queen's Park somewhere to pay for the cost of the aeroplane. It doesn't cost very much to put signed cheques in a vault somewhere, any more than under these circumstances it would cost you very much, if anything, to distribute shares to the municipal partners

who would cash them in when Ontario Hydro is wound up. A fairly meaningless representation, but one that I felt was forced out of Task Force Hydro because they realized that the government wanted to buy the ownership of Hydro away from the municipalities without giving them any money.

That is precisely what it was designed for, and the new minister, if he is going to be the minister, certainly wants to dismiss the municipal claim. The Premier, with perhaps a certain more subtle political touch, which he's shown on more than one occasion, thinks otherwise. And I suppose he has instructed his parliamentary assistant to downplay that aspect of his role.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Which side of his mouth is the Leader of the Opposition talking out of?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: So I would say to the member we are against the bill. I'm not going to ask him where he is.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Which side of his mouth is the member talking out of?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, this a matter of real concern and I want to express it in expressing my opposition to the bill.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: The member wants Hydro independent on one side and—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: There is one other point, of course. It is not of such great importance, when we're talking about the Hydro corporation; and that is the possible role of members of the Legislature on the board. Well, it's been recommended by the Camp commission that no members of the Legislature of any party have a role in any board or commission, and this bill specifically provides for that.

I would suggest to you, sir, that this is at least one instance where this party at least can show that we are not prepared to support the government in its continued efforts to find some place of employment and emolument for its backbench members who simply can't make it into the cabinet—and the strange ones who do make it into the cabinet and the ones who are left out must feel particularly insulted.

So, Mr. Speaker, there is this additional principle in the bill and—

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture and Food): I should have stayed out a little longer.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —as we have made it clear, we intend to oppose the bill; we intend to vote against it.

An hon. member: What other structure would the member give to it?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: For what reason?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Ontario Hydro should be maintained as a commission.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: What is the member's reason for voting against it?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: He has talked for half an hour and he has been on both sides of the question.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: So, Mr. Speaker, in case you, perhaps, are a bit more concerned about the hour than the House leader—

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: Give it to him, Bert.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —I should assure you, and I want it clearly on the record, that we, as Liberals, are voting against the bill. It will not be necessary to ring the bells nor have the names counted, but I would just say to the NDP that if you lie down with dogs, you get up with fleas. In this particular issue, this issue is an important one—

Mr. Deans: Talking about dogs, his bark is worse than his bite.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: I didn't know he could be so nasty.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —and if they don't recognize it, they are making a serious error, and this bill should not be approved, in principle or at any other time.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to participate? If not, the hon. member for Chatham-Kent.

Mr. McKeough: Mr. Speaker, very briefly, just a couple of points.

On the name change, it's a historic name. The government came to the conclusion that it shouldn't be changed; Ontario Hydro has a wide reputation. I could argue it both ways; I don't think it is that important.

I can also tell the member for Rainy River that word "avoided" is used in the present statutes and it has simply been copied from them.

In the matter of share certificates, I would hold to the view that I don't think that was one of the most earth-shattering recommendations of Task Force Hydro. It hasn't been acted on in any case. It may at some point in the future.

I don't think it matters all that much who owns Hydro. Hydro is owned by the people of this province, and whether I live in Toronto or Chatham or Brantford doesn't increase or decrease my equity as a citizen of this province. Frankly, I think that it's an argument which is without foundation. Who owns Hydro? We all do; we all are served by it and we hope to be served to the best advantage by it.

Mr. Good: How is the people's equity established?

Mr. MacDonald: Spoken like a good socialist.

Mr. McKeough: I suppose so, I suppose so. But I am really not going to get hung up on the argument and never will as to who owns it one way or another. The member for York South is dead right. What we are talking about is something which came into being 60 years ago as a special Act corporation. What we are looking at is something which has been highly successful; which has done a tremendous job; which has done a job as good as, or better than, any other utility, public or private, in North America.

Mr. MacDonald: But too much of a law unto itself.

Mr. McKeough: The fact that they flew the Premier in a helicopter which was the biggest helicopter the Leader of the Opposition has ever seen, I think is completely irrelevant. It is about the level of his contribution to this particular debate.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. McKeough: Couldn't matter less; couldn't matter less.

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: It shouldn't fly in to bring one man.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The Leader of the Opposition didn't see three flying down here to bring in one fellow, did he? Three.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What is the House leader talking about?

Mr. McKeough: Obviously the Leader of the Opposition—

An hon. member: Are we talking about the cost of flying?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What is he talking about?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I am talking about the Prime Minister of Canada coming in down there with three airplanes—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Well, why doesn't the minister make the point?

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I'm talking about all the muck-raking the member does—

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

An hon. member: Why doesn't the House leader speak?

An hon. member: We want to hear him.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You boys are on the way out, you really are!

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Well, we'll see about that.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Ah, you bet!

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Chatham-Kent has the floor.

Mr. McKeough: The Leader of the Opposition—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The Liberals don't have to go anywhere to go out—they are out now.

Mr. McKeough: Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. McKeough: The Leader of the Opposition, I must say, got very worked up about this bill.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: This is an important bill.

Mr. McKeough: I can only suggest that if he will control himself for a few more minutes we will finish the bill and then he can pedal on his bike back to Brantford, because I am sure that is the way he travels!

An hon. member: Or maybe on an old horse!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member must be going into the cabinet, because his colleague thinks he is funny.

Mr. McKeough: Well, the Leader of the Opposition wasn't very funny—nor was he believable, because I sat here wondering which side of the issue he was on.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member and the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development—he has got more trouble than—

Mr. McKeough: The Leader of the Opposition wants Hydro to be changed—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. McKeough: The Leader of the Opposition wants Hydro to be changed, but he made no concrete suggestions as to how it should be changed. And he is against a bill that in effect, so he says, does change it—and it does!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Mr. McKeough: The whole philosophy—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: It can't be more remote than it is now—taking the point—

An hon. member: It has never been—

Mr. Good: They got rid of the citizens' advisory group 17 years ago.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This almost constitutes grave disorder!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Can we get an adjournment of the House if we pursue it?

Mr. Speaker: Maybe.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Where is the Sergeant at Arms?

Mr. McKeough: Mr. Speaker, after 60 years obviously changes are needed.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What about regional government?

Mr. McKeough: Well, the Leader of the Opposition doesn't admit change is ever necessary because he is living so far in the

past. Go on back to Hepburn! That's his idea of how government should be run. And it's about as close as he is ever going to get to running a government in this province!

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. McKeough: Mr. Speaker, changes are needed and are necessary. This bill will bring about fundamental changes in Hydro, and they will go on serving us for a long time to come.

Mr. Reid: How about a word on the board of directors? Who is going to be put on the board of directors?

Mr. Ferrier: The member for Rainy River won't make it.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill 135. Shall the motion carry?

Those in favour of second reading of Bill 135 please say "aye."

Those opposed please say "nay."

In my opinion the "ayes" have it.

I declare the motion carried.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading? Committee of the whole House?

Agreed.

ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD ACT

Mr. McKeough, on behalf of Hon. Mr. Davis, moves second reading of Bill 133, An Act to amend the Ontario Energy Board Act.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Rainy River.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Good: Too little and too late!

Mr. Reid:—I will be very brief on this one. No doubt the member for Chatham-Kent will be happy to know that we are going to support this bill.

The operative clause, of course, is section 12 of the bill, in which Hydro's rates and hopefully the whole matter of Hydro's rate stabilization, the way they arrive at hydro costs and so on will come under the review of this board. We have accepted that for years. We have said that this should be. We have called for this to be justified before a standing committee of the Legislature. The government hasn't seen fit up until this time to do anything about it.

We are happy that finally the government is moving and is doing something about this; that Hydro will in fact have to justify its programmes, its expenditures and its new rates.

I wonder, and I put this to the member for Chatham-Kent as a suggestion—perhaps it is worthy of amendment, but perhaps he could comment upon it—the bill suggests that the board, after the public hearing, will express the views that it heard at that public hearing and take those to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, with the opinion of the board. In other words, I gather the board isn't going to necessarily make a judgement.

I don't know if that is semantics again, but the board will present its opinions to the operative minister. I would think that it might be a very healthy exercise that if, before the rates were approved—and I fear that maybe this is all the board is going to do in the first place, and the minister will rubber-stamp that approval by the board—would it not be a healthy thing for the minister responsible, the Energy minister, to bring a resolution before the House so that it can also be debated in the Legislature as to any increases in the rates proposed by Ontario Hydro?

I realize that there will be public hearings, but usually those are attended by people who have a particular vested interest in the matter. I think it would be a healthy exercise if those matters were brought before the attention of the Legislature before they became operative and the new rates were brought in.

So, Mr. Speaker, we do applaud this step by the government and we will support the bill.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, briefly we will support the second reading of the bill. We approve of the proposition that the Hydro rates should be subject to review. Our only objection to the bill as it now stands is that, if the new ministry is going to be able to play its role in assuring adequate direction of an energy policy, those powers should be extended into other areas. We will attempt to persuade the minister that they should be so extended when we get into committee.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, the matter of reviewing rates in general is dealt with to some extent in the McKeough report. The energy board should definitely have the powers to approve gas rates and now

does have certain functions in that field. I believe that that is necessary.

I was also interested in the recommendations in the McKeough report, or at least the reporting of some of the views, as follows, from page 9:

Most of those in government preferred the establishment of an arm's-length relationship between the rate boards and the energy policy function, the suggestion being that the review function should be positioned with the ministry in the Justice policy field [presumably in the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations] as soon as possible.

I wonder if the minister in his remarks could elaborate on that a bit and give us some indication if, in fact, the energy board is going to come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Energy. Could he say why they didn't maintain an arm's-length relationship so that the problem of the Minister of Energy, having made up his mind even before the reference of the rate to the board occurs, would not have any significant impact, and that the energy board would at least have the protection of being under the jurisdiction of a ministry that is not specifically concerned with energy, but more specifically concerned with consumer affairs?

I believe, from page 9 in the McKeough report, that the majority of the people, that is, most of those in government service, as it refers to, were right in that connection and perhaps that board should be maintained at arm's length to the ministry, at least in its rate review function.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to participate? If not the parliamentary assistant. The hon. member for Chatham-Kent.

Mr. McKeough: Mr. Speaker, the only point that needs replying to perhaps at this moment, Mr. Speaker, as this bill presumably will be dealt with more extensively in committee, is that of the Leader of the Opposition. I think I answered that. There are two reasons. There is the scarcity of human resources. We really have no idea what we are getting into in terms of rate review at this moment, in terms of Hydro. We don't know whether there are going to be 10 interveners or 500 interveners or no interveners. Certainly there will be counsel appointed by the government who will do their best to make it the proper kind of a hearing and to make sure the facts are brought out.

The board does not have all the resources which it should have. Until we get it built up and until we build up the ministry, we don't want a duplication of resources. I think it will come under the same relationship that the OMB has now with TEIGA, being in a separate ministry, which I think ultimately is a good thing. I may say that Dr. Deutsch doesn't think so. Dr. Deutsch argued long and vigorously, and I respect his opinion very much in the advisory committee report, that one couldn't separate them.

He points out that one of the great problems in the United States, probably the largest single reason why they have an energy crisis, is so-called regulatory lag. He argued vigorously that we should make sure we don't have regulatory lag here and therefore, there had to be a close connection between the policy-setting group and the regulatory agency.

Politically, I don't think I can subscribe to that, although I appreciate the reason why he felt that way. We will start off this way and in a few years, when both are strengthened and we know more about what we are doing in terms of hydro rate review—and it is enormously complicated—then I think the move can be made.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading? Committee of the whole House?

Agreed.

THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading upon motion:

Bill 136, An Act to repeal the Power Control Act.

Bill 137, An Act to amend the Power Commission Insurance Act.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, before I move the adjournment of the House, today I would like to call order Nos. 20, 21, 15, 16, 17 and 26—at least I will try my luck.

For Monday, I would inform the members that we will begin with item No. 4, committee of the whole House, calling Bills 133, 134 and 135.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 1:46 o'clock, a.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION


Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Friday, June 15, 1973

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1973

The House met at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Our guests today in the east gallery are students from St. Theresa's School, Harrow; and Bialik Hebrew Day School, Toronto. In the west gallery are students from Mountainview Public School of Goulais River, Savard Public School of Englehart, Charlton Public School of Englehart and Riverview Public School of Sombra.

Statements by the ministry.

ALLOCATION OF HOME PLAN LOTS

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue): Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce an experiment in Ontario Housing Corp.'s method of bringing builders and house buyers together under the HOME plan's lot lease programme.

This new approach will be tested in the distribution of lots in the next phase of the federal-provincial land assembly at Malvern.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Good statement.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Does the member know what I'm going to say?

Mr. Lewis: Excellent. I don't know what the minister is saying but it sounds good. It's Friday morning.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Under the current system, it is left with the builders who have been allocated lots by OHC to deal directly with the public. In high-demand areas, this can result in a great deal of confusion and much duplication of effort on the part of the builders and the public.

The new plan will work as follows: Following the selection of builders by OHC, newspaper advertisements will be published in which the builders will be identified. Other details will include the type of houses to be built and their price ranges, the approximate minimum income required for the various price levels and the maximum income permitted for prospective buyers. The maximum

should be about \$12,500. Persons interested in buying one of these houses will be given up to two weeks to evaluate what the various builders have to offer before they submit an application. This will eliminate the need to rush right out and join the race for a lot, which has happened in the past.

In the advertisements, each builder will be assigned an individual post office box number and prospective buyers will mail their applications together with a certified cheque for \$100 to the box number of the builder of their choice. Families may apply to only one builder and will be limited to one application.

Following the deadline for applications, the boxes will be cleared by an outside agency, possibly a trust company, and the envelopes in each will be numbered in sequence as they are drawn from the postal box. Matching numbers will be assigned to the applications when the envelopes are opened and lists of applicants will be compiled by the agency.

Builder A will receive a list of only those persons who applied for one of his houses. Builder B will receive a list of those who wrote to his box number, and so on. OHC will receive matching lists for each builder which it will use to monitor the builders' selection of buyers.

The builders will negotiate with the applicants in the numerical sequence of their individual lists. OHC's approval will be necessary to ensure that qualified applicants are chosen in accordance with the numerical sequence of each builder's list until the supply of lots is exhausted.

Mr. Speaker, while this may appear to be a somewhat involved procedure, we feel that it is a fair approach which guarantees that everyone who is interested has an equal opportunity to obtain a house.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): It is better than the way the Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. Bernier) does it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I would emphasize that this is an experiment. If it stands the Malvern test, it will be used in other high-demand areas. Persons who previously leased

a HOME plan lot will not be eligible for a second lot in the same municipality. The allocation of lots will also be limited to families who have been residents of Ontario for at least one year.

Mr. Lewis: I think that is better.

REORGANIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Hon. R. Welch (Provincial Secretary for Social Development): On behalf of the Minister of Industry and Tourism (Mr. Bennett), I wish to inform the House that later this morning a bill reorganizing our industrial and tourist development system will be introduced into the Legislature.

Hon. members will recall, Mr. Speaker, that the Ontario Development Corp. was established some seven years ago, followed in 1972 by the establishment of the Northern Ontario Development Corp. Today's action further integrates the activities of those two organizations and establishes an Eastern Ontario Development Corp. to serve the needs of that region.

The board of directors of the Ontario Development Corp. will include significant regional representation. At least eight members of the 13-member Ontario Development Corp. board will come from eastern and northern Ontario and these members will provide a link with the Eastern and Northern Ontario Development Corporations. The role of the Ontario Development Corp. will be to develop province-wide industrial and tourist development policy guidelines which, in turn, will be interpreted in light of regional conditions.

All loans for eastern and northern Ontario will be evaluated by the boards responsible for those regions. Loan applications for the rest of Ontario will be considered by the Ontario Development Corp. board. In effect, this initiative today is designed to give added emphasis to the development needs of northern and eastern Ontario.

I should also like to advise that an important provision of the bill which will be introduced later on this morning is the authority to make loans to companies and individuals in unorganized territories whose shorelines or buildings have been damaged by storms. These powers parallel those provided for in municipalities by the Shoreline Property Assistance Act.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure all hon. members will agree that this move to provide added

representation from northern and eastern Ontario will go a long way toward meeting the development needs of those areas, and is a further example of this government's determination to provide greater economic stimulation in those regions.

Mr. Speaker: Oral questions.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

OLYMPIC GAMES LOTTERY

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): A question of the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations:

Has he got a statement of policy with regard to the national lottery in support of the Olympic Games? Is Ontario going to take a full role in this or are we going to try to maintain a provincial lottery in support of the Olympic Games so that when it all clears away and all the bills are paid, we will maintain a provincial lottery for our own purposes?

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): We are not going to join the socialist plot!

Hon. J. T. Clement (Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations): Mr. Speaker, we were requested by the Province of Quebec to share with it in an Olympic Games lottery. We have been discussing that request; we are not unmindful of the impact of such a programme shared with another province. It would appear that if we did go into a shared programme with Quebec for an Olympic lottery, it might well be to the detriment of those many lotteries that are carried on within the boundaries of our own province and presumably use up so many consumable dollars for that kind of participation.

We have not yet made a formal finding as to the response that the Province of Quebec has requested from us, and I hope to have it clarified very quickly. But there are many considerations, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition would obviously be aware, as to how it might prejudice those many charities that are carrying on good works and using lotteries within the boundaries of our own province.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary: Wouldn't the minister agree that after perhaps four years of consideration, the time has come when we should establish a province-wide lottery, and that this would be a good opportunity to do so in co-operation with the Province of Quebec and for a very worthy cause, which is evidently going to need some

substantial public support in aid of this project for the benefit of Canada?

Hon. Mr. Clement: We are looking at it. My director of lotteries, Mr. Fisher, indicated this during the ministry's estimates. In many of the lotteries that started off with a great bang, the steam has run down to some degree.

I may add that I am under the impression that British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are considering a western Canada lottery as a joint venture among those four provinces, and that their participation in the profit is apparently to be split on the basis of their ratio of sales.

But we have to look at the whole thing as far as a provincial-wide lottery is concerned and utilizing the proceeds to allocate them between various charities, and I anticipate receipt of a report from my director almost any moment. He has been working on it since about December.

NORFOLK COUNTY LAND OPTIONS

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have a question of the Treasurer, Mr. Speaker.

Is he familiar with the continuing difficulties caused by an amendment to the Planning Act, section 26, which has made it particularly difficult for people who purchase property on contiguous lots to give a proper mortgage, since if the payments on the mortgage are not fulfilled, the previous owner of the property does not have the right to claim the property back? It has led to the problems the minister surely knows about at Century City, and in fact plagues any land assembly, including, I suppose, provincial land assembly.

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): Well, sir, I know this has been a problem, and I know we are trying to deal with it, but if I am not mistaken the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations has taken the leadership.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to put the question to the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations. I asked him many weeks ago about this and he indicated that he was not sure he had the responsibility. It might be in the legal group of ministers but it certainly affects the planning minister more than anyone else since it has led to so much chaos in the assembling of land. I'm referring to what you might call the

Century City syndrome. Has the minister done anything about that? Does he know anything about it?

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): What is he doing?

Hon. Mr. Clement: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Leader of the Opposition, some three or 3½ weeks ago, asked me if I would confer with my colleagues in the Justice policy field to ascertain just what, if anything, had been occurring with the Century City people in the Norfolk area. Before conferring with them, I have directed an inquiry down there to find out the extent of the registration of options in similar type agreements pertaining to lands in those areas, so that I would have some information available to me.

I believe the Leader of the Opposition—or one of his members; it may have been the hon. member for York Centre (Mr. Deacon) on that occasion—drew to the House's attention and to mine that some of the option arrangements might well be questionable in that they could not be enforceable in the event of default as I understood his question. I have requested particulars of those from the registrar of deeds in that area. I have not overlooked the question.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary: Can the minister explain why this important matter has been hanging fire for probably four years now, which has meant that a large group of farmers associated with Century City have not received a nickel of payment on their mortgages for over three years? I cannot seem to get the attention of anybody in the ministry—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Is he not further aware that the assembly of land in Norfolk county has been seriously restricted—because it isn't a matter of if it applies, it does apply? It is not the fault of the land assembler. It is not the fault of the farmers concerned. It's the fault of the government which passed this ridiculous amendment in the first place and now can't seem to do anything about it to correct the anomalous situation, which is simply dislocating land assembly and putting doubts in the minds of farmers who wish to sell their land under these circumstances.

Hon. Mr. Clement: Mr. Speaker, insofar as it concerns farmers in a particular area not receiving a cent of mortgage payment, quite frankly, I know nothing about this.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: How can that be?

Hon. Mr. Clement: No farmer has written me. They tell me the federal government can't get its money out of Rochdale.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It has been debated in this House on five occasions.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Clement: I don't look into every mortgage default in this province. I tell the Leader of the Opposition that I have not had one letter from one farmer, that I am aware of, complaining that he didn't receive a mortgage payment.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): That is not the point.

Mr. Good: The minister should talk to the Attorney General (Mr. Bales).

Hon. Mr. Clement: What am I going to do about it? I just haven't got any powers. These are contractual matters between the farmer and the developer or the agent acting for the developer in trying to assemble the land.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): No communication there.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is definitely not. A further supplementary: Has he not received any communication from the hon. member for Ontario South (Mr. W. Newman) or the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Dymond) about this matter?

Mr. Singer: Or the Attorney General?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Has he not been present in the House, particularly when the hon. member for Ontario made a most impassioned plea to his colleagues and his former colleagues in the Treasury benches, to get off their blue chairs and do something about this fantastic anomaly?

Hon. Mr. Clement: Yes, I heard those debates in the House, but I have not had any inquiries from any of these people individually.

Mr. Good: Read my answer to the Throne Speech.

Hon. Mr. Clement: In order to respond responsibly to the member's inquiry, Mr. Speaker, I submit that I should have facts and figures showing what type of agreements have been utilized down there. My responsi-

bility is to make sure, through my staff, that they are properly executed and in registrable form, but the member asked me to find out what was going on and then confer with my colleagues, and this is exactly the route that I have followed.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, by way of supplementary—

Mr. W. Newman (Ontario South): A supplementary—

Mr. Singer: Has this minister not heard anything from his colleague, the Attorney General, about the debates we had in the Attorney General's estimates not only about this aspect but also about the results, if any, of the reference to the Court of Appeal in the hypothetical questions case, sometimes called the constitutional reference? Has the Attorney General not whispered in his ear that these matters are under some review and in due course, hopefully we are going to get some kind of answer?

Mr. Deacon: What does that Provincial Secretary for Justice (Mr. Kerr) do? Nothing?

Hon. Mr. Clement: I am aware of that, Mr. Speaker. We are talking about two separate matters.

Mr. Singer: We have not got anywhere on either of them.

Hon. Mr. Clement: There is the problem of, let's say, checkerboarding and the judgement of the Ontario Court of Appeal this past February, which I understand is being studied by my colleague, the Attorney General. I am dealing specifically with the question raised in this House by the member's leader some three weeks ago and added to by the member for York Centre as to what actually was going on down in that Norfolk area with a company known as Century City. Some days before that the member's leader asked me if I could—

Mr. Deacon: We are talking about the problem of development.

Mr. Singer: The problem that exists all over Ontario.

Mr. Lewis: The minister is confused.

Hon. Mr. Clement: Perhaps I am not understanding the member correctly, I'm sorry.

Mr. Lewis: Century City is in the north-east.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ontario South.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Speaker, supplementary: May I ask the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations if he would please discuss this matter with his colleagues? I think all the correspondence is on file from the farmers on Century City and the problems they are having. It has been going on for about four years.

Could I ask the minister a further supplementary? Would he look into this and report to us as soon as possible?

Mr. Singer: And talk to the Attorney General sometime.

Hon. Mr. Clement: Mr. Speaker, I undoubtedly am misconstruing what the hon. member is trying to say. I was referring to the Century City inquiry. Then I find out from my colleague here we are talking about the Stouffville area, and now we are back to Century City.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Good: That's where Century City is, in the Stouffville area.

Hon. Mr. Clement: Oh, I'm sorry, I am confusing Century City with Norfolk.

Mr. Lewis: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Clement: See what happens when a growing boy doesn't get his sleep!

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Provincial Secretary for Justice): He was confused by the Leader of the Opposition.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Clement: I was dazzled again by the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

VARIANCES TO TORONTO-CENTRED REGION PLAN

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I would like to ask the Treasurer if he will table the information that led himself as Treasurer or the people advising him to make the variances to the Toronto-centred region plan and other zoning bylaws, in the matter that he reported during his speech yesterday afternoon dealing with the changes that made 1,000 acres of agriculture and greenbelt land available for industrial

purposes? Will he also say why the—what do you call it, variance No. 1?—

Mr. Singer: Yes, variance No. 1.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —was given to a lawyer in Brampton, who was also the campaign manager for the Premier (Mr. Davis), in order to take on and establish a housing development in the Caledon area which had not previously been permitted under the provisions of the Toronto-centred region plan?

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I provided a full reply to the question yesterday, although my doing so, for reasons unknown, elicited complaints from the opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: On a point of order, he provided the answers, Mr. Speaker, with your permission, during second reading debate when it wasn't possible to undertake some further questioning, as it now is and that's what we would like to have.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Very tricky!

Hon. Mr. White: I didn't bring the matter into the debate, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He wanted to bury it in the verbiage he was unloading yesterday, so that nobody would pay attention to it.

Hon. Mr. White: I brought it into the debate because the member for Downsview brought it into the debate.

Mr. Singer: Yes, I have asked him five times, so I thought it was about time I got an answer.

Hon. Mr. White: Yes, well I have only answered it once; so now I will answer it twice. On June 8 the Leader of the Opposition inquired about an approval—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the answer has already been put in the record. I asked him if he is prepared to table the information that led up to the decisions that he reported to the House in the midst of the debate yesterday afternoon.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I think the information is in this answer if I may give it. I will read it very slowly.

Mr. Singer: Is that the same one he gave yesterday? That's an abuse of the process here. It is in Hansard and Hansard is here.

An hon. member: Then why did the Leader of the Opposition ask it again?

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, those of us who heard the Treasurer intersperse this material in the midst of his reply yesterday are aware of its content. What he is being asked now is the background material on which this statement was based.

Mr. MacDonald: He is wasting time.

Hon. Mr. White: I would be glad to elaborate on the answer, but it gives the reasons. First of all, Mississauga asked for the amendment. The lands concerned are—what's the word I want? boundaried—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Bounded.

Mr. Lewis: Bounded.

Hon. Mr. White: Bounded, yes, bounded.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The Treasurer wasn't up late last night.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): Tied, bounded and dead.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: That certainly cleared up all the difficulty.

Mr. MacDonald: Now I know why the Treasurer wants to read it. He doesn't know what the content is.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He's got it upside down.

An hon. member: That's the best answer he has given today.

Hon. Mr. White: Mississauga asked for this by way of their amendment 238. They asked to redesignate 2,800 acres. We agreed to 1,000 acres from agricultural to industrial, and the reasons are contained in this answer. The lands are bounded by Highway 401 on the south, the proposed alignment of Highway 410 on the west and existing industrial land on the east. These were considered to be an extension of the existing industrial development southwest of the airport.

Now if he wants a longer answer I am quite prepared to give it, but these will be the reasons for this decision.

Mr. R. D. Kennedy (Peel South): Sound administrative decision.

Mr. Singer: By way of supplementary, could the minister tell us:

1. Why it took two years for an answer to be forthcoming, since apparently the application was made on April 30, 1971, and the answer wasn't given until April 15, 1973?

2. Were any public hearings or any advertisements made?

3. Why 1,800 acres were excluded and 1,000 acres were included?

4. Who the owners were of the 1,000 acres that were included?

5. Who the lawyers were who represented the applicants, both of the excluded and included lands; what opportunity either the lawyers or the owners had to make representations in the public way; and what opportunity, if any, the residents affected had to make representations?

Mr. MacDonald: A short and simple question.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member will put this question on the order paper we'll certainly get an answer for him.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: After another three weeks.

Mr. Singer: You are going to hear a lot more about this one.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Lewis: Don't slough this one off; the Treasurer is inviting trouble!

PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT ON MANITOULIN ISLAND

Mr. Lewis: A question of the Treasurer: Has he read, or is he aware of, the series of columns that Joe McLellan has written in the London Free Press concerning Manitoulin Island and the encroachment of private development on that island?

Hon. Mr. White: No, sir, I haven't read any of those articles.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): He doesn't read the Free Press.

Mr. Lewis: Might I ask him, since they are all recent, to read them and to make a statement to the House about whether or not he thinks, in the interests of land use planning to which he is now committed, it is appropriate that several thousand acres should be brought together on Manitoulin Island for private development, and whether it is in his mind in conflict with any other long-range priorities?

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I'll be glad to look into that.

Mr. Lewis: Thank you.

REPORT ON STATUS OF WOMEN

Mr. Lewis: May I ask the deputy Premier, now that he is here, when he will table the report that he promised the Ontario Committee on the Status of Women he would table by the end of April, dealing with matters relating to the status of women?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, I assume I am being asked that question as the Provincial Secretary for Social Development. The report will be tabled next week in the House.

Mr. Lewis: Thank you very much.

TORONTO STAR DISPUTE

Mr. Lewis: Could I ask the Minister of Labour, is he aware of the gravity of the negotiations presently proceeding between the unions and the Toronto Daily Star, and can he report to the House on the present state of those negotiations?

Hon. F. Guindon (Minister of Labour): Yes, Mr. Speaker, I understand that the talks were adjourned the day before yesterday. They were to continue yesterday. I have had no report since yesterday.

Mr. Lewis: Supplementary question: Can the minister explain why the Toronto Daily Star will not provide to the union information and data on the employees' pension plan to which the employees contribute? Is it true that an employer like the Toronto Daily Star can withhold actuarial information on the state of pensions to which employees have contributed, when pensions are a negotiable item in the collective bargaining agreement?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Speaker, firstly I'll have to check the statement made by the hon. member, and I will have to find out if it can be done or not, and report to him.

Mr. Lewis: All right. Thank you.

ELORA GORGE OVERPASS

Mr. Lewis: May I ask the Minister of Transportation and Communications, Mr. Speaker, what is the situation now with the Elora George overpass, and the correspondence that the minister has had with Wellington county?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Elora Gorge.

Mr. Lewis: I am sorry—the gorge—overpass. I was also up late.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Related to Lloyd George, of course.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Solicitor-General): Who knew my father.

Hon. G. R. Carton (Minister of Transportation and Communications): Mr. Speaker, the current situation is that a letter went out to the county and advised them in effect that they are the ones who will be making the decision. Where it stands on their list of priorities, and whether or not they would have the funds to do it, that is where the situation now stands.

Mr. Lewis: What made the minister reverse his initial decision after he had sent a letter out saying the Elora Gorge bypass could not be justified under current conditions, actual traffic volume, other county and provincial needs, and environmental considerations, and then the ministry reversed itself? What caused that?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, I'm going back in my memory some time on this—one can't retain all the facts on these matters—and subject to my checking to make sure of what I'm saying on this point, my understanding is that the data, the information, the statistics on which the ministry made its decision were, in fact, based on the data supplied by the county.

Mr. Lewis: By the county.

Hon. Mr. Carton: By the county. My understanding is, and I will check into it, that this information was not as factual as it might have been. It was perhaps a little different from the situation—whether or not the data had been prepared two or three years prior—but I understand that there was a difference in the statistics.

Mr. Lewis: Is the minister not concerned that this area of quite natural scenic splendour on the edge of the escarpment is now subject to a decision, I suspect today, to ask for permission to build the bypass—a decision the minister has now apparently countenanced and I'm really quite bewildered by it. Maybe the minister could get us the information which caused him to change his mind.

Hon. Mr. Carton: I would like to make certain of that, but I think I'm correct on that, Mr. Speaker. I wasn't aware that any

decision or any request was being made today.

Mr. Lewis: I think council may be meeting today.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Thank you for letting me know. Mr. Speaker, I will look into that.

Mr. Lewis: I am glad to let him know.

INTEREST PAYMENTS ON GERMAN LOANS

Mr. Lewis: One last question of the Provincial Treasurer: Has he yet amassed the material which you said he could give us on the state of our German loans?

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, the man most directly concerned with this matter has been in northern Ontario this week with a group of US investors who are touring the nuclear power plants, Moose Factory, and so on, and for that reason it will be next week before I am able to table the material.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary: Since testimony of the Hydro committee repeated the statement from a Hydro official that Gerhard Moog assisted the Premier in the establishment of financial connections in Germany leading to that loan, has the Treasurer asked the Premier, or his predecessor, as to what the role of Mr. Moog was in finding that loan?

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, my inquiries to date have revealed absolutely no connection between this gentleman, whom I do not know, and any of our financial activities. I have read in the paper, the same as has the Leader of the Opposition, certain of these allegations, but I find no substance so far. If our continuing inquiries reveal anything other than what I've just said, I will certainly inform the House immediately.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary: I don't know about the use of the word "allegation", but is he going to continue his inquiry by asking the Premier personally or should we wait until he comes to a question period so that we can ask him in the House?

Hon. Mr. White: If my memory serves me correctly, the Premier said "no" the other day, when I was responding to this question.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. member for Scarborough West have further questions? The hon. member for York Centre.

USE OF LANDS SOUGHT FOR GARBAGE DUMP

Mr. Deacon: A question of the Minister of Transportation and Communications:

What action is the minister taking for the future use of lands lying west of Port Hope and south of Highway 401, these lands being among those included by the CPR for use as a garbage dump? Has the minister studied possible alternative uses for such lands which would not destroy their natural features and make good use of their location close to the lake and to the future Hydro development?

Hon. Mr. Carton: I'll take this question as notice, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sudbury.

NORONTAIR BID FOR ROUTES

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): A question of the Minister of Transportation and Communications: Is the minister aware of an application presently coming before the Board of Transport by norOntair to take over two routes, Sudbury-North Bay, Sudbury-Timmins? Will his ministry be participating in the hearings and what will be its position?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, I think what the hon. member is referring to is the expansion of the norOntair service in northeastern Ontario and we have been talking about this now for the past several months.

Basically what will happen is that norOntair will have two more service areas, North Bay and Kirkland Lake. As the hon. member is aware, Air Canada announced that it would be getting out of these particular routes. It will be having services from Toronto on a spoke basis to certain of the major parts of northern Ontario directly, and the expanded air service of norOntair is to provide what we feel will be a more proper and a more serviceable route for the people in the areas.

It's a third-level air service which has become most difficult for Air Canada because of the size of the aircraft and because of the number of passengers carried and the economics of the whole problem of servicing them properly. We feel that for the people in northeastern Ontario this will be a far better situation for them.

As a matter of fact, there are public hearings going on now in northeastern Ontario, as the hon. member is aware. I think I am safe in saying that, by and large, the changes

are being greeted with somewhat more of a perhaps responsive note than the hon. member expresses.

I think it is a good thing for northeastern Ontario. I think it will provide the people with better service and it will give us the opportunity to link the whole of northern Ontario, which is my hope—out of the corner of my eye I am catching the member for Thunder Bay looking at me. I am hoping that we will have a whole northern Ontario air service, a third-level air service, which will be operating in the next few years.

Mr. Germa: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: I wonder how the minister can justify relieving Air Canada of these money-losing routes? The province will have to accept the losses incurred on these two particular runs I am talking about. I mean should the minister be co-operating with Air Canada and relieving it of its responsibility by the provincial Treasury absorbing the losses?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member is correct. We are co-operating with Air Canada in this matter. The third-level air service will provide better service inasmuch as there will be more convenient hours for travel and so on; there will be integration with Air Canada and other passenger services in the north, for baggage, for ticketing and so on. We honestly feel that it will provide a better service to northeastern Ontario in co-operation with Air Canada.

Mr. Speaker, certainly there will be a loss at the outset but I would advise the hon. member that norOntair is proving to be a tremendous success. As the hon. member knows we have not been in operation for quite two years and the number of passengers—I am going from memory—I believe the number of passengers last month was 1,100 or 1,200 which is a very large increase. In fact, it is more than double the number when we started.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Cochrane South with a supplementary.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Is there any indication when the minister is going to bring places like Chapleau and Cochrane and Iroquois Falls on to the norOntair route?

Hon. Mr. Carton: I can't give a time, Mr. Speaker, in answer to the hon. member but my hope is that, one by one, we will be able to add these. As members know, Kirkland Lake is being added and, in fact, we are helping them with the upgrading of the airport for this purpose.

Mr. Speaker, all I can say is I can't give a timetable but we are looking at all these locations in the north. I hope in time we will have an air service linking each one of them.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Waterloo North.

EXPANSION OF PARK FACILITIES IN BRUCE AREA

Mr. Good: Mr. Speaker, a question of the Minister of Natural Resources: In view of the letters of opposition that I am getting from people in my area who have been regular visitors to Inverhuron Park and cannot understand why the park is being phased out and a new one built according to the minister's release, is it true that the park is being phased out to provide a greenbelt area as a matter of safety and a degree of distance from the atomic energy plant? If so, why was that not mentioned in the release? I think people then would have understood that reason why the park is being phased out.

Hon. L. Bernier (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, if I may just elaborate on that particular statement that I made in the Legislature, you will recall the Premier did make a statement and announced the development programme for Ontario Hydro. In those development programmes was an expansion of the Bruce plant. It was felt, in terms of long-range planning, this extra land that made up part of the Inverhuron Park was required.

Last fall I did make a statement to the Legislature that we complied with the safety requirements of the Atomic Energy Safety Committee in the construction of safety shelters and an access road to the south of that particular park, but the prime purpose of Hydro's acquisition of Inverhuron Park is for green belt and the expansion of its plant at Bruce.

Mr. Good: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Will the phasing out of the park interfere with the diggings that have been going on in the area as far as Indian artifacts are concerned? Many universities use that area for historical purposes and for digging for artifacts and so forth. Will that part be interfered with and is Hydro physically taking over the land or does it just want people out of the area?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned in my statement, Hydro is taking over the land. The park will be maintained on a

day-use basis. It will be available to the general public with no charge. The area to which the member refers, which has certain historic significance, will certainly be protected. I understand further that there are some lime kilns and some lime diggings of some certain historic value there, and these will be protected.

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Could the minister give the House the assurance that, based on his statement, the residents of the hamlet of Inverhuron will not be affected by this newly announced programme?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is my understanding that Hydro has sufficient land with the acquisition of Inverhuron Park, so I see no reason for any effect on the hamlet of Inverhuron.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sudbury East.

DAYCARE TASK FORCE REPORT

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): I have a question of the Minister of Community and Social Services, Mr. Speaker.

When will the minister publish the report of the task force on day care referred to at the meeting of the Association for Early Childhood Education by the minister's representative, Robert Symon, who stated that the report was prepared?

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): As far as reports are concerned, the hon. member knows he received a report some time ago on mothers receiving family benefits; so we certainly make reports available as soon as we get them. But is this report one that our ministry has commissioned and was reported to our ministry and not to the Social Development policy field?

Mr. Foulds: The minister doesn't even know of its existence, does he?

Mr. Martel: It apparently was prepared by representatives of the minister's staff, and was reported in the Globe and Mail on May 12, 1973.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Speaker, this report was commissioned by and is a report to the social development policy field.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Speaker, with your indulgence, could I redirect that question to the minister responsible then?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, this report is presently under review within the field and no decision will be taken with respect to its publication until such time as the field itself has made certain recommendations to government with respect to the recommendations contained therein.

Mr. Foulds: That's typical.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville.

TESTS FOR DRUG USE

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Attorney General.

In light of the large number of traffic accidents where police think they detect impairment but where a breathalyser test proved negative, and in light of the fact that police believe the impairment is as a result of the use of some type of drug but under existing laws it's impossible to prove, is the ministry attempting to develop testing procedures that could detect the use of barbituates, amphetamines and other drugs in an attempt to prove the case of impairment?

Hon. D. A. Bales (Attorney General): These would be normally dealt with under provisions of the Criminal Code. We deal with them that way.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Yorkview.

POLLUTION CONTROLS FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Speaker, a question of the Minister of Transportation and Communications:

I would like to ask the minister if he has discussed with the Minister of the Environment (Mr. Auld) the recent decision of Ottawa to reverse its position on automobile emissions in relation to the United States standards. I would like to ask him if there has been any discussion with the provincial ministers in relation to this decision. I would also like to ask him if he agrees with the decision and if he doesn't, is he making representations to Ottawa in connection with the strengthening rather than the diminution of the emission standards?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Speaker, I have not discussed this with the Minister of the En-

vironment. Our officials have been discussing it, I believe, but we will be getting together very shortly on this.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Welland South.

OFFTRACK BETTING

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Attorney General with reference to a news article in the Niagara Falls Review reporting offtrack shops took in \$985,000 and two persons from Green Back Off-Track Betting Corp. were charged with unlawfully recording and registering bets in Fort Erie between Feb. 14, 1972, and Feb. 13, 1973, almost next door to the Fort Erie Jockey Club.

Can the minister inform the Legislature when legislation can be expected to control offtrack betting in Ontario and the revenues lost under existing conditions of no controls?

Hon. Mr. Bales: There was a case before the Supreme Court of Canada in May of this year, the Benwell case, wherein there was a conviction. It is up to the Ottawa government to provide the legislation.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre.

DISMISSAL OF TEACHERS IN CORNWALL

Mr. Cassidy: A question of the Minister of Education, Mr. Speaker:

In view of the refusal on Tuesday night by the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry school board to reinstate the two teachers that it fired, or to withdraw the black marks it had put against three others who were alleged to be involved in the French school strike earlier this year, and in view of the concern which is now spread right across Ontario among the francophone community with the way in which that school board has taken reprisals against teachers, is the minister now prepared to intervene or to send in a mediator in order to ensure that francophones are not discriminated against?

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I have already indicated that I would grant a hearing to the teacher who is entitled to a hearing, if he asks in the prescribed manner under the legislation. I understand he has asked, but I can't tell the hon. member whether we have sent him the document granting the board of reference.

Mr. Cassidy: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: What action is the minister prepared to take with the probationary teacher whose contract is not being renewed, or with the three teachers who have had secret dossiers prepared against them and put against them as a black mark on their record? Is he prepared to take any action in those cases?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I know nothing about the situation of three teachers to which the hon. member has referred. As for the teacher on a probationary contract there is no action that I, as minister, can take.

Mr. Cassidy: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Are we to assume then that the government has reversed its policy of six years ago and in future will simply stand by idly when an English-speaking majority seeks to deprive francophones of their educational rights in the province?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The member is to assume no such thing. As has been indicated, within a few days we will be introducing amendments in this House to set up a Languages of Instruction Commission and to make further changes to the French-Language Advisory Committees to further strengthen what this government has always believed, and still believes—offering equal opportunity to the French-language citizens of this province.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for St. David (Mrs. Scrivener).

Mr. Foulds: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: A supplementary? All right.

Mr. Foulds: Suppose that the board of reference reinstates the permanent employee because he had a permanent contract, does the minister not find it contradictory in not dealing with the situation of a person who was on a probationary contract who presumably was dismissed for the same reasons?

Mr. Lewis: That's a problem—a real problem.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, it may be a problem, but the accepted policy in this province is that the school boards may wind up the contracts of probationary teachers. The whole point of probationary contracts is to allow the teacher and the board to determine whether they both wish to work together. If you destroy that kind of re-

lationship you may as well not have probationary contracts.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for—

Mr. Foulds: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker. But surely the purpose of a probationary contract—

Mr. Speaker: This is simply an argumentative debate.

Mr. Lewis: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker, which isn't argumentative. Would the Minister of Education consider a formal reference to the Human Rights Commission on behalf of the employee who is on probationary employment—

An hon. member: Right on. Right on.

Mr. Lewis: —because that is what is involved?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The proper course of action is for the teacher himself to make representations to the Human Rights Commission, if he feels it is a case that is within their jurisdiction.

Mr. Cassidy: The minister sure washes his hands of it, doesn't he?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for St. David.

Mr. Bounsall: Another Pilate.

Mr. Cassidy: The minister should talk to the francophones and ask them what they think about his policy.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Interjections by hon. members.

UNIFORM STORE HOURS

Mrs. M. Scrivener (St. David): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Provincial Secretary for Justice.

Mr. Lewis: There is another stone on the lawn.

Mrs. Scrivener: Has the minister given any consideration to the limitations on store hours in Ontario?

Mr. Germa: That is better than the stone question.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): There was a headline in the the Toronto Sun today about it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Speaker, there has been a decision to produce a green paper dealing with Sunday observance and uniform store hours in Ontario. We would hope that that green paper would be available some time in the fall.

Mr. Speaker: Supplementary. The hon. member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Supplementary to the Provincial Secretary for Justice: Is the government's delay due to pressure by large businesses with chains of shopping-centre operations throughout the province? Is that why the minister is delaying?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Man the barricades.

Mr. Singer: Just a shortage of green paper.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for York Centre.

GUIDELINES FOR COMMUNITY SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deacon: I have a question of the Provincial Secretary for Social Development. In view of the fact that summer is upon us and school holidays, when is the minister going to announce the guidelines for community school development? The Ministry of Community and Social Services assured recreational people last year this would be available by January this year. What is the reason for the delay in issuing the guidelines in this matter?

Hon. Mr. Welch: This question should be directed, Mr. Speaker, to the Minister of Education.

Mr. Deacon: Supplementary: In view of the fact that this relates to both Community and Social Services as well as Education, why does not the Provincial Secretary for Social Development have responsibility in co-ordinating such things? Isn't that his job?

Mr. Ruston: He doesn't know anything.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, how can you have a supplementary with respect to a referral? However, I will indicate—

Mr. Deacon: I think the minister should stop that.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —in the Committee on Government Productivity—

Mr. Good: If the minister doesn't know, he should say he doesn't know.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, I happen to know.

Mr. Ruston: What a change.

An hon. member: Look around to see what is being done, though. He thinks he knows what is being done in this area.

Hon. Mr. Welch: One of the things I was taught very early on was to be courteous, too, and it is unfortunate that we don't see any evidence of that across the House.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: All his discourteous members are too tired to be here.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Come to question period a little more frequently.

Mr. Lewis: He takes his lessons from the Treasurer, I imagine.

Hon. Mr. Welch: And I can hardly wait to be invited to the riding of Essex-Kent some time to tell what a great contribution that yakker makes, too, as far as this House is concerned.

Mr. Ruston: Thanks very much. And I will tell them that the provincial secretary does nothing here.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Every party needs a yakker. He really wins it. They just sit back there and yak, yak, yak, yak.

Mr. MacDonald: I see the guidelines to courtesy are pretty flexible.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yak, yak, yak. That's right.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: The oral question period has expired.

Mr. Lewis: And courtesy expired with it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Essex-Kent gets another—

Mr. Speaker: Petitions.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, come on, he shouldn't be so cruel.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I would like to table a report of the Justice policy field dealing with the Bail Reform Act which the Attorney General and I presented to the Minister of Justice for Canada at a recent meeting of the law officers in Ottawa.

The paper is meant to be constructive and the views expressed in respect to certain sections of the Bail Reform Act represent the experience and recommendations of the Justice policy field. If adopted, we feel it would resolve many of the practical difficulties which have been encountered by the police, the courts, the correctional institutions and the public which must be served by all these agencies.

We support wholeheartedly what the statute seeks to achieve but believe that some defects have distorted the practical application of the principles to the detriment of the public. We hope that our proposals will help improve the effectiveness of the statute.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

MUNICIPAL ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Municipal Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, this bill deals with a variety of matters, the majority of which are of a housekeeping nature. There are, however, two or three items which I think are of special interest which I would like to mention.

Two new sections, 27(a) and 27(b), are added to the new Act giving county councils more latitude in determining their structure and voting strength.

A further provision in the bill authorizes municipalities to enter into agreements with Indian bands for the provision of municipal services in reserves.

The final provision I would refer to is that contained in the new section 362(a) which gives the municipalities some clear-cut authority for requiring private sewer and water connections to the municipal systems.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What size pipe?

Mr. Bounsall: It's about time!

Hon. Mr. White: This bill will be taken through the legislative process by my parliamentary assistant, the member for Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Irvine).

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It figures. Does the minister want that one to be passed before you-know-what?

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS IN ONTARIO ACT

Hon. Mr. Guindon, in the absence of Hon. Mr. Bennett, moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting Development Corporations in Ontario.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Speaker, an explanation has already been given by the Provincial Secretary for Social Development. The bill provides for the establishment of the Eastern Ontario Development Corp. and the restructuring of the board of directors of ODC.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: The 10th order, resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for second reading of Bill 142, An Act to amend the Ontario Education Capital Aid Corporation Act.

ONTARIO EDUCATION CAPITAL AID CORP. ACT (concluded)

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I believe I adjourned the debate on this bill last night.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I believe that is right.

Mr. Foulds: I just have one question to throw in for consideration in the discussion of the bill, and the two bills are linked, I think. Why was it that a number of the community colleges which were initially built, I believe eight in number, were built on a leaseback arrangement? Do the community colleges not come under the universities aid capital corporation and why was that avenue not used? I wonder if the minister has any knowledge of that and could elucidate that in terms of the discussion of this bill and the necessity for these capital aid corporations?

Mr. Speaker: Any other members wish to participate? If not, the hon. minister.

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): Sir, the question was raised by the Leader of the Opposition in the short debate that took place late yesterday afternoon about the need for these

corporations, having in mind that the corporations, having loaned the money, are repaid by the borrowers from operating grants extended through time from the government. I think it is a very good question indeed. If I had my way, I would make our own accounts conform to the accounting practices in the private sector. I would like to explain the reason for this.

At the present time, if the government of Canada or the government of Ontario acquires an asset, let's say, a \$10 million courthouse, that is expensed in the year of acquisition. It introduces misunderstandings because there is a tendency for editorial writers and others to equate a government deficit with a private corporation's loss or with a household's deficit.

The interpretation placed on these events by businessmen and householders is likewise misleading. I think if we take the illustration I have offered, the \$10 million courthouse, if we establish that as an asset and depreciate it over the anticipated life of the asset, 30 years or whatever, charging off one-thirtieth each year, we would more clearly and more accurately portray the actual financial situation.

My guess is that in the 20 years to come we will refine the asset and liability nature of financial accounting in government in the same way that the income and expense statements have been refined during the last 20 years. My guess is that more and more attention will be paid to the idea, not of expensing an asset when acquired, but rather establishing it on the books and depreciating it over the anticipated life. We did, in fact, have a system like this in Ontario whereby we established the asset.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): That's right.

Hon. Mr. White: However, instead of depreciating it on a pre-determined and rational basis, we simply took nearly all of the so-called operating surplus and called that depreciation and subtracted that from the value in the asset column. This opened up avenues for abuse. Quite frankly, Premier Frost did use a little bit of hocus-pocus by always claiming this operating profit, this so-called operating surplus, and arbitrarily moving a certain amount of the operating surplus over into the depreciation column.

The opposition objected to that.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: My dad was financial critic.

Hon. Mr. White: The government did, some years ago, make a change to the full cash system used in Ottawa. I think, quite frankly, the change was a mistake. I think the change should not have been made to the full cash system but rather to a full corporate accounting system.

The famous sociologist and economist Gunther Myrdahl, in Sweden, said of this—I think he used the expression—we have turned a vice into a virtue. In Sweden they do use a capital accounting system with a further refinement which enables the government to embark upon very large deficits during periods when resources are underemployed. Adopting an accrual capital accounting system really does make that more acceptable to the citizenry.

Now, sir, we have a number of capital aid corporations and we do, thereby, gain some of the advantages of accrual accounting. That is the reason why we have these bills in front of us here. Well, that's not the immediate reason, but that's a long-term reason. Having adopted the cash system, following Ottawa's lead and, no doubt, beguiled by that very large government, it has been found expeditious from time to time to modify the full cash system by establishing these subsidiary corporations.

The bill in front of us here, Bill 142, An Act to amend the Ontario Education Capital Aid Corp. Act, simply removes the borrowing from this corporation to the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corp., the reason being that the responsibility for libraries has been shifted to the Minister of Colleges and Universities (Mr. McNie). I think that structural change is entirely appropriate. I expect there is no objection to that insofar as the members of the House are concerned and I expect that there is no opposition, therefore, to these bills as such.

I don't know if I fully comprehend the point made by the hon. member for Port Arthur, but if I did I will say that a further disadvantage of the full cash system in government accounting is that, having to incur that 100 per cent expense in the year of acquisition, tempts some government bodies, and certainly municipalities, into leasebacks when this may not be the best solution. The other variable in leasebacks that must be kept in mind, is the ability of the lessor to establish a somewhat lower standard.

So, to invent an illustration: If the authorities in Port Arthur were to build and own a public building themselves, they might feel compelled to have that public building at a very, very high standard and a very high

cost. Whereas, if they entered into a 25- or 50-year lease owned by somebody else, they might be satisfied with significantly lower standards and, therefore, lower costs and, in fact, it might be more economical in those circumstances to lease rather than buy.

I do believe, however, as I mentioned a minute ago, that having to expense the asset in the year of acquisition introduces a distortion and sometimes that distortion leads to a lease when it may not be appropriate. I don't know if I have come to grips with the hon. member's question or not. If not, I'll try again.

Mr. Foulds: Would the minister like to wrap up? The question that I put forward was, at the beginning of the community college system I believe there were about 10 of the community colleges funded or built through a leaseback arrangement. I got the list three days ago from the ministry. All I am asking is, why wasn't the funding available through the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corp., or are community colleges outside of that funding?

Hon. Mr. White: They are not outside it. I have not been aware of this situation. I think the question might be put to the Minister of Colleges and Universities. I think they've always been within the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corp. Act. There must be some special circumstances.

Mr. Foulds: I put the question to the minister and because he wasn't a minister at the time he didn't know.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill 142. Shall the motion carry?

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES CAPITAL AID CORP. ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves second reading of Bill 143, An Act to amend the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corp. Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

REGIONAL MUNICIPAL GRANTS ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves second reading of Bill 140, An Act to amend the Regional Municipal Grants Act.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Waterloo North.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): I wish to make a few comments on this. This bill increases the grant to regional municipalities operating their own police forces from \$3.25 to \$5. Over the past years the police grants have changed considerably due to the increases in operating police forces.

I think we have all had much correspondence from municipalities explaining how the cost of police forces has risen over the past number of years both salary-wise and with the inclusion of additional pension benefits in some forces where they have been inadequate. Sometimes this has been to the extent that it has been a severe hardship on some municipalities.

The operation of a regional police force presents a brand new problem. We have regionalization of police forces in the Niagara region. Huge additional sums of money were required to keep the thing afloat when it was first instituted, both for communications networks and for the increases in salaries and personnel which were required. It is interesting to note that the police budget for the Waterloo region which was brought out the other day was \$6.5 million. The grant at \$5 per capita in our region will roughly run to about \$1.25 million so one can readily see that there is a considerable additional amount from the local area which must be made up.

I did a little checking, Mr. Speaker, and noticed that in the region of Waterloo police costs at \$6.5 million work out to about \$26 per capita. The government is proposing a grant of \$5 per capita which is less than one-fifth of the cost of operation. The \$26 per capital operating cost of the regional police force must be compared to the \$20 per capita cost of operating our police force before we went into regional government, which was last year. I am talking about the city of Waterloo. While \$5 per capita may sound like a large increase from \$3.25, it certainly is not going to go very far toward meeting the increased costs of operating a regional police force.

In our own area, the new chief of the regional police force has indicated that, on top of this \$6.5 million budget, he is going to require an additional 47 men, before the end of the year, in the regional police force. This

is a great increase and is due, I am told, to the fact that the OPP is pulling out of some of the areas in our rural parts which they formerly policed.

The irony of it is that when the OPP pulls out of the rural areas in the region of Waterloo, its staff will be reduced by no more than five officers, and the region is going to add presumably—at least the chief is asking for—43 additional officers. So while this grant is welcome, it is the same old story, it's certainly not going to take up the additional cost that is required to operate a regional police force.

The other parts of the bill provide a \$3 per capita grant in area governments where the police are on an area basis. I don't know why police costs should be rising so drastically, why we should experience a 30 per cent increase in our area of the city of Waterloo from last year until this year. This grant is no more than adequate really to do the job and keep costs at their former level. From the area point of view, the grant could even be larger.

Mr. Speaker: Any further discussion on the bill?

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Yes, Mr. Speaker. I just have a couple of comments about this. I think that the Treasurer ought to get together at some point with the Solicitor General (Mr. Yaremko) and try to find some rational basis for financing the municipal police forces in the Province of Ontario. The present situation, even with the increases in grants which are proposed in this particular bill, is still pretty absurd.

There is no particular rhyme or reason to the way in which these policing grants are increased from time to time. As I recall, they were introduced in 1970 for the first time, raised in 1972, and now we have another increase in 1973 to the level of \$5 for regional municipalities and \$3 for area municipalities or for cities.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, over that period of time policing costs have been going up by a larger amount than the grants that the province has been giving for policing. The figures that I was able to dig out indicated that back in 1969 the average cost of policing per capita in cities across the province was about \$17 per head. The latest figures for the last year from the police commission show that in metropolitan municipalities, in the regional municipalities and in cities, it now costs \$27.65 per head to provide policing service at the municipal level. That means that over four years, while the grant has gone from

\$1.50 or from nothing to \$5, the costs per head of providing policing have gone up by about \$10.

The costs are going up twice as fast as the grants that are coming in. In the case of cities, which get the lower grants, take one, for example, Windsor. In 1969 the cost of policing in Windsor was about \$20 per capita, and this past year it is up to \$27 per capita or an increase of about 35 per cent. Over that period of time Windsor has received all of \$3 per capita in financial assistance for policing from the province.

What I do not understand, Mr. Speaker, is why is it that the costs of policing are largely left to the municipal level when the direction of policing is so largely at the provincial level. The province took over the administration of justice three or four years ago. It's provincial and federal law which is basically being administered.

The amount of time that the police spend in administering local bylaws is limited. For that matter, the amount of interest the police take in administering local bylaws is also often limited. Their priorities, in other words, are to catch criminals—federal—and to administer provincial laws, such as the liquor laws, rather than to look after municipal priorities in terms of bylaws.

Without being able to suggest a specific alternative, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the government right now is simply loafing in the situation. It will come up to us in 1974 or 1975 with another increase in the policing grant. The increases in the grant will not even match the increases in cost of policing. Those costs will go on to the municipal rates. Municipal taxpayers will continue to have little or no effective direction of police forces because of the structure of direction which is established in the Province of Ontario. It really is an absurd situation.

Perhaps a proportion of policing costs should be paid. Perhaps the grant should be increased on a much more generous basis, or in fact perhaps the Treasurer ought to come around to a fundamental fiscal reform for municipalities instead of coming in with more and more grants of different types, shapes and sizes which together make up a hodge-podge. It may be comprehensible to his officials and may be distantly understandable to municipal treasurers, but certainly is beyond the ken of the average citizen, who will continue to wonder why his city can't do the things that cities ought to do.

Mr. Speaker, the subsidies given for policing do form part of a rather absurd system of subsidies. When you consider that on average about 50 per cent of municipal costs are paid for by senior levels of government and about 50 per cent from the rates. When you consider that road maintenance subsidies from the province run at the rate of about 50 per cent and in certain cases more than that, compared to the level now being proposed of approximately 23 per cent subsidy for policing. When you consider that the subsidy for public health is 80 per cent and for housing is 92½ per cent, it just doesn't make sense, Mr. Speaker. I would suggest, with respect, that there are disparities there.

The public does have a concern about policing. I don't think they are law and order fanatics but they do have a concern about personal security, and one of the things that will guarantee that is a responsible and responsive police force and that therefore the present situation should not be continued.

On the third section of the bill, Mr. Speaker, all I can say is that this is overdue but welcome. We deplore the way in which the government has been putting out money to regional municipalities on what really amounts to a grace and favour basis. It is a kind of a slush fund which the government has had in order to keep people quiet when they started to complain about the financial implications of regional government. One of the fundamental requirements of regional government is that there be fundamental fiscal reform at the local level and that has not come. The transitional funds, though, have been brought in at least to cushion the effects. One cannot be opposed to them even though, as I suggested, there should and ought to be a better way.

I do have a feeling, Mr. Speaker, that the use of the transitional funds may have quieted some legitimate questioning about the financial structure of these new regions and thereby discourage putting regional finance on a rational basis.

Nevertheless, what is being done here, which is simply to reinstate the previous Act, to extend it, but also to extend its purpose and to extend it to municipalities such as Timmins and Thunder Bay which were unjustly excluded before, it all makes sense. If that's the system the government insists on having, then at least it should do it fairly. I think that the case of municipalities which have been reorganized by

amalgamation rather than by regionalization in the two-tier system was particularly crying out for redress. I think that in Thunder Bay in particular there are municipalities or former municipalities where the residents have suffered some pretty shocking consequences in terms of tax rate increases without any kind of alleviation from the province because of the loophole or the gap in the previous legislation. The fact that the legislation will now permit that, however bad a device that may be, is better than none. The fact that the legislation now permits that makes sense.

I would hope that the minister in replying would tell us how he intends to use the powers of encouragement that are now put into the new sub 2 of section 9 to allow payments out of the consolidated revenue fund, or out of the minister's regional flush fund, to promote the development of services on a regional or district basis. Does this mean that as a matter of policy the government is now intent on phasing out the area municipalities over the next four or five years and will do so by encouragement of transfer of responsibilities to the senior level? Will this power be used only occasionally? Will it be used steadily and steadfastly and systematically?

The way it is laid out right now is typical of a number of Acts we have had before the House, because it does not contain guidelines; because, in fact, it grants to the minister pretty wide powers of fiscal coercion and because the government hasn't stated what it is intending to do with those powers or has not surrounded those powers with any legislative safeguards.

Therefore we are uneasy about that particular section although we will grudgingly support it.

Mr. Speaker: Any other hon. members wishing to debate?

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): I just want to make a couple of brief comments. As I understand it, section 3 will now enable the new municipality of Timmins to qualify for grants under that programme for the next five years. I think that it is reasonable to say that while Timmins in the technical sense is not really a regional municipality yet it has taken in four former municipalities and, with the size of area that it administers, that to all intents and purposes it could be considered a one-tier regional municipality.

I would like to ask the minister if he could give me an answer as to whether Tim-

mins is considered a regional municipality in terms of the Police Act; whether it qualifies for the larger grant of \$5 or whether it is still considered just a city and, therefore, not qualifying for the extra \$2 grant.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Essex Kent.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex Kent): Mr. Speaker, I just want to speak very, very briefly on the bill. I'm disappointed that the area governments only get the \$3 where the regional governments are receiving \$5. I feel that local governments that are supplying police in their areas have a great deal of responsibility and the cost is increasing in the administration of justice and I'm just disappointed that they aren't entitled to the \$5 the same as the regional government.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Lakeshore.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Just a brief comment, mostly in the form of questions since I suspect it will not be going to committee. In any event, could the hon. minister quantify some of these sums for me? The overall sum, as I believe was mentioned in the budget, for policing is about \$9 million.

Could the minister, for instance, with respect to section 1, give us a figure that is the \$3 per capita and show the difference with respect to section 1 having to do with \$5? Finally, as a separate and distinct matter, the five-year estimate grant; what is the minister doing, placing a reserve with respect to that? He certainly can quantify the regional government aspects of it. There are no doubt moot qualities written into it as to future amalgamations over that period of time. What is the minister's thinking about that and what steps has he taken to make a determinate amount of money available?

Mr. Speaker: Any further debate?

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Yes, Mr. Speaker, I would like to add a few comments on Bill 140. I am sure that we all welcome the additional grant to the regional municipality, particularly to the Niagara region. The small amount works out to about a \$1.75 increase, which will add little hope of relieving the taxpayers in that community. The average increase to the region in the past two or three years, I believe, has amounted to about \$3 per capita per year. The budget has increased somewhere around about \$1 million for the last two or three years, which is a substantial increase. It almost

reminds one of the spiralling costs of education in the past decade in the Province of Ontario. I mean, policing seems to be running wild at this stage.

I was just wondering, perhaps, if the minister wouldn't make an inquiry as to why the cost of policing has increased to the extent that it is getting to be unbearable for the municipalities to pay that cost. Often I think that perhaps the new police magistrates or the police commissions are watching too much television, particularly in my area. You see the new cruisers come out and instead of having one light and one flasher, they have to have two lights on each side of the vehicle plus a siren and perhaps a light in the centre. I wonder about such extravagant spending as this; is it required at this time? The OPP which travels our highways, still has one warning light on the top of its cars, but for some reason the region seems to think that it has all kinds of money to burn.

The other matter is, dealing with the cost of policing in the Niagara region, that there is a number of municipalities which are not too happy with the police service they are receiving. They feel they're on the short end of the stick. Officers are not seen in a number of localities and certain areas throughout the Niagara region and they feel that the local autonomy of the police forces today has been eroded. There is very little that the municipality has to say about when an officer should come into that municipality.

I know the region has gone out and hired an additional number of officers or cadets for policing in the region but for some reason the municipalities have had little policing done. I think it's time that the minister, perhaps when he's raising these grants, would delve into it a little bit more and come up with some of the facts as to why the cost has increased to the extent that some of the taxpayers are not too happy with it.

I've suggested in the House here—and the Solicitor General has taken it as notice—that I think that at the present time, under the present conditions, we've lost control over local policing in a community. It's time that the province assumed the total cost of policing in Ontario. I don't like to repeat myself time and time again here but after all, when one looks at it, what does a policeman do today? The men are doing a good job but the laws they enforce are under the Criminal Code, which is a federal matter; under the Highway Traffic Act which is a provincial matter; I think, on these bases, that the province should be taking a close look at it and

assuming the total cost of policing. It shouldn't be a matter that now has to go back and that taxes should be raised on local residential property. I think it's a matter that now the province should take a bigger share, take a bigger bite into the cost of policing in Ontario.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any further debate from the hon. members?

Hon. J. Yaremko (Solicitor General): Mr. Speaker, with reference to the police costs, I, for one, as the Solicitor General, was absolutely delighted when the Treasurer made known the fact that these grants were being increased. As you well know, Mr. Speaker, one of the most significant terms of reference of the task force on policing has been that of police costs. I know that many groups across the province, at the municipal level and at the local level, have touched upon this matter. We will be awaiting with interest the recommendation in this regard.

It is significant, in a time when the thrust both at the federal-provincial and provincial-municipal levels, is by way of unconditional grants or block grants, that the municipal liaison committee put forward a situation in which it wanted, really, to revert, in this field, to a conditional grant. It was seeking, of course, larger contributions; I think it was \$12 per capita or 50 per cent of the policing costs.

The significant part was that it was content that, along with the grant, would go standards of policing to be set by the province. The standards of policing are high across the province, yet there is a great variance. The committee was quite content for us to participate and to do what some of the hon. members feel that we are doing which, in a way, we're not because it's the local authority commission or the committee of council which really sets the standard of policing within each municipality.

The concept of the regionalization of forces is, to my mind, a good one. There are the aches and pains of the transition stage. I am fully aware of the problems that have arisen in the Niagara district. On the other hand, I have been in closer contact perhaps with the York region municipality and have been extremely pleased by what has taken place. They don't seem to have had some of the difficulties, and, hopefully, as the transition period goes through in the other regions in the immediate years ahead we will gain a lot of experience from it.

I think one of the most significant factors in the standard of the police force of Metropolitan Toronto, which is recognized as being one of the best on the whole continent, is I think due to the fact that they had right from the very beginning the concept of a regional police force.

So I am hopeful that when the recommendations of the committee are taken with reference to assistance to municipalities under consideration by the Treasurer, in the future they must recognize, I believe, Mr. Speaker, that they cannot expect a province to assume responsibilities on the one hand and at the same time give larger unconditional grants within their total field; i.e., if larger unconditional grants were to be made, could we be expected to participate on a 50 per cent basis? I think it is really a question of sharing of costs and the Treasurer in the past has been putting more emphasis on delivery of unconditional grants. These amounts of \$3 and \$5 are not huge amounts, but they must be taken in the context of the \$100 million or so that the Treasurer is transferring through unconditional grants and other methods to the municipalities.

I did want you and the House to know, Mr. Speaker, on the question of police costs, which have been rising—and in respect of which the hon. member has talked about extravagance—I don't consider the type of equipment that is being utilized by police forces as really being extravagant. One of the major costs, if course, has been in the provision for salaries and benefits of police officers. It may be that in the past many municipalities have been receiving a bargain at the expense of the salary and benefits of the police officer.

Mr. Good: Fifty applicants for every job.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: This, of course, is a matter of negotiation between the association and the commission and we now have a new procedure for that. But I did want the members to know, Mr. Speaker, that police costs are one of the prime considerations within the Ministry of the Solicitor General in conjunction with the Treasurer.

Mr. Haggerty: Mr. Speaker, I just want to make a few comments to the Solicitor General, since he's entered the debate.

Hon. Mr. White: The member has spoken already.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but I just wanted his comments. I was speaking previously to the

Treasurer, but I didn't have any idea that the Solicitor General would enter. The point I wanted to make—perhaps I should extend it a little bit—was on the matter of the policing in the town of Port Dover. The municipality couldn't afford to pay police wages on a uniform basis with those in other communities and the officers have resigned. Can any special assistance be given to that municipality, besides the \$325 grant?

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I would like to make several points here which have been raised here in connection with Bill 140. Let me say initially I am not deeply touched that the member for Ottawa Centre has taken a few moments from his principal task of inciting anarchy across the province to support this government's endeavours to maintain law and order and justice for our people.

Mr. Lawlor: Let him have it.

Hon. Mr. White: And so his remarks on this bill really are almost ridiculous.

Mr. Cassidy: I was in Streetsville last night where the Premier almost incited anarchy.

Hon. Mr. White: Since the opposition is prone to use percentage increases on the revenue side while minimizing the increases on the expenditure side, and more particularly so far as grants are concerned, let me point out to you, sir, that this increases grants to area municipalities by nearly 70 per cent and to regional municipalities by more than 50 per cent. The process increases these grants by \$9 million.

Mr. Cassidy: And it will be a lower proportion of police costs than before.

Hon. Mr. White: Of course, these are in effect unconditional grants, really they are. They can be used for any purpose; they move from our consolidated revenue fund into the municipal general resources and can be used for any purpose whatsoever.

Mr. Good: To pay the police.

Hon. Mr. White: I would like it if the municipal liaison committee were willing to deconditionalise this as they consider the list of, I think, 16 conditional grants which are truly conditional and make it perfectly clear that the municipalities have the responsibility and these unconditional revenues, thereby giving them the authority which they should have in this and other matters.

Mr. Cassidy: They still have to meet the Ontario Police Commission's requirements.

Hon. Mr. White: The police services in this province are excellent. I think this is the only jurisdiction perhaps in North America which has a very long list of highly qualified men waiting to join our provincial police, even though we have increased the standards of admission from time to time in a variety of matters—educational attainment and so on. I think it is the third largest force in North America, or so I have been told. The same may be said of many of our municipal police forces.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): Yes.

Hon. Mr. White: The Solicitor General mentioned the excellence of the Metropolitan Toronto police force. I can say the same thing about the London, Ont., police force. They are very, very fine men, properly paid. They are not overpaid, as the member for Waterloo North implied and I think, hopefully, they are not underpaid either.

Mr. Good: I said if the salaries are offered, they have—

Hon. Mr. White: The member implied they are overpaid. I am not going to concede that. I think they are properly paid.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The Treasurer is the only person who is inferring that.

Mr. Good: Do they line up to join hospital staffs?

Hon. Mr. White: The member for Cochrane South asked the classification of Timmins. This will be eligible for increases to which all municipalities are eligible. They will not be entitled to a regional increase.

The member for Lakeshore asked if we were establishing a reserve to deal with the expenditure obligations under section 3. If the hon. member was here when we were debating the advantages of accrual accounting, rather than cash accounting, he will be able to apply that general proposition to the concept of reserves, because on the cash accounting basis we simply budget annually for the funds required and do not set up any reserve against future cash expenditures.

Mr. Lawlor: How about the other quantities?

Hon. Mr. White: The other quantities?

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, the amount that is going to be expended over and above what the Treasurer is presently doing.

Hon. Mr. White: We are hoping to encourage reform of local government in those areas not affected to date by making available additional powers—there is some small change from the bill I introduced today—while at the same time inventing ways of providing financial inducements. This has not yet been undertaken. In the representations made to me on behalf of Oxford county, for instance, the question is asked to what extent might they qualify for regional-type financial grants, if they restructure the county government without going to a full regional government.

This is a matter which is yet to be decided upon. We have meetings coming up next week with Elgin county, along the same lines. We have decided on meetings with Perth county next September. I am not able to say at the present time what provisions can be provided along these lines. I just don't know the answer to that yet, except that the idea has a great deal of appeal to me.

I think if Oxford, for instance, finds it possible to take the initiative and to reform local government there it should be entitled to something approximating what we have known as regional grants. But as I say the details have not been worked out, and I will want very full consultation with the counties and the municipalities affected. And if this consultative stage takes some number of months, as indeed it may, I think that delay is a small price to pay for having very important input from the municipal level of government.

Well, sir, I think I have met the several points and I now hope that this bill can be approved by the Legislature.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): Why not give the area municipalities the same grant as the regional municipalities, because they are struggling if there ever was anything struggling?

Hon. Mr. White: Because their costs have not been as high.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading upon motion:

Bill 140, An Act to amend the Regional Municipal Grants Act.

Bill 142, An Act to amend the Ontario Educational Capital Aid Corp. Act.

Bill 143, An Act to amend the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corp. Act.

LIQUOR LICENCE ACT

Hon. Mr. Clement moves second reading of Bill 146, An Act to amend the Liquor Licence Act.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I'm just trying to determine whether this is the one that gives the teenagers the identity card, but it is not.

Hon. J. T. Clement (Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations): Mr. Speaker, if I may interject, both Acts provide for the card. It's the Liquor Act that actually provides for the card in this Act, under section 3 on page 6 of the draft bill, sir, as to the production of the card in an establishment where beverage alcohol is dispensed.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I want to say once again that we have no objection to the expansion of the availability of liquor under the Liquor Licence Act as set out in page 146. As a matter of fact, I have often felt that it was cruel and unusual punishment indeed to consign senior citizens to some of these homes where, particularly if they were remote from their families and didn't have a chance to get out, it was illegal for them to have a cold beer or anything else they wanted in the afternoon and evening.

I have always felt that there might very well be beer and wine available in the canteens in the senior citizens' homes to those people, many of whom have been used to having it all their lives in their homes as they saw fit. It really has been an anomaly in the extreme that they would have to rely on their friends smuggling them in a shot of liquor or a cold beer on certain occasions.

I have raised this matter previously in the House and so have other members, and I have no hesitation whatsoever in supporting the minister in this regard.

The other expansions I must say I'm not so enthusiastic about, but I've no objections at all certainly to making the pubs which are found in many universities and colleges now,

have a legal establishment; it is a correct procedure. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, I can't see any area here of substantial criticism other than the continuation of the hypocrisy that is inherent in the Liquor Licence Act associated with local option.

Before you call me to order, Mr. Speaker, I don't intend to make any major statement on it, other than to draw to your attention that once again the availability of liquor in the province has expanded substantially and in important ways, which will have considerable effect on the community.

But still the government, supported by the NDP, stands by the hypocritical anomaly that seemed to be so popular back in the Thirties called "local option." It is an absolutely ridiculous, out-of-date anomaly which is a political crutch for most of the Tories and only one member of the NDP, and he seems to be able to carry that whole fatuous party with him.

However, Mr. Speaker, let me put this before you, that even though the government through the Liquor Licence Board and the Liquor Control Board still assumes that old fashioned stance that somehow the government is going to control morality, they of course do nothing of the kind. They are simply expanding the availability of liquor for two purposes. One, they believe the political climate will stand it; and two, it is good for their liquor revenues, which this year are estimated to approach \$300 million.

But they have maintained, of course, Mr. Speaker a complete monopolistic control—I'm not arguing about that. They have their own stores in every community, and in the communities up my way they are the finest buildings in town. Better than the schools, better than the library, better than the church—the finest building in town. They hire their own employees; they buy the raw material cheap, water it down and sell it dear. You may have heard me say that before, Mr. Speaker, but that is the basis of the government's liquor control policy.

Now it is accepted by the people; and most people whether they happen to drink or not are now quite prepared to leave this as a personal judgement. And anybody who has some objection on a health basis or some other basis, has it on a personal basis.

So just in concluding my remarks on this I would say that the thing that seems to be most impressive in the hypocrisy of the government's position, is that while they have the stance that they want to restrict the sale of alcohol, and they want to stick with local

option, and they want to shake the nervous Tory finger at this sort of thing, that still they allow fantastic expenditures—probably bigger than in support of any other product—to be spent in liquor and beer advertising.

Please do not misunderstand me, Mr. Speaker. I do not wish to sound nor be an anachronistic prude in this connection, other than to point out to you, sir, that by putting forward the strength of the advertising campaigns for liquor and beer that they are removing a great deal of the choice and decision of individuals in this regard, and particularly young people.

I happen to come from an area where tobacco growing is a very important business, and the governments in many jurisdictions have decided that tobacco may be so harmful to health that there is a law that they cannot advertise except under very serious restrictions. Well, my opinion is that the immoderate use of alcohol can be even far more damaging and that the social cost of the sale of liquor and beer in this province is far in excess of any revenues that the province might get. It is far in excess of the \$300 million that we take in as our profit, plus the tax, without even counting what the government of Canada skims off the top.

In my opinion we have got to give much more careful consideration to stopping advertising for liquor and beer. It may have no effect whatsoever on sales, but at least we can then justifiably say that in this province we are not supporting in such an enthusiastic way the advertising campaigns which must be effective, otherwise the companies would not be pouring the hundreds of millions of dollars into those colour ads that you see on television more frequently even than we used to see the Premier (Mr. Davis) and his dog, Thor, back in 1971.

I think we are going to have to give a lot of consideration to this. The path has been blazed, not by the abortive position taken by W. A. C. Bennett out in BC, but by the decision taken by many governments to control the advertising of cigarettes. I hope that sometime the government is going to come to grips with that problem.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Windsor West.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, my comments will be brief. I want to endorse some of the later remarks of the Leader of the Opposition, particularly with respect to the social consequences of drinking and the bans he would like to see

and we would like to see placed upon the advertising of such. It is by far and away the most serious health problem of any habits that any of our population in Ontario have and certainly, if there is a thought to ban cigarette and tobacco advertising, it is much more appropriate that a ban advertising alcohol come in being.

Having talked about bans on advertising and the social consequences of drinking in this province and all the problems that it gives rise to, I would like to congratulate the minister on the fact that he has taken university pubs, defined them as canteens, and allowed them to have licences which can be dining lounge licences, dining room licences, lounge licences, or public house licences, so that our university and college campuses don't have to go through the day-by-day special permits, which they have been forced to do at the moment, and all the paper work that is involved in that particular enterprise. This has certainly alleviated that situation. The other provision in the bill which outlines a Liquor Control Board card as proof of age, is being well received across this province. It is a step forward in any situation, not just in university pubs and community college pubs. This is a much easier provision, a much easier way in which this age problem can be policed by the managers of any of these canteens and is certainly a step forward which has been welcomed in fact by the very people that, due to the age, have been concerning the ministry.

Mr. Speaker: The member for York North.

Mr. W. Hodgson (York North): Mr. Speaker, I agree with the bill, but I agree that it didn't go far enough. A lot of it is still in the Dark Ages and there hasn't been much improvement, especially where special occasion permits for charitable organizations who are trying to raise funds for a particular effort in the community, for community betterment, are concerned. They would like to go to some place besides the regular arena, or somebody's lawn, or somebody's farm. They can get a special occasion permit to give it away, but they can't get a special occasion permit to sell it.

I think the minister should be looking very seriously at that. As far as the consumption of liquor at these special dos is concerned, I can't see any difference in whether it is given away or whether it is sold. Certainly, if it's sold it puts a little bit of money in the pocket of the organization it's sponsoring for a fund-raising event for community betterment.

One way I've heard of getting around it, and it was legal, was tried on a farm here in Metropolitan Toronto. The farm was offered for the use of a certain charitable organization which does a lot of good in the community. They couldn't get a permit to sell the liquor and they weren't going to give it away because it would have spoiled the whole effect of the fund-raising, so they put donation jars around and if someone wanted a drink he just put his donation in the jar. They had a good-looking girl standing beside the jar to make sure he put his donation in. Now, that's legal. It's really terrible, in our time, when one can do something like this but one can't sell it.

Mr. Lawlor: How did they do?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Donations of 85 cents accepted.

Hon. Mr. Clement: Check with your lawyer first.

Mr. W. Hodgson: Well, they got away with it, let's put it that way.

I wish the minister would consider very seriously extending special occasion permits for sale rather than give-away on occasions like this. They're all worthwhile community efforts. I know he's gone a long piece but I would just like to see him go a little bit further.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Thunder Bay.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Mr. Speaker, dealing with the special occasion permits, I agree wholeheartedly with what the member for York North had to say, but the biggest problem that we have in northern Ontario, with regard to special occasion permits, is the red tape that an organization must go through in order to get authority to hold functions like this.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The minister should give the local member a pad of them and then he could write them out.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, that would be a good idea. Maybe that's going just a little bit too far, but I can relate many, many instances. Mr. Speaker, where it's really a long, drawn-out procedure for many, many organizations to get the authority to hold a function on a special occasions permit.

I can remember many, many instances where I've had to phone the director of the special occasions permit branch, even on a

Saturday afternoon, and disturb him, because there was a misunderstanding, or because somebody made a mistake in filling it out. On one particular occasion, the special occasions permit was supposed to have covered the 15th and 16th of a particular month and because there was a typographical error, an OPP constable walked in and looked at the licence and said: "This is for tonight and tomorrow night, not last night and tonight, so we're lifting this and we're closing you up until you can get some kind of authority to operate on the dates that you are supposed to be operating on." As a matter of fact, it was a curling club, a non-partisan club. Everybody was thoroughly enjoying themselves when, in midstream, an OPP officer walked in and said: "There must be an error here someplace but you're closed up until such time as you can get authority."

I can recall phoning Mr. Gertley on it and he said: "Just tell the OPP officer that you've been talking to me and I said it was all right." I got in touch with the officer and he said: "That's not sufficient. I'll have to get something through my inspector on the Teletype." I phoned his inspector and I said: "All right, this is what Mr. Gertley said. Now, will you phone your constable and tell him that I've been talking to you and that I told you what Mr. Gertley said and everything will be fine." The inspector said: "Yes, I will do that." But the constable still persisted and he said: "Unless authority comes through on the OPP Teletype there is nothing I can do."

This is the kind of thing that you're faced with—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The constable was transferred to Brantford, I think.

Mr. Stokes—when you're 800 or 900 miles from the issuing authority down here in Toronto. I am sure that the minister's people at the district level are competent to state whether or not a particular application meets with the ground rules that exist at any given time. I don't see any reason why we should have to be bothering people down at the board down here and phoning Mr. Gertley on a weekend because we've got 500 or 600 people lined up somewhere up north waiting to get into a particular social function. It's just a little bit ridiculous when one considers that something as routine as the issuance of a special occasions permit should require all of this red tape. I've discussed it privately with the minister on previous occasions and I hope that he

either brings in an amendment to this Act to cover that or gives it serious consideration for some action in the not-too-distant future.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Welland South.

Mr. Haggerty: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like to make a few comments on Bill 146.

I welcome some of the changes in the Act, particularly with regard to those recreational areas that have not been able to obtain a liquor licence such as the golf courses. There have been a number of problems, particularly in the Niagara region, where certain golf courses could have a licence to sell liquor and other beverages, while others within an adjoining municipality, or within the municipality, could not obtain a licence. I think this is a welcome change in the Liquor licence Act.

I think I have to come back and support my leader particularly on the matter of banning advertisements of liquor and beer on television, and other advertisements such as for a sports event which is sponsored perhaps by a brewing company, say, a baseball tournament. I think this should be stopped. I don't think it's the intent to bring youngsters to a ball diamond and have this big sign up there announcing "Labatt's" or "Molson's" baseball tournament. I think the minister should put a stop to this in particular.

I attended a sports event at the arena in the city of Welland just about a couple of weeks ago, with midget hockey players participating, and I was a little bit amazed to see some of the trophies that were presented that night. A trophy from Molson's or one of the other brewing companies was presented to these youngsters. I think it is rather distasteful to plant in the minds of these youngsters that their next step in life will be drinking Labatt's or Molson's beer or one of the other brewing products.

An hon. member: How about Carling's?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, somebody said Carling's, too. I should mention that; I suppose I should give them a plug here, too!

These are some of the things, I think, that the government should be concerned about. I think when we look at it, this government is the largest drug pusher in the province, perhaps in Canada; this is what it is; it is pushing drugs. I mean, youngsters today will look at the government and say, "Well, you are one of the biggest drug

pushers, you are putting it on the market, or you are legislating to allow it to be sold on the market," and, as my leader has mentioned, it's going to bring in revenue of some \$200 million. I suppose when we lowered the drinking age to 18 we added another \$100 million; I suppose this is where the minister gets the figure of \$300 million.

You can see the problem, Mr. Speaker. You can imagine the social cost alone. I think when you look at what it costs us in the number of families and homes that are broken up by those that have over-indulged in liquor or alcoholic beverages, it is really costing us more than what we get back in revenue. When you look at the social effects of it, Mr. Speaker, the number of homes that are broken up and so on, I think it's time that we moved in a direction of banning the advertisement of liquor and beer in the Province of Ontario.

I am a little bit amazed when I look at this section two: public police force for the use of members thereof and their guests. This is where, if anybody should set an example, it should be the law officers of this province. Too often I have seen, in driving through my community area, a police vehicle sitting out front of a hotel just waiting for an innocent person to come out of that hotel and the police officer ready to pounce on him. In this instance, I strongly object to the portion that is in here, because I think if anyone is going to set an example it should be the law officers of this province.

Often we pick up different brochures that come to the members' desks; and I think in particular of one that dealt with the Ontario Hospital Association. There were big headlines saying the Ontario Hospital Association's big interest this year is fighting drug abuse, and the pictures showed different beverages in front of people and glasses or tumblers of different types in their hands.

If we are going to set this example, then let's set it right. In other words, let's practise what we preach.

These are some of the matters that I am concerned about and I hope that the minister will add some comments to what I have suggested to him.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Sudbury.

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, as usual, after listening to the Liberal Party it is difficult to understand what position they are in. They speak of monopoly—

Mr. Haggerty: Look, the hon. member should just put his views on the record.

Mr. Germa: —they speak of the government being a drug pusher. I am not sure what they advocate that the government do, whether it should maintain the monopoly it has or farm it out to free enterprise. I suspect that they are fishing around and flying balloons in looking for some public support, and as soon as they get the signals back they might take a position. But as of now I just don't know—

Mr. Good: They are going on religious conviction—

Mr. Germa: —Where they are trying to go or why they are trying to criticize. For myself, and for the members of this party, I agree that the government should have the monopoly. I think there is no one better equipped to regulate the control and the sale of alcohol in the province.

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): Does the hon. member think they should regulate advertising?

Mr. Germa: The intent of this bill is to bring present legislation more into contemporary lines—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Does the hon. member think they should regulate advertising? Where does he stand on that?

Mr. Gaunt: What about advertising?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Where does the NDP stand on that?

Mr. Germa: It introduces an identity card and defines what is a canteen which will allow various military establishments, universities, nursing homes or old age homes to dispense alcohol; and I think is a step in the right direction. It also defines recreational areas, golf courses and such places as that.

It fails to mention anything about Sunday sales. Sunday sales are quite restricted now. I hardly know myself where I can go to get a drink on Sunday. I think that should be considered, because I think most of us believe that while in the past Sunday has had a special place in our society, it has gradually disintegrated; and most of us seem to go along with that. It is not that I am advocating that we forget about the Sabbath; I am just talking about contemporary attitudes.

Mr. Ferrier: Not all of us go along with that.

Mr. Germa: Most people don't have too many hangups about Sunday sales.

I notice that the issuance of licences is subject to the local option provisions, federal or provincial. It is difficult to put this into a socialist philosophy; I have yet to hear any member of this party support the local option provisions other than the member for High Park (Mr. Shulman) and I don't go along with his position that his area is something special and should be protected. I think the local option provisions should have been abolished long ago, and I would advocate that this be done as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Good: We are going to get 20,000 copies of that to deliver in High Park.

Mr. Germa: Take, for instance, the practicalities of local option. Section 24(1) of this bill indicates aircraft and railway cars can be licensed. What happens when we go into a local option area which is only a half mile wide is we can't get the door of the bar closed before we are out the other end of it. Thus, I am sure in very many cases the railways or the aircraft are breaking the law by continuing to sell while they go through this little piece of history from the 18th century. It is impossible then for anyone to comply. In order to bring some sense to this licensing I think we have to get away from local options.

I'm also confused very often by the multiplicity of licences available. I go through this bill and I find six different definitions of licence. I don't know whether I can go into some of these with my rubber boots on, with my tie on, my coat off, with all the different house rules that apply to the various grades. It is sort of a class structure in our drinking process.

We have the dining lounge licence. We have the dining room licence. We have the lounge licence. We have the public house licence, we have the club licence and we have the club licence restricted. I presume there are other types of licences.

There are the occasionals, too. There are three categories of them so we probably have 10 different kinds and levels of drinking in our society. I'm from the old school, Mr. Speaker, when we used to have segregated drinking. It was impossible at one stage in our history for me and my wife to sit in the same barroom and have a glass of beer. It was quite a ridiculous situation. That has been abolished to some degree unless the owner wants to maintain this principle of segregated drinking.

It just doesn't seem possible in this day and age that both sexes cannot have a glass

of beer together if the operator of this emporium thinks that that is not good. I don't think he should have that privilege of segregating us like that. If the man wants to stay in business he should function under the rules that the minister sees fit to impose.

As far as the complaints about prices are concerned, the member for High Park the other day complained about a 200 per cent markup on fine French wines. I can't possibly reiterate any more strongly that if there is a place from where this government can get revenue without hurting people it is from sales of liquor. I would say that rather than have a seven per cent sales tax which was imposed a month or so ago, why not have a 100 per cent increase in liquor tax?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. This bill deals with certain amendments to the Liquor Licence Act, not the whole field. To discuss the whole field of liquor licence control is not appropriate at this time.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Let him talk about increasing it. The NDP wants to increase the tax. Let him tell us what his position is on the—

Mr. Stokes: It's a little bit excessive, I would think.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I'm glad the member is definite about that.

Mr. Stokes: He was speaking for himself.

Mr. Germa: I won't persist in talking about the liquor tax, Mr. Speaker. I'm sure my position on the price of alcoholic beverages is quite clear.

There was a newscast on the radio this morning about Premier Barrett who made a trip to Europe recently. He had just returned from travelling in Germany and various other European countries. I have also had the experience of being to some of these countries and I'm amazed at the openness of their licensing in some of these countries. Premier Barrett has indicated that he is going to experiment with such things as sidewalk cafes and various open attitudes toward alcohol which he observed in Europe.

It would mean another proliferation of types of licence, I suppose, in order to do this but I agree that alcohol drunk in the open doesn't seem to be as harmful as alcohol which is drunk in secrecy. The more people get exposed to it and the younger they are when they see it the more capable they are of handling it. I think a lot of our problem with alcohol is with people

who, in their younger years have been deprived of exposure to it or the sight of it.

They may have come from a home which kept liquor hidden in the attic or hidden in the basement. I suspect that most of our problem drinkers come from this type of establishment. If we do decide to put liquor and beer out on the sidewalk — or have licensing in that vein—I think it would be advantageous.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: There is only one justification for drinking excessively or any quantity for that matter of alcohol, and that is through sheer joy. Those who drink alcohol for medicinal purposes are damned and should be cut off at the roots. However, Mr. Speaker, following your axioms, I do not intend to make this the wide-ranging debate on liquor that we have annually and will confine myself basically to the bill.

There are a couple of small points I want to make on section 1 of the bill where the government broadens out. Did the minister ever see the "Night of the Iguana"? It is possible for the iguana to move with fair rapidity at times but on the whole it is a slovenly beast and easy capturable. There is a slow process here of erosion or liberalization or whatever you want to call it. It was called evolution over here the other day. That's liberalization with a small "l"—almost disappearing from the page.

What is a public police force? I thought all police forces were public. It is used in clause (ii) of subsection 3a, section 1. The minister repeats throughout his legislation the words "public police force." I find it a bit curious and not at all axiomatic.

The other relatively minor point is that the government is broadening out, whereas a couple of years ago it gave authority to sell liquor in theatres in order to help Honest Ed out basically. Since then he has had an enormous increase in revenue despite all his animadversions against the O'Keefe Centre. Now motion picture theatres will be included within the ambit. Again throughout the legislation as presented this morning, the minister says subject as prescribed by regulation. That is the nub of the matter as usual. Have those regulations been drafted? Are they available to members of the House? In other words, under what circumstances may liquor be served at motion picture theatres? And in the host of other extant and expanded places within the

legislation, what precisely are the conditions under which this may be done?

We, too, of course, have long spoken in the House about letting senior citizens have a drink. In all these various homes, rest homes and convalescent homes, to be living there is to be in some kind of parched desert. A man who has drunk moderately and regularly throughout his life ends up in his old age at one of these caravanserais and is totally unable to have himself a drink, even to talk to Omar Khayyam or to have a bowing acquaintance with the grape.

This may be the worst deprivation of all for such an individual. The government's puritanical, close-fisted and ham-handed policies continued this through the succeeding centuries, in effect. So moving into that area seems to me a beneficial thing. The armed forces are also under the legislation. With the wide powers of the Canadian Armed Forces, I don't think we can really legislate for them in any event, but they are encompassed within the terms of this statute.

Where the rub comes I suppose again, as has been said, is in terms of hypocrisy. On the sixth page of the bill, subsection (3), as set forth there, reads as follows: "Notwithstanding that an affirmative vote has not been taken under section 73." That is the local option section and the provisions for the vote, as to how it may be taken and what fool questions may be asked on the ballot paper. One has to be a highly literate human being; one has to have read the bulk of Webster and perhaps with the Oxford thrown in on top of it in order to answer the questions adequately. But there it is. I think it is rigged as a barrier against the availability of liquor: "Notwithstanding that an affirmative vote has not been taken therefore under section 73, the board may issue the following classes of licences to a canteen"—a canteen has now got this wide extended definition under this legislation — "or recreational facility."

The ski clubs, the golf clubs, the private clubs, the clubs of all kinds, which are now extant and in operation, are being brought within the legislation. There are three kinds of licences—"or a resort." It used only to be a resort. Now it is all these others.

What the minister is saying is it does not matter whether the local option is in effect, whether the ban is on, or the interdiction is there, and all the rest of the county lies, as I say, as a parched wilderness. Nobody can go into the local emporium or into the hotel

to have a drink. This has all been laid out. Inch by inch, and by slow gradations the minister says this is geographical; there is a ski club—they may serve liquor; but then over here there is a golf club—they too. And here and there throughout that particular region, dotting it like some form of emergent fever, are these various little fleshpots, these various little oases.

When one comes out of the desert into the green spot kind of thing, and sees the palm trees growing, the various kinds of eucalyptus hanging from the trees, and everyone settles down to have a drink, and looks out and looks all around at the neanderthals surrounding them, and they say these epigones are positively within the law, we're without the law, or within the without law, or whatever it is that they are in. But they are somewhat different from the rest of the world, and have special benefits conferred upon them.

Now that is downright hypocrisy. It means that they don't respect their own concept. So, as far as I am concerned, the government gives scant and only slighting recognition—they are everywhere seeking to subvert within their own legislation the local option concept. I don't think they really believe in it. They haven't got the political guts to face the issue frontally — as things and attitudes are regarded in liquor obtainability these days.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Come, come!

Mr. Lawlor: And they know at the same time how unpalatable, or nonpotable, this may be among the people of the Beaver Valley, at the local Conservative golf club. They just won't put up with it. So whether this region may be under the ban, they nevertheless permit this particular kind of outlet.

I am in favour of permitting the outlet. But I am in favour of a good deal more. I'm in favour of a lot of other people, who wish to drink in that particular region, to have equal favours, and not have the kind of discrimination that exists within the law. It's built in. The process of expanding this makes a mockery of the whole local option liquor provisions, it undermines them. Either they have validity and efficacy, or they have not. I think they no longer have validity. Why doesn't the government move into the area and do something about it?

On the card provisions, we will reserve this until the next piece of legislation which is solely concerned with identity cards for

people around the age of 18 years. There is a provision in this legislation though, directed specifically to licenced premises, and, as I say, the best thing to do with it is to deal with it all at once. I am in favour of the card basically, but with certain very searching misgivings, which we will bring to the minister's attention in a few moments.

Mr. Speaker: Any other member wish to participate in the debate? If not, the hon. minister.

Hon. Mr. Clement: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I noted with interest the comments of the various members of the House who spoke in connection with his Act. I note that the Leader of the Opposition particularly indicated his favourable feeling towards old age homes, convalescent hospitals, and that sort of thing. I am not unmindful of his public announcement that he indeed was planning to retire. I just wondered if his comments were somewhat coloured by that?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We all need that kind of long range protection and don't forget it.

Hon. Mr. Clement: If I live that long.

There are still over 900 dry areas in the Province of Ontario today. And I have heard with interest the comments of the various members who spoke in connection with the dry areas. This amendment, of course, does not in any way indicate a change in those dry areas, save and except—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: No area is completely dry.

Hon. Mr. Clement: That's quite true.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, there are some.

Hon. Mr. Clement: The comments made by the member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Good: Yes. It's just like—

Hon. Mr. Clement: The amendments themselves—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: If you belong to the right club you can always get a drink, even in Middlesex.

Hon. Mr. Clement: —in our submission are replacing occasional permits which are already issued and will not foreseeably increase the consumption of alcohol.

Mr. Singer: Not in High Park.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Nobody drinks in High Park.

Mr. Good: If you belong to the right club.

Hon. Mr. Clement: These people are still operating under special occasion permits, in any event, in various of these areas.

Some of the members made comment about the immoderate use of alcohol and certain social consequences and I share their concern. There is no sense in saying that moderation in the use of alcohol is no problem because it is a tremendous problem, of interest, certainly, to me; of interest to the Minister of Health (Mr. Potter), and of interest to the government as a whole.

Insofar as the comments made with reference to advertising are concerned, the members will recall last autumn I indicated we were doing a fundamental review of the liquor legislation and this is something that we have been considering. We have had briefs submitted by various interested groups, some very highly prejudiced one way or the other, but we have here on the Canadian-US border the problem of US spillover, not only with television programming but with radio programming, periodicals, newspapers, and this sort of thing.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Their ads are not in such bad taste nor so compelling as the ones they show here.

Hon. Mr. Clement: Liquor is not advertised on television and radio within this province.

With reference to the comments made relating to cigarette advertising and to the effect of the banning it, we have no figures yet. There is the question of whether the advertising is permitted to promote that brand preference as opposed to promoting overconsumption.

The member for Windsor West also touched on certain of the social consequences. In essence, the member endorsed the bill particularly in reference to the university clubs and the use of identity cards.

The member for York North endorsed the bill and pointed out in his assessment that it did not go far enough. Under the present legislation, special occasion permits provide for the sale or giveaway of alcohol beverages in certain pre-approved premises and the same regulations prohibit the accumulation of profits from the sale of alcohol on a special occasion permit.

We are well aware that many charitable and religious institutions do, in fact, conduct functions in an effort to earn money. I think we have been turning somewhat of a blind eye to that.

This is one matter that will have to be dealt with very carefully in the complete study, when we have finished it. We know this goes on and, I think, by and large, that the communities have possibly, quite probably, benefited from the proceeds that have been derived in this fashion. But I can assure the members there have been some abuses of it too, and, for this reason I feel that a certain tightening up must be effected.

Last year we issued over 130,000 special occasion permits. There was a question raised about the red tape. It is necessary under the regulations to provide the staff of the board sufficient time to issue the permit, so that people should file them five days in advance.

Members will recall we had Good Friday, the weekend and then Easter Monday, and I am told that on the Tuesday following Easter Monday this year, that there were between 5,000 and 6,000 applications which had been mailed the preceding Tuesday or Wednesday but did not arrive at the board because of the long holiday until the following Tuesday morning. I think this demonstrates some of the problems in just the quantity of applications that periodically do build up.

Mr. Stokes: Why doesn't the minister decentralize them?

Hon. Mr. Clement: I noted with interest the hon. member's comments about decentralization which I have discussed with him in the past, and hopefully I will have something of further interest to him later on this year with reference to that.

The member for Welland South was concerned that police canteens were to be licensed and he pointed out that the police should set an example.

I suggest that the police are setting an example. Alcohol is not consumed in a police canteen while an officer is on duty contrary to the regulations. They, too, must enjoy their recreational periods of their weekly life. They want to be in an atmosphere with their peers. They want to enjoy themselves and so long as they drink in moderation I can see no reason why they should be singled out as being precluded from having the same privileges that universities and university staffs and convalescent hospital patients and so on have.

Mr. Haggerty: Who is going to police them?

Hon. Mr. Clement: The member for Sudbury made some reference to patios. Patio licences have been available as an extension for an existing set of premises. On the Yonge St. mall, I believe it was last year—perhaps the hon. member will recall—some existing premises in that area were allowed to extend on to the street for a short period of time. The member's comments are well taken. I endorse his views insofar as the patio concept is concerned under properly controlled circumstances—and I infer that the member for Sudbury would endorse that—not just up and down every street, unless there was some form of control.

Mr. Cassidy: But never in Ottawa, right?

Hon. Mr. Clement: The problem with Ottawa, of course, is that it was not an extension of an existing set of premises but, in fact, the street was being utilized by a particular bona fide group for the purpose of having an outdoor patio. I'm taking a look at that, too. There may be some very genuine merit in that particular situation.

Mr. Cassidy: There sure is.

Hon. Mr. Clement: On the matter of the segregated public houses, these are being phased out through the efforts of the owners themselves. I think that those of us who can remember the "men only" beverage room and the sort of thing the member referred to certainly would not endorse them and support their continuation. They've been phased out at the option of the owners who want to upgrade their premises and the board has supported that type of progress.

The member for Lakeshore asked what is a public police force? I suggest to him, Mr. Speaker, that that is included in the legislation to distinguish it from a private police force such as a security service or a police force owned and operated by an industry in a particular small municipality. It includes, in our interpretation, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the local municipal forces, the Ontario Provincial Police and that type of force.

As for the motion picture theatres, may I point out to the hon. member that we're broadening that definition to include those theatres which are defined as having performances which are staged—musical or cultural entertainments and so forth—and which, as a small incidence of overall operation may well show certain types of films, period films or classical films; which would add to the enjoyment of the patron. Under the

existing section, it is restricted and theatres can be permitted to sell alcohol only when those live performances are occurring.

One runs into a situation which appears, certainly in my mind, to be somewhat ridiculous. If one is going to the Stratford theatre on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, and one sees a Shakespearean production, alcohol can be legally sold. If, on a Saturday night, one reattends to see a film classic, because film is being shown on that particular occasion, the theatre is not allowed, legally, to sell beverage alcohol.

The extension, in effect, repeals the old section and extends the definition of theatre to include that type of situation. The regulations are in the process of being drafted, and if the hon. member would like to see them I would be more than pleased to provide them to him.

I believe I have covered all of the points raised. I am grateful for some of the commentary, drawing to my attention again some of those matters that we discussed when we debated the problems of liquor and the utilization of liquor in two days last November and December.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill 146. Shall the motion carry?

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

Hon. Mr. Clement moves second reading of Bill 147, An Act to amend the Liquor Control Act.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, this bill provides the authority for the Liquor Licence Board to provide identification cards for any resident of the province who might be challenged in a licensed premise as being too young. It follows directly, I presume, from the reduction in the drinking age, although I suppose the same sort of problem existed when the drinking age was limited to people over the age of 21—except that there were probably a lot more people illegally in the licensed premises then than there are now.

Although there have been references to me from a variety of sources that that might not be entirely true; that as soon as you lower the drinking age to 18 then people aged 16 are in there. Certainly it is a serious matter if the proprietor or the person in charge of the premises permits under-age drinking, knowingly or unknowingly. Therefore, they tend, in most establishments, to be fairly strict if not severe in policing the age limit as it applies in their establishment, since the risk involved of serving an alcoholic beverage to somebody not qualified under the law is substantial and they don't want to endanger their licence or their ability to continue sales.

We don't have any objection to the bill, particularly since it is completely voluntary. I do wonder about what might happen in certain premises, particularly those that become popular with the very young drinking crowd, if someone is asked for identification and has a driver's licence or some other kind of identification and is told: "I don't want that. I want your liquor board identification." I would regret very much if every person aged 18—even though it is not compulsory under the bill obviously—were to find that if he wanted to go into the premises it would be practically impossible to establish his age bona fide without having the special card with his picture encased in plastic and signed by either the minister, or the chairman of the liquor board, or the elevator inspector or somebody.

I would hope that this would not be used unduly by the owners of the licensed premises, since I personally would not like it thought essential or necessary in anyway that young people apply for it. It will probably become some kind of a status symbol to flash around your liquor board identification, but that too will pass, and I guess we can stand it.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The member won't need one.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: There's more chance they'll mistake me for being 18 than the House leader, but however—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I guess he's right. He hasn't had the hard life I've had.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's right. The House leader has certainly been through hell here for the last few weeks.

But, as I say, we don't have any particular objection other than just some kind of a minor feeling that it's sort of a shame that

we have to go to all this trouble and procedure for this purpose.

I have had letters of complaint from two or three areas across the province where there has been a real problem with underage drinking. There is reference locally to the suspicion that it is even fostered and catered to by the proprietor, which is a very risky business, as everybody knows, but probably profitable under certain circumstances. The suggestion has come from more than one source that this is one way that once and for all we can settle the matter.

Once again I simply express the fear that it may become necessary for people aged 18 or 19 to have one of these things, and I think we should make it clear that there are still standard identification procedures under law and regulation, and by expectation, that should be utilized by the proprietors.

I notice also that there is one section in the Act—and I don't want to refer to the sections specifically—that says this is available on application to all people of an age except those on the interdicted list or something.

Hon. Mr. Clement: I-n-t-e-r-d-i-c-t-e-d.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Well, how could an 18-year-old be on a list like that?

Hon. Mr. Clement: If I might just interject at this point, Mr. Speaker, he could be on in a number of ways. He may well have been convicted in open court of offences under the Liquor Control Act. He may have a drinking problem, and his parents or his family may have made application for the board to have him put on the list even though he is under the age of 18. If he has a reputation for drinking illegally, has in fact been drinking illegally, and in fact probably has an alcohol problem, he could be put on the list.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: But, Mr. Speaker, if we are not going to allow him to apply for one of those and somebody aged 18 gets one and is involved in one of those offences, are we going to lift his identification? In many ways, it seems to me, it will become a licence to drink—and surely we don't want to get back into that situation again. It seems to me that list is becoming anachronistic. However, I have said all I want to say. We are not opposed to the bill, but I am not too enthused about it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Speaker, section 70 of the Liquor Control Act, that mossy anachronism, says:

(1) No person shall knowingly sell or supply liquor to a person under the age of 18 years.

(2) No liquor shall be sold or supplied to a person who is apparently under the age of 18 years, and, in any prosecution for a contravention of this subsection, the justice shall determine from the appearance of such person and other relevant circumstances whether he is apparently under the age of 18 years.

Then there is a third section in which the individual who is under 18 makes the application:

(3) No person under the age of 18 shall have, consume, attempt to purchase, purchase or otherwise obtain liquor.

We are super-adding this clause now with respect to the identification card to make it easier, I suppose, within the terms of the subsection I have just read, as to identifying whether this person is or is not under or over 18 years.

At the present time great discretion and considerable care would have to be exercised by the people running the establishments to make sure, because their licences are at stake and they can be gravely afflicted if somebody under that age is picked up in the establishment, a conviction obtained and the matter reported, as it always is reported, to the Liquor Control Board.

The purpose of this is to alleviate the situation of the bartenders — the proprietors basically — with respect to the onus and the weight of responsibility they have at the present time to make sure of this. I suppose, secondarily, it is to lift the harassment of certain young people who are 23 or 25 years of age, say, who happen to look 17, and are constantly being asked to leave the premises — or perhaps the identification they produce is unacceptable in one way or another.

The minister could argue, Mr. Speaker, that everything remains the same; that this is an addendum, a small additional piece of verification or evidence which may settle many difficulties, going both ways. On the balance one is inclined to think so.

On the other hand, I personally am convinced that in terms of hard practicality and the way it is going to be, that invariably when there is any question about the younger person seeking a drink, invariably he is going

to be called upon to produce the identity card; and if it is not produced, out he goes.

It can even be worse than that if a police officer removes him and he hasn't got an identity card that would substantiate his position. I think the legislation tends to make it much more severe and difficult for the individual involved.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): And for the police officer; it may be an unlawful assault.

Mr. Lawlor: Considering section 103 of this legislation, which McRuer brought under the most scathing form of indictment—which the government is very slow in doing anything about. The government says it has it under review and it will probably come in next fall, but the McRuer recommendations were made almost two years ago now and nothing has been done.

There are arbitrary, high-handed, unbelievable powers possessed by the authorities, including the police, in the administration of this Act. And in the powers of arrest the onuses are reversed, making the accused responsible for proving certain things rather than in the traditional British fashion of making this the job of the prosecution to prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt, down to the ground. The whole misalignment and breaches of civil liberties are incarcerated in the statute, in the light of the smell and the climate of that particular legislation. I think, in other words, what the minister should do in the legislation here is to make it abundantly clear that this is not a mandatory requirement; that it is not to be construed as a mandatory requirement; that it is one among a number of other items which may be used for verification; used for the establishment of facts.

Try and forend against this becoming a password, a key to force upon them the business of the special photography machines that are easily done—it can be done with great rapidity.

It was mentioned that costs have been set up. I would like some idea of what the cost of obtaining identity cards would be as the government sees the situation at the moment; and give some thought to making it clear just how much of an infliction, how much of a demand, how categorical this requirement is in the eyes of the minister.

I know that he intends one thing. The legislation states one thing. It is supposed to be an easing requirement. On the other hand,

it very easily could become a wake, a kind of albatross around the neck of any young person over 18 seeking to have a drink of an afternoon.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Downsview.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Mr. Speaker, I just want to make a few remarks. In principle, I am basically against the provision of identity cards by the state. There has been a great discussion. A variety of law officers in another province neighbouring us have come forward with this great idea and fortunately they have been shouted down.

Here this is not mandatory. It is introduced subtly and quietly—and it's the beginning. If this becomes acceptable, people are going to say—and I hesitate to identify them as coming from a particular political party or a particular political philosophy—that the people who have nothing to hide shouldn't be afraid of carrying an identity card.

We had a royal commission here in the province a while back involving a gentleman named Rabbi Leiner, The Chief Justice of the High Court, Dalton Wells, had some pretty strong words to say about a man's right not to identify himself. Now, here we're passing a statute which says we are going to make available facilities where people of a certain age can get identity cards and that it is going to be in everybody's interest to have one because it is of certain evidentiary value if charges are brought in courts.

The government isn't saying that we have to have them but we would be wise if we had them. It's not quite compulsion but it's coming awfully close. I had high hopes for this minister and every now and then he shows a spark of reform in his approach to matters governmental, but I wonder how thoroughly he has thought this particular bill through.

As my leader pointed out a few moments ago, he even makes reference to this interdicted list again. If there was ever an anomalous kind of enforcement device, that's it, because there is no way in a large municipality that anybody is going to determine who is on the interdicted list.

It might be fine if there was only one pub in town and everybody knows who the locally interdicted man is, particularly the bartender, who is the only bartender in town. But how, in any intelligence, Mr. Speaker, can one imagine that a resident of Toronto, for instance, who is on an interdicted list, isn't

going to be able to get a drink, notwithstanding that? It's a bunch of nonsense and that nonsense is repeated because the minister again refers to it in this section.

Frankly, I don't like this statute. It's an approach in the wrong direction. It gives government blessing to the idea of a necessity for carrying identity cards and I don't think that should be necessary in a free country. My leader has indicated earlier that he didn't like it either. I don't know whether our joint dissatisfaction is going to be enough to force us to vote against the Act.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We are quite prepared to say nay.

Mr. Singer: We will listen and hear as to whether or not the minister can convince us it has a little bit of merit; a little bit.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: I will be very brief in view of the time, Mr. Speaker; I have three or four specific points which bear on the bill.

The first is that if the minister is interested in encouraging moderation in drinking among young people, it seems to me there should be a concern about the character of the institutions in which these identity cards will be used. In particular, in order to avoid the problem of people still trying to cheat and still trying to get in under age, the Act should be further amended in order to permit young people of 16 and over to go into licensed establishments so long as they do not partake. In other words, if they drink a Coke or something like that with their friends who are having a beer or having a drink, that should be all right. This requirement of identification should be in order to have a drink, to have liquor, but not to be present.

In the same way and in the same interest of moderation, it seems to me that on a fairly universal basis children should be allowed into licensed establishments so long as they are with their parents.

Mr. Speaker, I trust you will give me one minute—I'm slightly out of order on this—in exceptional circumstances and in the interests of moderation and having drinking as a social kind of event and not as something to get drunk by, there should be certain instances where establishments should be permitted away from a building which has licensed premises.

Ottawa was one of these situations. I hope that next time the minister amends the Act,

possibly in the fall, he will permit that kind of operation, even if it is not physically related to an indoor drinking establishment.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, I only want to ask a few questions of the minister concerning the identity card that is apparently going to be required of the individual who wishes to enter the licensed establishment. Will the photographs contained there be taken by the ministry or some agency of the ministry? Will they be black and white? Will they be colour photographs? Likewise, will citizens of other jurisdictions be permitted to obtain these identity cards?

Coming, as I do, from a border city, a city adjacent to a large American metropolis, I am wondering if Americans would also be able to come in and obtain identity cards so that they could enter Canadian licensed establishments on the production of this card?

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to participate? Perhaps in view of the hour the hon. member would want to move the adjournment of the debate?

Mr. Renwick: I just have one comment, Mr. Speaker, and that is I'm opposed to the ID card. I understand the problem that the ministry is faced with in connection with this matter but I think this is the wrong solution. There must be some better way of doing it. I'm not prepared, on the way in which this bill is worded, to permit the use of an ID card surreptitiously in the Province of Ontario for this or any other purpose.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to participate? If not, perhaps the hon. minister, who would have the opportunity to now reply, would like to move the adjournment of the debate.

Hon. Mr. Clement: Briefly, Mr. Speaker, I will say as follows. I appreciate my friend from Downsview's comments and I've finally figured out why he has been calling me "Sparky" for the last few months.

With reference to the concern as to it being mandatory in the outlets, I don't want to see it become a condition for people of the age of 18 or 19 that they must produce this card and I will see that directions go forward to licensed outlets to make this abundantly clear. This is something that we are concerned about too.

We've been talking in terms of licensed outlets, but may I assure this House that not only did we have representations made to us in connection with this by people in the hotel and restaurant business, but also by the Liquor Control Board's own employees, at its own stores throughout the province. They meet with similar problems with young people coming in to buy from them. We've also had strong representations made by Alcohol and Drug Concerns Inc. requesting this type of identification.

The cost, sir, will be approximately \$1.50 per card. It will be available to anyone within the province 18 years of age and over except those who are shown on the interdicted list.

Mr. Good: Where is the concession for the cards?

Mr. Singer: Where is the list kept, at the Richmond St. store?

Hon. Mr. Clement: I had never seen a list, actually, until after I was the minister. In one of those establishments—which, of course, was a first for me—I asked to see the list and it had about 15 names on it. I come from a smaller centre. I knew about 12 of them.

The member for Downsview hit the nail on the head when he spoke in the city of Niagara Falls. As a matter of fact, I was going to put a question to him to see if he'd allow me to put his name on it and then we could test its effectiveness.

Mr. Singer: Yes, he could do it. I'll sue him but he can go ahead and do it anyway.

Hon. Mr. Clement: With questions dealing with youngsters of 16 and 17 years of age being able to accompany their friends, there is just no way we would have control of those legally entitled to drink passing drinks to those who are under the age of 18 years and I think it would compound the whole problem.

Mr. Cassidy: It has been done in Britain for years.

Hon. Mr. Clements: I think I've touched on most of the problems. People who are American could get a card. It has been suggested that drivers' licences only be used. Well, a good number of young people don't possess licences and should not be excluded from entry if they are legally of age.

Mr. B. Newman: Will the photos be coloured or black and white?

Hon. Mr. Clement: I can't say. I think probably the coloured ones that are so similar to the Nova Scotia bank cards that we see.

Mr. Germa: How come a birth certificate card is \$3 and this is \$1.50?

Hon. Mr. Clement: These are going to be self-supporting. We're not going to subsidize them at all. In conclusion, I would like to point out, if I may, to those members who touched upon this, that even if a young person does not have one of these cards, and even though he does not have any identification, the retailer can still rely on that section—that's section 70, subsection 2, referred to by the member for Lakeshore—that if he is apparently of the age of 18 years he is entitled to serve him. This becomes a judgement in the mind of the waiter or the waitress involved and if they are not assured at that point that he or she apparently is of the age of 18 years, there is no identification, then I suggest the onus is on them to refuse service.

The last comment—and it was brought up by the Leader of the Opposition—is it more of a problem now than it was at 21 with people drinking under that age some years ago? I suggest it has been mainly because of changes in style of dress, and hair styles. You see three people walking away from you down the street and you can't even determine the sex today. The people working in these outlets are confused as to the actual age, and these style changes have compounded it, there is no question about it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: They don't have to identify the sex.

Hon. Mr. Clement: Well, I would think not. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill 147, shall the motion carry?

An hon. member: No.

Mr. Speaker: Those in favour of second reading of Bill 147 will please say "aye."

Those opposed, will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "ayes" have it.

Motion agreed to, second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading upon motion:

Bill 146, An Act to amend the Liquor Licence Act.

Bill 147, An Act to amend the Liquor Control Acts.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, before I move the adjournment, I have distributed the list but I will read it so that it is on the record. On Monday we will deal with item 2, Bills 133, 134, 135. The next will be item

No. 6, Bill 138; item 15, Bill 151; item 19, Bill 155; item 26, Bill 163; item No. 4, Bills 104 and 105; item No. 29, Bill 166; and item No. 30, Bill 167.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Singer: Would the minister care to predict what time we might close Monday?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Ten-thirty.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 1:10 o'clock, p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, June 18, 1973

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Monday, June 18, 1917

Session 1

Report of the Board of Trade

Report of the Board of Trade

Report of the Board of Trade

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1973

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Our guests today in the east gallery are students from Adelaide Hoodless Public School of Hamilton and Dixon Grove Middle School of Weston; in the west gallery, students from Pinelands Senior Public School of Burlington and St. Malachy Separate School of West Hill.

Statements by the ministry.

Oral questions.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

SITUATION AT BRANTFORD JAIL

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): I have a question of the Minister of Correctional Services, Mr. Speaker.

Is the minister satisfied with the explanation given by his staff for the transference of the former superintendent of the jail in Brantford? Is he not now aware of statements made by the gentleman who was transferred and by others in the community expressing dissatisfaction with the reasons for the transfer emanating from the ministry? Is he prepared to table the communications between certain provincial authorities in the Brantford area and a number of ministerial authorities here in Queen's Park, particularly the Indian liaison officer and the office of the Attorney General pertaining to this whole matter?

Hon. C. J. S. Apps (Minister of Correctional Services): Mr. Speaker, yes, I am satisfied with the information I received from my officials. We are not prepared to table any correspondence in this connection. I understand that the superintendent is meeting with the deputy minister on Wednesday when I think a full discussion will be held between the superintendent and the deputy minister.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary: Can the minister comment on press reports that indicate that the local provincial judge and the Crown attorney had expressed dissatisfac-

tion with the government at the way the programme for short-term passes was established and administered in the area?

Hon. Mr. Apps: No, Mr. Speaker, I don't want to comment on that at the present time.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary: Can the minister indicate whether or not there were any complaints from provincial authorities in the Brantford area along these lines or was the indication strictly from a review of the records of the Ministry of Correctional Services?

Hon. Mr. Apps: Mr. Speaker, I understand there were several complaints in this connection.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A final supplementary, with your permission, Mr. Speaker: Is the minister aware that it appears as if the community is going to have to have more information on this matter before it is finally disposed of?

Hon. Mr. Apps: Mr. Speaker, that may be. Some of these matters, I think, are fairly confidential. I don't think I am going to comment on them until we have had an opportunity to discuss them fully with the superintendent, which we hope to do on Wednesday.

HOSPITAL APPEAL BOARD MEETINGS

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have a question of the Provincial Secretary for Social Development.

Does it concern him that the hospital appeal board has disposed of only one case before it in the years since its inception, and that the hearing, for example, for Dr. Sheriton, a well-known appellant, was completed two months ago and there is still no indication of the disposition of that appeal from the board?

Is the policy secretary further aware that the amendment that established the board in the first place was faulty as far as carrying out the announced policy of the government; and is he going to use his position to improve this matter and perhaps even bring in

an amendment which would at least set it particularly straight?

Hon. R. Welch (Provincial Secretary for Social Development): Mr. Speaker, referable to the first part of the question I really have no evidence or information that would allow me to be concerned or not concerned, as the Leader of the Opposition phrases his question. I wasn't aware of the fault that was in the legislation. If the hon. Leader of the Opposition wanted to expand on that particular point I would be glad to discuss it further with the Minister of Health (Mr. Potter).

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary: Is the minister not aware that the board, composed of five members, usually sits only two days a month, I believe, and that in fact there is a backlog of cases because there has not been any administrative directing? Obviously, it is not the responsibility of the policy minister, but it is surely not carrying out the policy that was enunciated a year ago.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, I took it from the latter part of the main question that there was some fault in the legislation; yet the Leader of the Opposition makes some reference to an administrative matter which should be corrected without any legislation change.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, with your permission, is the minister not aware that the amendment allows an appeal only for a doctor who has had his services by way of an appointment to a hospital altered, whereas the reason for appeal as set out in the policy statement that brought on the legislation was for a doctor who had never had an appointment at all?

Really, Mr. Speaker, I am shocked that the policy minister wasn't even aware of this. It has been hanging fire.

Mr. Speaker: Order. Question.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We can only assume that the original establishment was only pure window dressing.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): He can't keep track of everything. Complex government!

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): He is helping the minister who doesn't understand.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. minister have any further response?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, I can't add anything. The recent outburst of shock on the part of the Leader of the Opposition was not part of the main question, when he was talking about the delays in hearing the cases.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It became necessary when the minister showed his complete lack of information and interest in the subject.

Mr. Singer: And ignorance!

OHC CONTRACTS

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have a question of the hon. minister in charge of housing. Has he become aware of the information that was printed this morning in the Toronto Sun and is available from other sources, that there is some further indication that some of the contracts let under his jurisdiction through Ontario Housing Corp. should, in the words of the Toronto Sun, "be investigated," particularly as they have to do with landscaping contracts and work of that nature that is undertaken at great expense by Ontario Housing?

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): He always reads the Sun.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue): I am aware of it because it was drawn to my attention, and it is being investigated.

Mr. Singer: By way of supplementary, could the minister explain to us the tender system that applied insofar as these landscaping contracts are concerned? Were the tenders sealed? Were they opened in public? And what was the necessity for calling a second set of tenders, which appeared to have been slanted for a desired tenderer?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, there is no point in prejudging what the result of the investigation will be. Obviously these are—if I recall—the questions which were raised by the article and the questions which will be investigated.

Mr. Singer: By way of further supplementary, surely the minister has enough faith in the administration of his department, so that he can explain to us now what policy he has, if any, insofar as handling tenders is concerned?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, there are all sorts of tenders. I will find out as a

result of the investigation how these particular tenders were handled and I will let the hon. member know. I'm sure that if he will wait another few days or another week or whatever it is, we'll give him the information.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, by way of further supplementary, could the minister not answer one question concerning the administration of OHC directly? Could he simply tell us what policy is established within the administration insofar as tendering on landscape contracts is concerned?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that the tenders are all public tenders and I presume are opened in public. That's my understanding. Just as soon as I get a definite reply—well, the hon. member is shaking his head.

Mr. Singer: I am indeed. I am indeed.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: He has asked me a question as a result of questions which are raised in a newspaper article. He's asked me if the tenders are opened in public or whether they are public tenders. I believe all the tenders which are handled by OHC are public and I believe they are all opened publicly. That's all I can tell him at this particular stage. I'd be very foolish to answer that question if, in fact, in some particular instance that might not have happened. And that's what I'm going to find out.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition? The hon. member for Scarborough West.

ALGONQUIN PARK PLAN

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, first, a question of the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development: On May 31 last, does he recall the Premier (Mr. Davis) saying that there would be a statement on Algonquin Park within a week to 10 days? It now being June 18, when will the statement on Algonquin Park emerge?

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): It's ready to be issued in a matter of days. I can't say how many.

Mr. Stokes: The minister is fogged in up north.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: It's been through the whole policy procedure and it's just a question of preparing it for issue.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary, can we have an ironclad guarantee that it will be down this week, before the Legislature may possibly adjourn for a period of time?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: I'll do my very best, Mr. Speaker. I think that we could certainly have the statement on Quetico out this week.

Mr. Stokes: Quetico?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: On Quetico. But there is one matter involving Algonquin that I would like to clear before I promise it this week.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary, how is it that Algonquin Park is so shabbily dealt with over so long that we have actual undertakings from the Premier himself which then cannot be met? Can the minister not give us what he has on it and indicate the area of contention which remains to be resolved? I presume it is the question of logging.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Yes, Mr. Speaker, that would be one approach. There's no question of it being shabbily dealt with, because the leader of the NDP knows as well as any of us that the four or five key issues there are very serious ones that have been debated in this province for a generation or more.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): That's a tribute to the government!

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: If we can bring forward an incomplete statement on Algonquin, we will try to do that this week. I would sooner, as I have mentioned earlier in this House, I think, bring forward the total package.

TRANSFER OF PRISON INMATES

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, a question of the Minister of Correctional Services: Is it true that he is now engaged in discussions with the federal government about the transfer of female offenders to provincial jurisdiction in the sense that there is a purchase of service by the federal government from the provincial government for the location and supervision of such offenders?

Hon. Mr. Apps: Mr. Speaker, we have had some very preliminary discussions with the federal government in that connection, not only for female offenders but actually—

Mr. Lewis: All offenders?

Hon. Mr. Apps: —for some male offenders as well. They are very preliminary; there is

really very little to say about it at the present time.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary, is the minister not going to a major federal-provincial conference this fall where that item, which would change the whole system of corrections in this province and in the country, is to be on the agenda? Why has he not seen fit to tell any of us in the House about the preliminary discussions even during the course of his estimates?

Hon. Mr. Apps: Mr. Speaker, because they were very preliminary indeed. There is, hopefully, going to be a conference this fall for which we have been pressing for some time to discuss many things. I take it from the information I've got from the paper, particularly, that this is one of the things which the federal government hopes to discuss with us. We haven't entered into any serious negotiations whatsoever in this connection at the present time.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): A supplementary question: Would it be accurate to state that the thrust of the Archambault report of nearly 20 years ago—that everything above a 12-month sentence would go to the federal jurisdiction, leaving the province with only those under 12 months—has been completely jettisoned and that this province and other provinces are moving in the opposite direction, to have things that were in federal jurisdiction switched back for provincial coverage?

Hon. Mr. Apps: No. Mr. Speaker, in connection with this transfer of inmates from federal penitentiaries to our own, this is something that, as I say, has been discussed in very preliminary form with us. I think we have had one meeting in connection with it. We are pretty full in most of our institutions now and it would be very difficult for us to look after any of the federal penitentiary inmates.

Actually, the very little that we have discussed has been in connection with women prisoners. As the member may know, Kingston Penitentiary is the only woman's penitentiary available in Canada and it results in people from all over the country being brought down to Kingston, which is not a desirable thing to do. I can see a fair amount of merit in having other provinces enter into the negotiations with the federal government to look after their particular women inmates.

Mr. MacDonald: But the minister said the preliminary discussion covered male as well as female prisoners.

Hon. Mr. Apps: Yes. As far as the female ones in Ontario are concerned, we are not convinced that this is necessarily a good thing to have happen. I take it this might come up at the convention we are having in the fall. The federal government has also discussed with us the possibility of having some of the federal prisons' male inmates spend the last three months, maybe, of their time in our institutions. This will present difficulties for us because in most cases we don't have the room to do that.

Mr. Cassidy: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: In the case of women inmates, does the minister consider it desirable to have long-term hard-core offenders mixed in with women who are in for very short prison terms and are possibly first offenders? If not, how does he propose to provide for segregation if federal inmates are brought under the provincial system, given the limited facilities available for women prisoners in the province?

Hon. Mr. Apps: I think, Mr. Speaker, it's very obvious that we don't consider it desirable to have long-term federal women inmates within our own institutions. If it did come to pass that we were willing to take over women inmates from the federal government, obviously we would have to provide adequate facilities for them.

I think the fact is that there are probably a fair number of women inmates in Ontario, in Kingston, for whom the federal government could probably do that itself rather than having us do it. I think probably Ontario may be a little bit different from some of the other provinces where they are very few in number. I would think that the number in Ontario would be sufficient that the federal government could look after them itself.

DISMISSAL OF TEACHERS IN CORNWALL

Mr. Lewis: A question, Mr. Speaker, of the Minister of Education: Is the Minister of Education willing to use the authority vested in him under the Ministry of Education Act, section 10, subsections (1)(f), (g) and (h), to appoint a commissioner or go through the courts or indeed settle any dispute brought to him as minister, not otherwise governed by the law, somehow to resolve the firing of the other teacher on probation in Cornwall and the apparent listing in the files of transgressions on the part of another three teachers—I think I should say alleged?

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, it seems to me I answered that question in this House on Friday morning.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary, does the minister not realize, sir, that it is an outrageous violation of all the Francophone policy set out within his ministry and by the Premier and by the Provincial Secretary for Social Development to allow this to occur on the part of the school board, to force a probationary employee to resignation and to blacklist three others for reasons which are the most unlovely that can be called? If the minister doesn't feel that he should intervene on that score, then I'll go further with him.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I think I indicated exactly what the measure of the intervention would be.

Mr. Lewis: One board of reference.

Mr. Cassidy: One board of reference, and that is all.

Hon. Mr. Wells: A board of reference for the person who is entitled to it.

Mr. Lewis: Doesn't the minister think he is confusing autonomy and racism? Doesn't he think so? Doesn't he think it is time that he stopped allowing his educational policies to be subverted because he doesn't have the strength of intent to step in in a situation like this and call a school board whose folly knows no limits into some kind of account? How else are the individuals involved to be protected? Where else do they have to turn?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member likes to come in here and in a very self-righteous manner present one side of a story.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, yes!

Hon. Mr. Wells: But there are other sides to that story.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): The minister wants to get the whole story.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I heard about them in the original Cornwall instance. Tom Symons went down and settled that.

Mr. Lewis: Right.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I had hoped that that would be the beginning of a more amicable arrangement in that area.

Mr. Lawlor: And it wasn't.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We now have another problem that has developed there. There are recourses to that problem.

Mr. Lewis: There are no recourses.

Mr. Cassidy: There are not.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are recourses to the person on permanent contract. There is a board of reference, and he is going to get that board of reference.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, one out of five. The minister is forcing them to the courts. Why?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I must disagree with the hon. member that what is happening there interferes with all our Francophone policies of education in a Francophone community, because it does not.

Mr. Lewis: Well, it does. It makes a laughing stock out of it.

Mr. Cassidy: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Since the minister referred to the other side of the story, has he read the so-called secret report, a copy of which I sent him this morning, which was prepared by Mr. Comtois and Mr. Kelley for the board of education and on which the dismissal and the blacklistings were based? Does he consider that it is adequate basis for the actions taken by the school board?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I haven't received any secret report or otherwise from the hon. member, and I certainly haven't read it.

Mr. Lewis: I have a question related to the Provincial Secretary for Social Development, both in terms of his overall involvement in this and as a lawyer. Does he not understand that all the principles of natural justice were violated in the pursuit of these resignations; and that in fact a report commissioned by the board was unacceptable because it wasn't strong enough—I have a copy of it—and was turned back? Does he know that the report on which the firings were based contains within it this clause:

Messrs. Comtois and Kelley conducted the investigation and must emphasize that the information contained in the report has all been given verbally, and that they are not prepared to give evidence of its authenticity?

Does he think that it makes sense to fire people and to blacklist people on the basis of that kind of evidence without once speak-

ing to any of the so-called offenders themselves during the course of the investigation?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker: I am flattered that the hon. member for Scarborough West would ask my legal advice in the House. As you know, members of the executive council cannot actively practise law. So, therefore, I am sorry that I cannot comply with that particular request.

I can add nothing further to allay the concerns which have been expressed by the member for Scarborough West other than what has already been given to this House on several occasions by the Minister of Education.

This government is being kept advised on this matter by the minister and the minister has explained, both by letter and by answer to this House, what the rights of the individuals involved in this dispute are.

Mr. Lewis: Having no rights!

Question of the Minister of Labour: As the representative of the riding involved and as the minister who looks after the Human Rights Code, is he willing to bring these matters before the Ontario Human Rights Commission, in particular those relating to the teacher who is only on probation and to the three who have been blacklisted?

Hon. F. Guindon (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, the teacher who is on probation is one of nine teachers who are not being rehired, that's what I'm told.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, that is the recommendation of the report.

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Yes, nine other teachers are not being rehired by the board, so I doubt if we can qualify this as discrimination; there is one out of nine.

In any event, there was a request by the people concerned to have the Human Rights Commission look into the matter, and we will be only too glad to do so.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. member for Scarborough West have further questions?

Mr. Lewis: One question of the Minister of Industry and Tourism: Does he not realize that his \$20 million industrial development plan which he is now discussing with the city of Cornwall, is necessarily also falling within the very strong feelings that all of this has generated about future relationships in that city, and that government programmes on all fronts are necessarily compromised until the government steps in

to defend the civil rights of those who've had those rights violated?

Hon. C. Bennett (Minister of Industry and Tourism): Mr. Speaker, I don't intend to answer the second part of the question, it doesn't relate to my ministry whatsoever. The first part of the question relates to—

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): No concern on this minister's part!

Hon. Mr. Bennett: —the fact of a report that the mayor and the council of Cornwall put together on infrastructure for that city, and on which we are working with the federal government. I indicated clearly to the mayor of Cornwall in recent days that we hope, within a very short period of time, that the three of us—the federal, the provincial and the municipal representatives—will be able to sit down and review the programmes that they have indicated they would like us to entertain.

Mr. Cassidy: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Is the minister aware that industrialists contacted about moving to Cornwall are asking, apparently, what is the school situation there; and are refusing to make any decisions until the school situation is sorted out?

Mr. Lewis: That is right! The government doesn't have to put up with this school board forever!

Hon. Mr. Bennett: No, Mr. Speaker, I'm not aware of the requests being made by industrialists. They are certainly not made to the Ministry of Industry and Tourism. Only through the member for Ottawa Centre are we aware of it; and what authenticity there is to that I'm not sure.

Mr. Cassidy: The minister is aware of it now.

Mr. Speaker: Any further questions? All right, the hon. Minister of the Environment has the answer to questions previously asked.

PORT HOPE EHB HEARINGS

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of the Environment): Mr. Speaker, in reply to the question from the Leader of the Opposition directed to my colleague, the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development, concerning the hearing being held by the Environmental Hearing Board on the Canadian Pacific Railway's application to estab-

lish a sanitary landfill in Hope township I'd advise the following:

The purpose of the hearing by the Environmental Hearing Board is twofold. First, it provides the residents of the area and the municipality a forum in which to express their opinions on suitability of a site from a socio-economic viewpoint; and second, for the board to review the testimony and recommend to the ministry whether or not the site is suitable.

Inasmuch as the board makes recommendations to the ministry, it would not be appropriate for the ministry to make a submission to the board. Staff of the ministry, of course, are attending the hearing and are available to provide information and opinions of a general nature on engineering matters.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Speaker, if I may, the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. B. Newman) asked a question concerning the private bill which he introduced proposing a waste disposal and reclamation commission, and I would simply advise him that his submission will be considered together with a number of others as we work out our policy in this connection.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary question having to do with the hon. minister's answer:

For the hearing board, and particularly the residents of Hope township who are so concerned about the application for the right to dump garbage from Metropolitan Toronto in Hope township for the next 25 years, would it not be of great importance if the Ministry of the Environment were to announce a policy for recycling which in fact would hold out some hope, not only to the residents of Hope township but to the residents of Metropolitan Toronto that they were not going to have to continue to dump their garbage in the rural areas of some of the townships within 60 to 80 miles' radius of Toronto?

Would the minister not agree that it is time some leadership were taken in this connection, something more than just the paltry pilot plan announcement that we got three or four weeks ago? That, in my opinion, will serve to postpone any true recycling initiative of a type that is going to have some impact to the residents of Hope township and the other areas which are threatened by the solid waste disposal problem.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Speaker, I don't know how often I have stated, in this House and in the estimates committee, and on platforms around the province, that in my view, we obviously have to look at reclamation and reuse and that we can't go on forever all over dumping stuff in the ground.

However, I have also said at the same time that until there are practical systems—and those systems may vary, depending on the geography of the community or communities and the volume of waste which is generated—there will be land fill for some time.

I have also said, Mr. Speaker, that even with a perfect plan, supposing that one will be developed one day—and I am sure one day there will be a great improvement—we still have to have an alternative, because any kind of machinery breaks down, strikes occur, all kinds of things happen. So for the foreseeable future there are going to have to be landfill sites available.

Our announced intention is to use these as little as possible and to encourage reclamation, or reuse by other methods, of some of what is currently waste. Not only have we announced this—and there are funds in this year's budget for an experimental plant—we have also indicated that we are working actively with Ontario Hydro and Metro and Mississauga in looking at the burning of a fraction, or perhaps all, of the waste in conjunction with coal for the generation of energy. We have indicated that in the 2½ years since the waste management branch was formed and the province got into this field we have been working quite actively with one of the cement companies, which looks very promising at the moment and I may be able to announce a major step there in a short time.

So, Mr. Speaker, in answer to the hon. member's question, I would simply say that we are actively pursuing, both verbally and financially, the goals of reclamation of as great a fraction of the solid waste presently being reduced as is possible, technologically and economically. I think that we are making progress and I think we will make considerably more progress in the next few years.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Just one further supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Can the minister in this connection tell us when his solid waste task force is going to make some public pronouncement or recommendation to him? It seems to me that it was some weeks ago that the minister indicated that he was waiting almost on a daily basis for some recommendation that might have an application in this problem.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Speaker, I am informed as recently as last Friday by the chairman of the task force that the working group on milk containers expects to report to the task force and to the minister by the end of this month. The beverage container group are not going to be quite as speedy but expect to have by, I think it is about two weeks or three weeks, all the statistical data which they have been attempting to gather; they will be producing some sort of a report to the task force, or perhaps several reports, in a relatively short time. I have indicated that I want to have a report—even if it is not a unanimous one or even if it is several reports—in July, because we can't have them just sitting forever.

Mr. Speaker: Supplementary?

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Supplementary: On the same subject does the minister not find it entirely unacceptable that single family homes have been expropriated to make way for garbage dumps or landfill operations as in Pickering township?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Speaker, I am not in favour of expropriating homes for any purpose. On the other hand, I think all of the hon. members in this House know that for various public purposes, it is from time to time necessary to acquire private property.

Mr. Good: Surely not for landfill?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Huron-Bruce.

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): Supplementary: May I ask the minister, is it his intention to take any action with respect to the matter of throwaway bottles prior to the summer holidays?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Speaker, I have said on a number of occasions that until such time as I have a report or reports from the task force—

Mr. Singer: It is a long time coming.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —we haven't settled on a long-term policy.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: In connection with the Hope township hearing by the Environmental Hearing Board, will the minister ask the board to hold an evening meeting to provide an opportunity for those residents who have to work during the day to make their views known to the board? Would the

minister also ask the board to postpone any decision and final hearings until the Ministry of Transportation and Communications has provided the board with a study of the effects of dumping the garbage on the 100 acres of land—or whatever it is, 150 acres—owned by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications which is going to be involved in this dump?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Speaker, as far as evening hearings are concerned, I'll inquire about that. It seems to me I read in one of the press reports over the weekend that the board expected to conclude its hearings on Wednesday evening, so I assume it is holding a hearing on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Deacon: They said they didn't want evening meetings. I hope they have changed their minds.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will find out because I'm not aware of it, Mr. Speaker. As far as the Ministry of Transportation and Communications is concerned, I assume, since the Ministry has entered into a lease with CP and is aware of the purpose for which CP wants to lease the land, that it has no objections. I would say only that no matter who owns the land, the methods used, provided that the site is approved, will be those required by the Ministry of the Environment which are designed to protect ground water and the aesthetics of the area.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Downsview is next.

Mr. Deacon: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: I believe there has been quite a large number of supplementaries. There has been a reasonable number of supplementaries. The hon. member for Downsview.

PETITION ABOUT AIR POLLUTION

Mr. Singer: I have a question of the Minister of the Environment on a different topic. Could the minister tell us what action, if any, he has taken in connection with a petition submitted to him by a solicitor named Kenneth Goodman complaining about air pollution at 190-192 Toryork Rd. in the Borough of North York as the result of the operations carried on by the companies of Ontario Residue and Northern Reduction which are clearly a hazard to health and about which complaints have been made for a long period of time? Is the minister aware

of this petition and what, if anything, is his department doing about it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. member can tell me when that was submitted?

Mr. Singer: The covering letter to me, which is a copy of the letter to the minister, is dated June 11 which is a week ago.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I expect, Mr. Speaker, it came into the office when I was in Charlotte-town last week and has gone for a report. It wasn't on my desk today so I'll check into it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Windsor West.

TASK FORCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr. Bounsall: I have a question of the Minister of Labour, Mr. Speaker. When does the minister expect the task force on human rights to report? How soon thereafter might we expect legislation to be introduced into the Legislature based on those recommendations that relate directly to the Ministry of Labour?

Hon. Mr. Guindon: Mr. Speaker, answering the latter part of the question, of course there can't be any amendment during this present session; perhaps later on this year in the fall session.

I don't know exactly when the task force is supposed to report to me. There was no definite date but I would presume within the next month or so.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Huron-Bruce.

CHANGES IN WHEAT BOARD ACT

Mr. Gaunt: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Agriculture and Food. Has the minister had any discussions with the federal Minister of Agriculture with respect to changes in the Wheat Board Act and the possibility of western feed grain coming east on much the same terms as are available to western farmers, particularly in view of the extremely high feed prices here in the east?

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture and Food): Not of recent date, Mr. Speaker. We've had discussions of a temporary nature; or, at least, it was just at discussion stage but nothing very definite.

I think there are several factors that are involved here. There is no real consensus as to whether or not Ontario wheat should come under the Canadian Wheat Board's jurisdiction. Some think it should. It's an Ontario crop but because of the fact there is soft wheat being grown in the west, which does compete with our Ontario wheat now, it gives the matter a new dimension.

I know there are discussions going on but I'm not sure what the outcome will be.

Mr. Gaunt: A supplementary: Would the minister undertake to find out and make some representation to the federal minister, in view of the possibility of some changes in the very near future?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I would certainly have no reservations about having discussions with the federal minister, but I want to know what we are discussing first. I think we had better leave it to the Ontario Wheat Board, who have now set up their new agency which will now become the vehicle to use the funds available under an advance to wheat growers that has pertained in western Canada.

I think it's a whole new ball game as I see it, with this agency plan underway. I think we'd better see what the outcome of that will be before we go too far in promoting wheat coming under the Canadian Wheat Board. There are many people who do not feel that it should. I must say that I have an open mind as yet, but I am not leaning very heavily toward bringing our Ontario wheat or feed grains or corn under the Canadian Wheat Board.

Mr. Gaunt: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: I'm not particularly promoting the fact that Ontario wheat should come under the Wheat Board's jurisdiction—

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. member going to ask a question? He's making a statement.

Mr. Gaunt: —but I would like to ask the minister, Mr. Speaker, with your permission, would he consider looking at the problem from the point of view of seeing if our Ontario farmers could not buy feed grain at roughly the same price as is being paid out there, which is 80 cents a bushel?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes, I'll take a look at that. I'm sorry, I didn't understand the member's question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Port Arthur.

GREAT LAKES WATER LEVELS

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur). Thank you, Mr. Speaker. A question of the Minister of the Environment. Does his ministry, or anyone from the resources policy secretariat, have representatives at the meeting being held today in Duluth by the International Joint Commission with regard to adjustment to the Great Lakes water levels?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Speaker, I believe that Mr. Steggles of my ministry is at that meeting, and I believe that representatives of the Ministry of Natural Resources are also present. I can't give the names; I can find out. But there are provincial people on the Lake Superior Control Board Advisory Committee, and I am sure that they are attending the meeting.

Mr. Foulds: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker. As this is the last of the series of meetings being held about the Great Lakes water levels, will the minister table in this House the opinions and views of his ministry at the conclusion of these hearings?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sarnia is next.

Mr. Stokes: I have a supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: All right, a supplementary.

Mr. Foulds: The minister was going to reply—

Mr. Stokes: Was the minister going to reply to my colleague?

Hon. Mr. Auld: If the member wishes. The matter of water levels, technically, is not of as great interest to Environment as it is to Natural Resources. I imagine the IJC will release a report of what goes on with the varying opinions of the various interests that are involved in it.

Mr. Stokes: Supplementary, then: Wouldn't it seem logical to the minister that if we were going to attend the meeting dealing with the level of Lake Superior that we would have a copy of the interim report of the international levels board dealing with the Great Lakes? And, if he has a copy of it, would he mind tabling it for the benefit of the members of the Legislature?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Speaker, I believe I have undertaken in this House and in committee to make available to the members any

reports which we have, on request, rather than as a broadcast distribution, and that policy still stands.

Mr. Stokes: Would the minister take that as a personal request?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am always delighted to correspond with the hon. member for Thunder Bay.

Mr. Foulds: Make that a duplicate.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sarnia.

RESERVE MINING CO. EFFLUENT

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): Yes, I have a question of the Minister of the Environment. Recognizing that the hon. member for Thunder Bay has questioned him on this matter in the past, could the minister tell me, in connection with the operation of the Reserve Mining Co. of Duluth, Minn., and in view of the recent finding of the EPA in the United States that their millions of gallons of effluent are adversely affecting the quality of water in Lake Superior, could the minister explain to us whether he has any ability at all to bring influence to bear on the EPA or the authorities in either Michigan or Minnesota to control this adverse effect?

Hon. Mr. Auld: If the hon. member is referring to the tailings—

Mr. Bullbrook: Right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —suspended particulate, we are aware of this and have indicated on a number of occasions that we would hope that they will be able to deal with it. We have no direct authority to do anything with them. I question, frankly, whether the United States Environmental Protection Agency has methods that will be effective in the short run because of the appeal procedures, and so forth, that are involved.

I think that's probably one of the major, if not the major, concern of the IJC, and the reference has just been given to the IJC to deal with the upper lakes. From past experience, I would say that the IJC, while it has no direct control authority, has considerable public opinion influence. My hope and expectation are that because the IJC is now involved directly in the upper lakes there will be a greater apportion, perhaps a solution, to this more rapidly than otherwise might have been the case.

Mr. Stokes: It dumps 67,000 tons a day.

Mr. Bullbrook: By way of a supplementary, recognizing the aside of the hon. member for Thunder Bay that this company dumps about 67,000 tons daily into Lake Superior; and recognizing that it's obvious that the meetings that are held almost annually between the levels of government in connection with the Great Lakes water quality are not efficacious, can we look forward to something other than responses by the minister, almost annually, that he has no constitutional right or jurisdictional right? Do we anticipate the giving up sometime of some legislative authority to the IJC or some other body to protect the total environment, be it Canadian or American?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I really don't know what is happening in the United States in that connection and that's what the hon. member is really asking.

Mr. Bullbrook: By way of final supplementary, what I'm really asking is this: Is there any communion of thought between the Great Lakes powers and the federal powers to give up some legislative rights to some body that would act on it in a communal fashion for the benefit of the people both in the United States and Canada?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Speaker, I'm afraid I can't answer that.

Mr. Speaker: The time for oral questions has expired.

Petitions.

Presenting reports.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Orders of the day.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): By way of explanation, may I just say, Mr. Speaker, that the parliamentary assistant was to have been here and I'm calling Bill 138 until his return.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I'll hear the point of order.

Mr. Cassidy: We are willing to go ahead, but it would be helpful, at the very least, if

the House leader could give a bit of notice about this rather than—

Mr. Speaker: Now I'll hear the point of order.

Mr. Cassidy: That is the point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: That's not a point of order.

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL ACT

Mr. Meen, on behalf of **Hon. Mr. White**, moves second reading of Bill 138, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Peel.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for York East.

Mr. A. K. Meen (York East): Mr. Speaker, perhaps inasmuch as this is the first of some four regional bills which the House will be considering in the days ahead, it might be helpful to hon. members if I were to open with a few comments before we get into the full thrust of the debate, prompted in this matter by the hon. member for Scarborough West (Mr. Lewis) the other evening.

Mr. Speaker, the government of Ontario has weighed and evaluated the response to the Peel regional government proposals made back on Jan. 23. A large number of briefs and letters have been received from the county, from the local municipalities, interested organizations and groups as well as from many individual people. The bill before the House, Bill 138, represents the government's basic conclusions and decisions. We're confident that it will provide the basis for effective local government in the face of population increases that will more than triple the present population of the Peel area over the next 25 years or so.

The question of where boundaries should be located is obviously a very sensitive issue in any local government reform and it certainly is a sensitive issue in this one. It's especially true of lower tier consolidations which are essential if the provincial policy of strengthening local municipalities and generally simplifying and streamlining a local municipal government is to be as effective as we all want it to be.

After very careful consideration the views put forward by the town of Streetsville to establish a separate municipality could not be accepted. It is the government of Ontario's view that the best interests of the people

of Streetsville, and indeed of Port Credit also, will be served if those areas are combined into one area municipality which we have chosen to call Mississauga.

This will form a municipality that can bring a cohesive political and skilled full-time administrative process to bear upon the complex problems of urban growth which that area of the county is going to face in the months and years ahead. Hence our decision to proceed with three area municipalities.

In response to the various submissions received, some modifications to the proposed boundaries have been made. The proposed boundary between central Peel and north Peel—which, I might say for the assistance of hon. members, we have generally considered as No. 17 Sideroad—has been the subject of conflicting suggestions.

Some believe it should be moved slightly north. Others believe it should be moved slightly south. In the bill before you, the boundary is moved one lot south of the southerly boundary of township lot 17 so that the hamlets along No. 17 Sideroad can be included in the northern municipality.

In response to new advice which I received just last week from the Toronto Gore area, I will offer an amendment to adjust this line northerly to No. 17 Sideroad in the Toronto Gore area. That's the area around the little hamlet called Wildfield.

The boundary between south Peel and central Peel follows the southern limit of No. 407 parkway belt lands, which have been placed now under regulation pursuant to the Parkway Belt Act. To the west, the boundary between south Peel and the Halton region follows the eastern edge of the parkway belt which intersects these two areas.

More specifically, this is the east side of the 9th Line in Halton county. This boundary would be used between Highway 401 on the north and Highway 5 on the south. Then from the intersection with Highway 5 and the 9th Line, the boundary will swing east along the centre line of Highway 5 to Winston Churchill Blvd. and from there it will swing south along Winston Churchill Blvd. to Lake Ontario. In other respects, the boundaries of the county remain untouched.

The representation from the area municipalities on the regional council follows the provincial proposals made on Jan. 23 and those in turn, as hon. members will recall, reflected the proposals made by the county in its brief. This would give Mississauga 10 members at the senior level; Brampton six;

and Albion, as they have requested us to call them, a total of five representatives at the senior level, making in all a total of 21 members on the council, plus of course, the chairman.

Many elements in the bill follow precedents established in other regions. The hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Good) asked me about this the other day and I have outlined to him that in many cases the provisions in this bill are like the Waterloo bill of last year and in other respects have some similarity to the Sudbury bill.

For example, there is a regional police force. The functions of health, welfare, homes for the aged, emergency measures, capital borrowing, appointments of representatives to conservation authorities and so on, solid waste disposal, regional roads and so on, are all at the senior level.

The regional council also has the power, should it wish to do so, to take over a role in public transit. In accordance with our proposals of January 23, the region will be responsible for all municipal water and sewer activities. The Ministry of the Environment will work with the regional council now under this bill instead of with the various municipalities with whom it has the original OWRC agreements.

The planning function is shared between the region and the local municipalities with the region having the pre-eminent role and, of course, being responsible for the development of an overall official plan, in this case, we propose, by December 1976. The local area municipalities, in turn, will be responsible for developing the more detailed planning documents for their area in conformity always with the overall regional plan.

Naturally, all these functions not designated as regional in this bill will remain as local responsibilities.

Mr. Cassidy: All three of them, yes!

Mr. Meen: That is local roads, fire protection, tax collection, solid waste collection and so on, as a few examples.

I do not doubt that the regional municipality will be under great pressure in the years ahead to solve many problems and, indeed, I think some of those problems will arise, in the figurative sense, overnight. We believe the municipal councils will have the strength, by the manner in which we are combining them, and indeed, the prudence to carefully weigh the needs of the area and to deal with its responsibilities by setting

some sensible sort of priorities; and to be able to say no to those demands just as readily and with as much justification as it can say yes when it comes to development in the future, particularly if they are financially or environmentally unsuitable.

As the region works out its priorities it will, under the Regional Municipal Appeal Act, be in a position to benefit from access to the tax base of the whole of the region and choose what it considers to be equitable cost-sharing arrangements for the residents of the region.

Some briefs suggested names for the area municipalities, as I have already mentioned to members. Consequently, the legislation refers to certain historic names which reflect the suggestions received through these various submissions. For purposes of the legislation, as I have indicated, we are choosing the names Mississauga for the south Peel area; Brampton for the central Peel area; and Albion for the north Peel area. However, I do want to emphasize that the legislation also provides permission for up to three names to be placed on a ballot to be put before the electors next Oct. 1 when they have the election for municipal representation.

I might also observe that although in the bill Mississauga is described as a city; Brampton, Central Peel, is described as a town; and Albion to the north is described as a township, I have received today confirmation from Brampton representatives—in other words, the various municipalities that will make up the town of Brampton—that they wish to be designated as a city. From the other representatives in the area of north Peel, which we have called Albion, we are told that instead of being designated as a township they would like to be designated as a town. This we can accommodate them on; they qualify as to numbers of people and they will not prejudice the grants that they receive by being so designated. I will have amendments in committee of the whole for this purpose.

The levy for general regional purposes will be shared among the area municipalities on the basis of weighted local assessment. This differs from other regional legislation in which weighted equalized assessment was used but I think hon. members will understand the reason here inasmuch as Peel has recently gone to full market value assessment. We simply use the weighted local assessment now rather than equalized assessment as in other legislation.

For some services—sewage and water, for example—the regional council at its discretion may recover the costs from those areas which benefit from the services. The legislation gives any area municipality, which is aggrieved under this setup, the right to appeal to the Municipal Board. This is the same kind of provision as in previous legislation. Similarly, the council of an area municipality has power under the Municipal Act to designate urban service areas within its area. Taxpayers outside these areas can be totally or partially exempt from tax levies for the designated services, depending upon the action of their local councils on the one hand and on the action of the regional council on the other.

The existing unconditional per capita grant is replaced by per capita subsidies under the Regional Municipal Grants Act, as hon. members would expect, I suppose. These subsidies recognize the accelerated service demands frequently experienced under regional government and are accordingly at a substantially higher level.

The effect of this is to transfer additional funds to the area municipalities in the region commencing in 1974. For the first year, this actual increase—and it is not peanuts—is equal to \$1.4 million over the 1973 unconditional per capita grants.

The province recognizes that there may be substantially non-recurring expenses in the first years of regional government. To help offset the financial burden the province will contribute toward these initial costs as well. It will contribute funds to the region to pay for the cost of the first election, the salaries and expenses of the regional staff from their appointment until Dec. 31, 1973, and the cost of establishing the regional offices. In addition, the salary of the regional chairman will be paid for his entire first term.

In order to protect existing taxpayers from sudden shifts in property taxation due to the new cost-sharing basis of some services, a provision is made for a system of transitional adjustments and transitional grants. These adjustments and grants will phase in the shifts in tax burdens over the five-year period beginning Jan. 1, 1974.

Legislation here also protects local taxpayers who have contributed to any surplus or reserve existing at the end of 1973. Conversely, the taxpayer of an existing local municipality that has a deficit at the end of 1973, will be required to make good that deficit. Also, I might just observe that sections 88 and 115, subsection 7, of the bill

before the hon. members, protect reserve funds of split municipalities by means of the process provided through the committee of arbitrators.

Generally speaking, assets and liabilities go with the service or asset, as the case may be. As an illustration the Mayfield complex, which consists of an arena and swimming pool, is valued at about \$1 million. It has an outstanding debenture load of \$574,000, which will be assumed by the new township of Albion in which it is physically located. Where the region takes over a service the legislation provides that all services become regional and the region in turn then becomes responsible for any related liabilities, such as debt charges or contractual obligations.

I met just last Thursday with the county council of Peel in a most productive meeting. I mentioned that the boundary would be changed back to No. 17 Sideroad in the Wildfield area. We also awaited word, and we have now received word, from Brampton and from Albion, as I have mentioned, as to their designation as city, town, township, whatever they might wish; and as I mentioned, Mr. Speaker, these amendments will be proposed later.

May I say, in concluding these opening remarks, Mr. Speaker, I am confident this bill provides a more effective system for municipal government under which the people in the county of Peel can work together to meet the tremendous problems and reap the benefits of growth and change that will face the area in the next few decades.

Mr. Speaker, I trust these comments will assist the hon. members and I will be pleased to hear their observations and then, in due course, to offer reply.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition?

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, we intend to oppose this bill for a number of reasons, but very specifically the reasons can be grouped into two areas.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if you would allow me to intervene to adjourn this debate and we will go on and follow the original schedule that I had announced; and then we can pick the debate up at a later point this afternoon. Would the hon. Leader of the Opposition care to move the adjournment of the debate?

Mr. R. F. Nixon moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Clerk of the House: The second order, House in committee of the whole; Mr. R. D. Rowe in the chair.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY ACT

House in committee on Bill 134, An Act to establish the Ministry of Energy.

Mr. Chairman: Bill 134, An Act to establish the Ministry of Energy. Any comments, questions or amendments to any of the first three sections of the bill, and if so which section?

The hon. member for Ottawa? No comment?

Any later section of the bill?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Which one?

Mr. MacDonald: Section 8.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before section 8? All right, the member for York South on section 8.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to engage in an extensive review of what went on in second reading but there was a fundamental cleavage which emerged between the government approach to this ministry and what we in the New Democratic Party, at least, felt is necessary if the ministry is going to be effective.

As I pointed out at considerable length in second reading we've really come up with a rather strange sort of animal here. The normal government reorganization—or organization following the COGP—was to have policy secretariats, under provincial secretaries, to lump together a number of ministries which would be the operational groups which would carry out these policies.

Now the government is coming up with an offbeat proposal—namely, a ministry which is going to be exclusively restricted to policy. At least I will credit the parliamentary assistant, in his so-called McKeough report, with being consistent. He stated that the energy secretariat, which was going to be placed under the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development (Mr. Lawrence), would deal exclusively with policy matters, and he envisaged the person responsible for this unit within that secretariat to be a deputy provincial

secretary on the resources side; a deputy of energy, dealing with energy alone.

We didn't object to it although I must say that our misgivings are growing. The Premier refused to accept it in terms of a subsidiary policy group within the resources secretariat and established it as a ministry but he didn't expand its powers at all. The explanation of the hon. member for Chatham-Kent (Mr. McKeough) was that the ministry would shape policy, would take it to the cabinet and the cabinet would authorize it. Presumably it would then become operative policy of the government and it would be the responsibility of the resources ministry or the Ministry of the Environment or whatever ministry was involved to carry out that policy.

Our misgivings begin at this point because, quite frankly, any experience and any observation I have had down through the years about one ministry enunciating policy which has to be implemented through other ministries is not an encouraging and a confidence-building one. What usually happens is that that policy isn't under the ministry directly involved and it tends to get lost in the shuffle. In fact, think one can even find considerable evidence to indicate that there are rivalries which grow up between ministries and there is almost a built-in reluctance to carry out a policy the origins of which came so clearly from another ministry within the government.

During consideration of the second reading of the bill, I raised the question of whether or not the government wouldn't play this by ear and, as circumstances arose, might appropriately assign functional responsibilities to the ministry, instead of leaving it as a responsibility for another ministry. The parliamentary assistant, as I interpreted his words and his attitude the other evening, in effect, dismissed this and isn't willing to entertain it at all.

The kind of problem that disturbs me, and I want to raise it quite frankly, is this: For example, in the McKeough report there is commendation of Hydro for having ceased its advertising to promote the use of energy, and the words of approbation say that their new policy of not promoting the greater use of energy should be the pattern for the future. They went one step further and said that the same kind of approach should be taken by private industry that is involved in the distribution of energy sources.

It's all very well to express these noble hopes and these noble sentiments, but I am back to my basic point: Where is the power

going to rest to make certain that this kind of thing is done?

For example, on the question of what would be deemed now—because of the government's altered approach to it—ineffective or indeed misconceived advertising, bad advertising, a waste of money for advertising, and the promotion of the wrong policies, where would the power lie within the government, as the parliamentary assistant conceives of it, to issue in effect a cease and desist order? Or is the government calling a halt before consideration of a cease and desist order at all? Is it just going to be enunciating these noble objectives and hope that the Hydro and the private utilities are going to respond?

Suppose they don't respond; does the power rest with this ministry, or does it rest with this ministry recommending to the government that some other ministry should take action and issue a cease and desist order? I would be curious to get some reaction from the parliamentary assistant on that point.

Mr. W. D. McKeough (Chatham-Kent): Mr. Chairman, perhaps you would allow me, first of all, to apologize for being late for the House today and delaying this debate. It might be of some interest that I was speaking to the Canadian Nuclear Association, some 400 people—I suppose 300 of them were Canadians and 100 from Pakistan, India, Turkey, the United States, England, China, Australia—all assembled at the Royal York Hotel for a three-day conference. Mr. Clarkson was reminding me that that organization was born some 13 years ago in his office following a discussion with the then Minister of Energy, Mr. Macaulay, and 13 years later, they are really a world-renowned organization in which we members of this House should take some pride. But I do apologize for being late.

Coming to the point raised by the member for York South, there is no question this is a different kind of an animal, whether it's a secretariat or whether it's a ministry. I would refer the member for York South to pages 7 and 8 of my report, which really refers to the advisory committee on energy. It was cribbed from there.

Dr. Deutsch was of the view that three things were needed: The development and co-ordination of energy policy—and I have touched on that, and that's what the member has talked about; the development and reviewing of policy for Ontario Hydro—at one point I think we used the word monitoring, which perhaps some people thought was a

little strong; and finally, the control of energy pricing, which is essentially the OEB.

Then I said the new energy structure should be designed to deal primarily with policy questions. I concluded that it would not be necessary to transfer—and there are really two existing energy programmes in the government—to transfer the energy branch, which is mainly a safety function, the pipeline safety group of the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations (Mr. Clement), or the petroleum resources section, which is mainly a technical service of the Ministry of Natural Resources. We thought that both of those things should stay where they are.

And then if you go on from there, I think the operative word is really the co-ordination of policy. There is a direction of policy—and I will return to that in a moment—through the OEB and through Hydro, but then one gets into a myriad of places where there is a potential for energy policy and maybe ongoing programmes at the present time—Consumer and Commercial Relations in terms of insulation standards; Government Services in terms of insulation standards or lighting standards for our own buildings; Management Board in terms of standards for buildings built in part with government funds; Transportation and Communications in terms of transportation policy—greater use of rapid transit as a conservation of energy; Treasury in a number of aspects—taxation policy; Natural Resources, particularly in terms of the exploration for uranium or for that matter, hopefully for oil and gas in Hudson Bay or James Bay.

We talked about perhaps new initiatives being necessary in direct investments. Some of those investments I think would be best co-ordinated through the Ontario Research Foundation. Others might be made directly by the Ontario Development Corp. or through Industry and Tourism. But it would be, in my view, a great mistake to duplicate any kind of that expertise in what will be a very small ministry. We are picturing 30, 40, 50 people, plus the energy board, which is presently 15 people—perhaps that has to be somewhat bigger—and Hydro.

Mainly it will be a co-ordination of policy, a bringing together of policy, a recommendation of policy to government, and then that policy will be carried out perhaps through existing government departments. For example, conservation of energy, I suppose, is best managed through Consumer and Commercial Relations. Obviously transportation through MTC, and so on.

The member specifically mentions advertising and asks, who controls it and who issues the cease and desist order—if that is the term? Certainly through the control of the rate base of the three regulated gas utilities, the Ontario Energy Board controls those expenses, and I picture happening more there than has happened in the past.

I can draw the analogy with the Ontario Municipal Board where there is a statement of government policy—a significant ministerial speech from time to time, or speech of the Premier that would be picked up and would be interpreted by the board to be a statement of government policy. If it was about advertising then they would specifically say, "Okay, we don't want that in the rate base." Similarly, I think on something as major as advertising can be, the ultimate control as far as Hydro is concerned does rest with the government, although it is to be an arm's length relationship. Certainly the fact that the commissioners will be appointed and can be removed and that directors can be appointed and be removed by the government, indicates where the final authority probably is.

I suppose the ultimate or the largest weapon in the government's arsenal, if that is the way to put it—and that is an unfortunate way of putting it—is the control of the debt financing of Ontario Hydro.

The private sector? At this moment no ways exist to stop General Electric from advertising air conditioners. Whether that is a logical step somewhere in the future I suppose remains to be seen. In the meantime, I think we can encourage through moral suasion, and take one step at a time.

But I make no bones; what we are talking about is a rather unique situation, a different kind of ministry—what I conceived to be a secretariat reporting to a policy secretary, which the Premier thought should have the status of a full-time ministry, and with which I don't disagree. But he will be a different kind of person; a co-ordinator. There was some suggestion at one point that he might be called a Minister of State. Ottawa's experience in that particular area, to wit this morning's Globe and Mail article, has not been all that happy, and we thought it best to avoid that.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): The government would grind to a stop here if the civil service didn't let them spend money on advertising.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue): Since when did the civil service make those decisions?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It will depend on the minister.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for York South.

Mr. MacDonald: Let me pursue this. For purposes of this debate for the moment I shall accept the basic approach of the minister; namely that it is a policy secretariat, and that the implementation of all of the various policies will be in literally 10 or a dozen different departments. As I have already indicated, I am not too happy that that is going to result in an effective implementation of policy. But within the framework of that kind of an approach, it seems to me that there is responsibility for this ministry as being—and what is the appropriate phraseology?—as the watchdog, as the catalyst, as the goad to make certain that it is pursued in the other ministries.

Let me come back to the analogy I made a few moments ago and to Stewart Clarkson, to whom you paid tribute for the origins of the nuclear organization. I can go back to a day when he was involved in other contexts and he, as well as the parliamentary assistant, may recall I cited this the other day in the second reading.

Professor Krueger's strong advice—and it was documented by experience—was that if there is a cabinet committee bringing a whole lot of ministers together and the hope is that one minister as chairman of that cabinet committee is going to be able to knock heads together and make certain that the necessary policy action takes place, it simply does not happen.

Now, admittedly there is a new kind of setup here. There is a ministry and that man is presumably one among equals in the cabinet. But there should be a clear statutory right and obligation on the part of that minister to pursue each decision that has been made and see that it is implemented.

He should have the statutory obligation and right to sort of be meddling with his fellow cabinet ministers and say: "Look"—whoever it may be—"why haven't you moved on this decision which has been okayed by the cabinet and what are the reasons for the delay?" If not, it seems to me many of these things are going to sit for months if not years.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is the way Bob Macaulay used to operate.

Mr. MacDonald: Exactly! As a matter of fact, if there is one minister who might operate like Bob Macaulay, it is the hon. member for Chatham-Kent, if he is appointed to this post; because that was the nature of that "beast" in Macaulay's case and I suspect it is the nature of this "beast" if the parliamentary assistant becomes minister.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: All his colleagues are looking forward to it.

Mr. MacDonald: But it seems to me that once again, if he is doing it without a statutory right and obligation, frictions are going to be only too human and react unfavourably to being pushed around by just another member of the cabinet, rather than the Premier (Mr. Davis).

In short, it seems to me that there should be some statutory recognition of the right of this minister and the obligation of this ministry to pursue through all of the other ministries the implementation of the policies that might have originated here in this ministry, but have to be fulfilled elsewhere.

For purposes of trying to get this point put on the record—and I am not persuaded that this is maybe the best possible amendment—I would like to move, seconded by Mr. Lawlor, that section 8 of Bill 134 be amended by adding thereto the following clause: "(e) make recommendations regarding the need for or advisability of environmental impact studies for any proposed energy resource development project or programme," and "(f) direct the discontinuance of wasteful practices affecting the use of energy in the Province of Ontario."

Now, quite frankly, in that amendment, I pick only two of what might sort of be many continuing obligations; but it seems to me they are two important ones.

The minister, in second reading, indicated that he didn't want to meddle into the whole operation of the Ministry of the Environment with regard to acting as a watchdog in developments that would have a serious environmental impact. But it seems to me that if this ministry is not pushing to make certain that an environmental impact study is made for every development that takes place in the energy field, that it is likely in many instances to get pretty well lost in the shuffle of the great range of responsibilities that the Ministry of the Environment has.

Likewise, if this ministry is very serious in its proposition that we now must cut out any wasteful use of energy, if the statutory right and obligation doesn't rest with it to take whatever initiative it deems necessary to cut out that waste, it simply isn't going to take place.

So I pick two of what might really be many statutory obligations and powers on the part of this ministry, which I think are going to be necessary if we are going to achieve a small proportion of the great objectives of the energy policy which is implicit in the McKeough report—one dealing with environment and the second one dealing with the full question of wasteful practices affecting the use of energy.

Mr. Chairman: Perhaps I should put the motion first of all.

Mr. MacDonald moves that section 8 of Bill 134 be amended by adding thereto the following clauses:

“(e) Make recommendations regarding the need for or advisability of an environmental impact study for any proposed energy resource development project or programme.

“(f) direct the discontinuance of wasteful practices affecting the use of energy in the Province of Ontario.”

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, I think we've got to be careful, in establishing the rights, prerogatives and responsibilities of the new ministry, that we don't do the same as has been done in certain other ministries and that is give them mutually exclusive responsibilities.

For example, sir, I feel that we made a mistake when we elevated the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, because it gave that minister the responsibility to represent not only the farm industry but also the rights of the consumers having to do with price and quality. This has in many respects vitiated and diluted the Minister of Agriculture's power in connection with both of his constituents, that is, the farmers themselves and secondly the consumers, who by their very nature tend to be opposed to price increases and always be considerably suspicious of quality levels.

As we apply that view to this ministry, I believe that the main responsibility of this ministry is to see that the lights stay on and that the wheels keep turning from whatever the source of energy is primarily concerned, and that even though in the

McKeough report the member for Chatham-Kent has also made it quite clear that perhaps we should reduce our commitments to the environment because many of them appear to be wasteful, and he refers specifically to the controls on the emissions of automobiles which may in fact be efficient in reducing pollution but wasteful in their utilization of a primary energy source.

In my opinion the Minister of the Environment (Mr. Auld) should be left with a single responsibility and that is safeguarding the environment in total. Giving, as the member from York South does in his amendment, a special side responsibility to the Ministry of Energy to see that environmental impact studies are made in every circumstance seems to me a serious overlapping of authority and one which muddies the water considerably.

I particularly agree with the comment that the author of the McKeough report made in the House last Friday when he said he wanted the environmental aspects to be left with the Ministry of the Environment. Frankly, I feel the same way about it. So if there is some concern about a lack of power or the costing of power, then we know which minister is responsible and that is the Ministry of Energy; and when it comes to environmental purposes, the decision and the responsibility is not divided among two ministries or more.

I feel, however, the second part of the amendment, the proposed subclause (f), that powers would be given to the new minister to “direct the discontinuance of wasteful practices affecting the use of energy,” is another matter indeed, and I am quite interested indeed with the proposals put forward in the McKeough report for studies to effect the conservation of energy, one of those being the possible change in the requirements for pollution controls on automobiles, which the Minister of Energy might think were wasteful and that on balance that we could stand a little more pollution in return for having a little more access to energy sources.

So it's rather unfortunate that the amendment has two ingredients. We are prepared to support (f) but not (e) for the reasons that I have put forward.

Mr. McKeough: Mr. Chairman, I agree with much of what the Leader of the Opposition has said. Let me just speak to the two points very briefly.

First of all, I think what is said about conservation of energy, which the Leader of the Opposition agrees with and the member for

York South has spoken about in his amendment, is covered under:

(d), makes recommendations regarding priorities for and the development of research in all aspects of energy of significance to Ontario, including the conservation of energy and the improvement of efficiency in its production and utilization and the development of new energy sources.

I think the conservation bit is there.

Secondly, with respect to the environment, with respect to the member for York South—he talked about the great range of problems facing the Ministry of Environment or whatever may emanate from it—I can only suggest to him that none is more important or none is more contentious, perhaps none has stirred greater public interest in the last 12 months, and I think will continue to do so, than Hydro's programme. That may also be true of the gas companies at some point and certainly refineries, in terms of the refinery proposed by Texaco at Burlington.

I suppose there are barnyard problems or some sort of problems—sewage treatment problems, garbage problems, perhaps—but there are few problems as contentious in terms of the environment which the Ministry of the Environment will have to take a hard look at. I think they are the people to do the environmental impact studies and to make the assessment.

I can only say that that is a view which I think is shared by the environmental groups such as Pollution Probe, the Sierra Club and so on who may not be all that happy from time to time with the Ministry of the Environment but who believe that the repository of our environmental scrutiny should be in that ministry and not spread among other ministries. I think that is a view held by MTC and Government Services, for example, and I think members will see moves in that direction.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Lakeshore.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. For myself, I am inclined to agree with the minister vis-à-vis his arm's-length relationship with the Minister of the Environment. He should remain separate, aloof and apart. We don't want another Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. Bernier) in this House. While the minister has a propensity for gobbling up departments and I would think that in this particular area where he is seeking to promote and—

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): He's not even a minister now.

Mr. Lawlor: —to go ahead with energy development, he could very easily run afoul of environmental measures which need, say, an individual touch.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Lawlor: Nevertheless, there is no reason in the world why, in the course of your desideratums, when you come across areas in which studies ought to be made, you cannot do it informally; you can do it by having lunch with the minister. On the other hand, shouldn't it be embodied within the terms of your statute that precisely this possibility, which looms very large indeed in the total development field in the province, would be a specific power given to you under a very definite head as we sought to set forth here?

It certainly does no harm. It does make specific and explicit what otherwise is subterranean and might be of value to you as things go on in to the future with respect to the nice relationship that your department is going to have to have with that of the Environment.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: The member for Grey-Bruce.

Mr. Sargent: I imagine this bill, Mr. Minister, is a standard piece of legislation that you use when you are appointing any ministry. It is pretty well basic.

My area of concern is the fact that in no area, in our makeup here in Ontario and Canada, can a citizen take action against the Crown or a member of the ministry. It says in subsection 3 of clause 5, "No action or other proceedings for damages shall be instituted against the deputy minister—"

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Sargent, is this clause 5 you are dealing with or clause 8?

Mr. Sargent: Are we through clause 5? I just came into the House; I don't know.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, we are dealing with clause 8.

Mr. Sargent: I am sorry.

Mr. Chairman: We are on the amendment to clause 8.

Mr. Sargent: On the amendment to clause 8?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: Do you know what it is? Yes or no?

Mr. Sargent: I am sorry, I don't know exactly what it is. I didn't hear you make your amendment.

I want to say in this regard that section 8 repeatedly makes use of the words "make recommendations." My position, from talking to a lot of public utilities commissions across the province is that now that we have lost our authority and we now have a Crown commission for Hydro; we have no power at the local level, really, to make decisions such as this minister should be able to make. I wonder about such things as our selling one million kw of power last week to New York. We are doing that progressively more. We are having the heat storms coming up through the coming months. I am wondering if the powers to make recommendations will keep the ball bouncing in Ontario and in our industry and will give us the power we want to keep the energy we need here.

If, for example, the coal supply which we import from the United States were cut off, that would make Hydro helpless in Ontario. In other words, we import sufficient coal to keep Hydro going. I understand that we have a cushion of maybe 30 or 40 per cent of kilowatt power. We can sell maybe two or three million kw to American grids down there. But if the States decided to quit selling coal to Hydro in Ontario, we would be helpless here because we wouldn't have any source of energy.

In section 8, Mr. Chairman, by the words "make recommendations," can the minister explain to me where he would have the power to make the decisions that are so important to our economy here?

Mr. McKeough: I think that is covered specifically with reference to coal. The adequacy of supply of coal is really a problem for Ontario Hydro. I suppose that comes back to section 4 of the bill, in which the minister is responsible for the administration of the Power Commission Act. Therefore I suppose the ultimate responsibility in this House for the supply of coal for Ontario Hydro rests with the Minister of Energy created under the bill. Certainly, though, section 8, subclause (b) would bear on this as well.

My report to the Premier spoke to the need for finding alternative sources for supply of coal, depending entirely on the economics, in western Canada.

Mr. Sargent: As I understand it, the minister will have the power to make the Crown commission move in this direction?

Mr. McKeough: I am not putting it too strongly.

Mr. Sargent: What are we talking about then? What are the minister's powers then?

Mr. McKeough: The Hydro is a separate body. I think we are away from this section of the bill, Mr. Chairman, but I am easy. Hydro reports to the Legislature through the Minister of Energy; that is clause 3. Certainly the minister would be ultimately responsible if there wasn't an adequate supply of coal.

Mr. Sargent: So, in fact, then, your job is more or less research and advising?

Mr. McKeough: It is not my job, no.

Mr. Sargent: The minister's job. Who will be the minister?

Mr. McKeough: That is something you should discuss with the Premier.

Mr. Chairman: I don't think that is a part of the amendment.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the parliamentary assistant a question which he may not be inclined to answer, but let me do it nonetheless. Do you rule out completely the development, as experience provides some guidance, of what are called operational and executive powers within this ministry? Do you envisage this as being a policy and a co-ordinating ministry—restricted to that forever and a day?

Mr. McKeough: Oh, not forever, no. I think there may be some programmes which do not fit ultimately under the wing of some other ministry. But I must say as a former Treasurer I have a built-in bias about suggesting programmes, as the job of this minister and the deputy minister and whatever small staff maybe necessary is to do a particular job which is essentially one of co-ordination. I would be loath to suggest to them that there are going to be programmes.

What are the programmes? There are two we know about, one in Natural Resources and one in Consumer and Commercial Relations. Pull them over, and there is great inclination to go out and start looking for other programmes. I am sure that in the fullness of time the government and this Legislature will indicate that there are gaps and that those gaps might just be handled within a Ministry of Energy, but I don't see them at this

moment. As a former Treasurer, I would have to say I would hate to suggest it.

Mr. MacDonald: Let me ask one further question. You have conceded your role to be a co-ordinating role making recommendations to cabinet, cabinet accepts them, and then presumably they would be implemented by all the other departments that might be involved. Suppose you discovered—and this has happened on occasion in the past—that a certain other department isn't moving in the implementing of it. Is your procedure then to come back to cabinet and say, "Look, we have brought in recommendations. They were adopted." And in effect to reactivate it at the cabinet level rather than having any direct influence on another ministry?

Mr. McKeough: I think also in the policy field as well. But the answer to your question is "Yes".

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question?

Mr. MacDonald: All I can do, Mr. Chairman, is express some grave misgivings on the basis of experience in this jurisdiction that that will work. And we will just have to let time provide some basis of information for judgement.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): The member for Chatham-Kent will be the first to have made it work.

Mr. Chairman: All those in favour of Mr. MacDonald's motion please say "aye."

Those opposed please say "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Section 9.

Mr. Lewis: We would like it stacked, Mr. Chairman. We would like the vote stacked.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Anything further on section 9? Section 10? Section 11?

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: What section

Mr. Sargent: It doesn't matter. Pick any section you want.

Mr. Chairman: We're on section 9.

Mr. Sargent: This is kind of a wide approach to section 9. Is this going to be a full-scale ministry with hundreds of people, and deputies, and all the limousines—the whole ball of wax with it? Or is this just going to be a tool when we need it? What is the

make-up of the ministry? What is involved budgetwise? How much money is it going to cost?

Mr. Chairman: That is not covered by section 9, Mr. Sargent.

Mr. Sargent: Do you know the answer yourself then?

Mr. Chairman: The member is out of order.

Section 10?

Section 10 agreed to.

Section 11?

Section 11 agreed to.

Section 12?

Section 12 agreed to.

Is there anything on section 13?

Mr. Sargent: Does the parliamentary assistant know what this ministry is going to cost?

Mr. McKeough: The very initial budget, which has been prepared on a full year's basis is, as I recall—and I don't have those figures here, and I think it is very much a guess at this moment—in the neighbourhood of \$800,000 and some odd for the ministry. The energy board will be roughly in the neighbourhood of about half a million, after enlargement.

Mr. Sargent: Have you started to recruit your staff yet for this ministry?

Mr. McKeough: No. There is some thought being given to it, and the management services division of Government Services is in the process of suggesting an organization chart and so on. I may say that the great majority of the \$800,000 and some odd will be new money, although spending is now being carried on in a variety of departments, the Attorney General's, Treasury, Natural Resources. I think that's it.

Mr. Sargent: Would the minister agree, Mr. Chairman, with my colleague who tells me that to set up a standard ministry costs \$9 million? This is going to be just kind of a small operation?

Mr. MacDonald: Just by way of clarification—that \$9 million was the plush idea of a new ministry in Ottawa.

Mr. Sargent: What can be more plush than this operation here?

Mr. MacDonald: As reported last week.

Mr. Sargent: The Premier has 200 people in his office. It costs \$1½ million to run his department.

Mr. Lewis: As a start \$1.3 million is all right for the parliamentary assistant.

Mr. Chairman: With the exception of the division on section 8, this completes this bill.

Call in the members, please.

Mr. MacDonald: No, we will stack it.

Mr. Lewis: We are stacking it with other bills.

Mr. Chairman: All right.

POWER COMMISSION ACT

House in committee on Bill 135, An Act to amend the Power Commission Act.

Mr. Chairman: Any comments?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Which section?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Section 1. Mr. Chairman, we had a full discussion of the principle of this bill, which establishes a power corporation in place of the present power commission. It is my feeling that the present Hydro-Electric Power Commission has been operating as if it were a corporation; that is, a fully autonomous extension of government. It has not been operating as a commission should, that is, subservient in policy matters to an appropriate member of the government.

The power commission, particularly in the last 10 years, has appropriated for itself all of the policy decisions having to do with the rate structure, the location of some of its major installations and the decision to proceed with major installations themselves. I will not repeat the arguments given last Thursday night when the bill carried on division, but it is well known even among the Conservative Party itself, when the members of the administration got into a position where they could speak freely and independently in the recent leadership convention, that a number of them were extremely critical indeed of the independent role the power commission had been taking in recent years. Many of them—particularly the member for Carleton Place (Mr. Lawrence), who I believe was the one I quoted—said that they were appalled that they had the power to establish rates without dependence on government policy.

Now it is true that with the amendments in the Energy Board Act we will now have the power through the Energy Board to review rates, but I reject the contention given by the parliamentary assistant that the government need not have any role in the establishment of policy in the corporation itself. For example, I do not believe that it should be left entirely to the corporation to decide that its new headquarters should be located in the heart of downtown Toronto. I believe that it is a mistake; it is flying in the face of the views and wishes of a majority of the people of this province. We do not believe that any minister should have day-to-day responsibility, but surely a commitment for a \$45 million headquarters and the ancillary decisions associated with it cannot by any stretch of the imagination be considered to be day-to-day matters.

So, Mr. Chairman, my objection is this, that if the Hydro-Electric Power Commission had been acting as a true commission over the last 10 years we would not have got into some of the problems that are presently being investigated by the select committee meeting in the north wing, and we would not now feel that in recent years the power commission had acted autocratically in the establishment of new rate structures. In my opinion, in the minds of most people the establishment of the commission as a corporation is going to give it the same sort of independence enjoyed by the CBC and the CNR and other Crown corporations. We in the Liberal Party do not approve of that separation from government policy. We voted against the bill in principle on that basis and we are against section 1 on the same basis.

I would say to you, Mr. Chairman, that when the discussion moves to section 4 I will have something further to say, because, related with section 1, subsection 2 of section 4 says, "the change in name of the corporation does not affect its rights or obligations." That simply bolsters what many knowing people are saying, that is, in fact there is little difference, if any; in other words, the commission has been operating as a corporation all along.

We feel in fact it should be left as a commission and the powers of the government asserted so that in fact its control over the commission will be directly responsible to this House through the appropriate minister. We intend to vote against section 1 on that basis.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for York South.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to be argumentative vis-à-vis the comments the Leader of the Opposition has raised. I just want to try to clarify the situation as I see it and therefore the different position which the New Democratic Party is taking vis-à-vis the Liberals in regard to this bill.

And perhaps I can clarify it best by—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member's is the same position vis-à-vis the Conservatives.

Mr. MacDonald: Perhaps I can clarify it best by picking up on the comment of the Leader of the Opposition to the effect that a commission is something that is clearly subject to the control and direction of the government, whereas a Crown corporation has greater autonomy and presumably operates without the framework of government policy.

I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, I just don't accept that, and in straight political science terms I don't think it is an accurate distinction. I don't know what the distinction is between a commission and a Crown corporation and I think it is no mystery that there are thousands of people in the Province of Ontario who have always thought that the Hydro-Electric Commission was in reality a Crown corporation.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, if I might help my hon. friend. I looked up "corporation" in the dictionary which is there at the chairman's left hand and it says "corporation—abdomen, especially when prominent."

Mr. MacDonald: I don't care what corporation or abdomen, prominent or otherwise, may be injected into the debate. But a Crown corporation is by definition subject to the direction and policy of the Crown. That is far more important than any other extraneous definition drawn from the dictionary.

Therefore, I am mystified as to what the difference is between a Crown corporation and a commission.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I hope you enjoy making this speech on several occasions because you are going to have to.

Mr. MacDonald: You bet I'm going to have to and I'll do it with delight.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Because you are on the wrong side of this issue, my friend.

Mr. MacDonald: I'm not on the wrong side!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You are! You are in with the Tories.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): You just might be playing a little politics!

Mr. MacDonald: Your sensitivity is displaying itself and meanwhile you are provoking me to being what I didn't want to be—that is, argumentative on the point.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: I don't want to be provocative.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Be provocative if you choose.

Mr. MacDonald: There are plenty of others who will have opportunities to be provocative.

Mr. Chairman: The member for York South has the floor.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You are going to have to make this speech many times.

Mr. MacDonald: I agree, Mr. Chairman, that the Hydro-Electric Commission has become a law unto itself but it would be a law unto itself as a Crown corporation if you are going to have the same people with the same attitude running it. Whether you change commission to Crown corporation is not going to change it. The critical thing in terms of bringing this body, whether it be a commission or a Crown corporation, under the direction of the government is that we clarify both the statutory obligations and the exercise of those statutory obligations.

Let me go back to a specific point four years ago. I shall never forget the obvious unease with which the provincial Justice minister, then in his capacity as the energy minister who had the responsibility for Hydro, tried to field questions from this side of the House. It became very clear that Hydro had decided on a rate increase and that, at best, the decision had been communicated to the cabinet. At best, they had rubber-stamped it.

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Provincial Secretary for Justice): We delayed a few of those.

Mr. MacDonald: I agree that Hydro was operating as a law unto itself. Therefore, implicit in this package of bills which is going to establish a minister who will have clear statutory control over energy—including Hydro—is, as far as Hydro is concerned, that it will know that that minister has that responsibility. It will know that he has the

power and the statutory obligation to frame policy and to say to Hydro, "You operate within the framework of that policy."

In fact, that isn't any different from what it should be for either a commission or a Crown corporation but it is different from what the practice has been in the Province of Ontario. I think that this government is intent on changing that and as far as we are concerned, we are going to press for and make certain that you live up to the new statutory obligations which are spelled out in this package of bills.

The only other point that I would like to make is by way of brief repetition of some of the points that crept into second reading. When you set up a Crown corporation and it is run by people who really don't understand what a Crown corporation is, whose whole public profession is that they want to reshape Hydro in the image of the private corporate structure, I think they are going to abuse and distort and hurt Hydro—but that would happen again whether it was a commission or a Crown corporation. I wish I were persuaded, deep down, that this minister is going to insist that they try to make this Crown corporation operate as a Crown corporation rather than try to emulate the private corporate structure in all of its manifestations.

Mr. Stokes: He has the ability. He may lack the will.

Mr. MacDonald: He has the ability and he may well do it.

Mr. Stokes: He may lack the will.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is strictly a Crown corporation.

Mr. MacDonald: As a matter of fact, I have an analogy for this parliamentary assistant who is about to become minister. He is sort of the C. D. Howe of this cabinet.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): He's seedy enough; that is right.

Mr. MacDonald: C. D. Howe.

Mr. MacKeough: He was a great Canadian.

Mr. MacDonald: He was a great Canadian. He had an awful lot to learn about parliamentary operations both in terms of how they operate and everything else.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And winning elections.

Mr. MacDonald: But when C. D. Howe became a champion of even a public corpora-

tion, he could become a very vigorous champion. I remember C. D. Howe's championing of Air Canada, vis-à-vis CPA, when CPA was trying to push Air Canada out of the picture and gobble up all of its most lucrative routes in the immediate post-war years; and he was really vigorous in his championing efforts. I hope that this minister will forget some of his excessive private, corporate propensities and become a vigorous champion for the Crown corporation of Ontario Hydro and make it operate as though it were a Crown corporation—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The gas companies will buy out Hydro.

Mr. MacDonald:—and cut out—Well, that is a Liberal kick, selling Crown corporations to the private sector. They have been on that kick at the federal level for quite some time; but it is true, Mr. Chairman. I didn't want to get provocative with my friends to the right over there, did I?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: The other point in the Hydro corporation Act that I want to reiterate is that there are some people who have misgivings—and the Leader of the Opposition has just paid lip service to them again; and undoubtedly before the debate on this bill is finished, he will come back to it again, with regard to—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Lip service? I put forward strong and unanswerable arguments.

Mr. MacDonald:—with regard to the historic relationship between the municipalities and the public corporations at the provincial level—and I repeat, and put on the record, as a sort of a little guidance for the prospective minister whoever he may be, the words of the Premier when he introduced this whole package of bills. He said:

I should underline that Hydro's new corporate structure will not impair the fundamental relationship which it has always enjoyed with the municipally-owned distribution utilities.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Now, the member is paying lip service. Now he is bowing.

Mr. MacDonald: There are some people who would like to destroy that historic and rather unique relationship of publicly-owned power development and generation at the provincial level and publicly-owned power distribution at the municipal level.

Mr. Stokes: Partners in power.

Mr. MacDonald: I am not arguing against some rationalization of that municipal component because, quite frankly, now that we have moved into the 20th century, I think some rationalization may be long overdue.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, when it is translated it means getting it both ways.

Mr. MacDonald: As a matter of fact, I was given a case the other day of a certain public utility in the Province of Ontario—and perhaps I had better leave it nameless—that has 16 local commissioners and they sit and make decisions on the destiny of the employees, who number 12. So there are 16 local commissioners who meet in all of their dignity to exercise all of their power when they have an employee force of 12. That, I suggest, is a bit absurd and some rationalization of that kind of situation I think is permissible without destroying that traditional relationship which was referred to in the Premier's comments.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, I would like to just say something a bit more about the second matter in section 1, that the hon. member for York South raised. We dealt with this of course late last Thursday night as well, but I want to associate myself with his concern with the public utilities commissions and the concept of the co-operative ownership of Hydro.

As we said last Thursday night there seems to be a dichotomy in the views of the cabinet and so far the Premier has prevailed over his parliamentary assistant, who certainly wants the public utilities commissions and the municipalities themselves swept right out of the way—and with a clear understanding that it is the government who owns and controls Hydro. That is the government of course, as the custodian of the rights and privileges of the people.

I think the concept that has been put forward most strenuously by a number of people who hold a view different from the parliamentary assistant's view is so far prevailing. But I have a feeling that if, in fact, the member for Chatham-Kent is fortunate enough to become the minister it will be with a clear understanding that in the long run his views are going to be similar to those views expressed by the member for York South, that while they are prepared to bow and nod and give lip service to the municipal involvement in Hydro, still they basically think that it is an exercise in futile democracy and clearly a waste of money,

and for those reasons they are going to centralize control more and more.

Now the hon. member for York South talked about that group of 16 public utilities commissioners who supervises the activities of 12 employees. I would point out to him that probably the public utilities commissioners work at little or no indemnity, although it is true they may travel to at least one convention during the year in which they meet with other public utilities commissioners and the chairman of Hydro, who is always there with his great bonhomie and abilities, and probably several representatives of the government who from time to time like to use that as a circumstance to express certain off the record views about matters pertaining to power and otherwise.

I think of one example in the little town of Paris, population 6,000. There is a group of people there on the public utilities commission who are not paid but who, in fact, are concerned with the democratic aspects of the provision of not only electrical energy but other forms of energy, and I really think it would be a mistake if, in the great and grand sweep of the philosophy of the member for Chatham-Kent, they are going to push aside the group of people who simply have to write letters to the Premier and send copies to R. Nixon and S. Lewis, and not necessarily in that order, to express—

Mr. Lewis: It usually is.

Mr. R. F. Nixon:—their views about government policy. I think that there is a very serious error in the concepts espoused by the member for Chatham-Kent and seconded by the apologist for the NDP in this particular area of the policy where they are prepared to say, "We hope we can keep them on, but when it comes to the rationalization in the long run, we certainly hope they are going to be swept out of the way."

An hon. member: What are you going to do about that?

Mr. MacDonald: This second thought of his is what he forgot to put in this first speech of his contribution. Now he is trying to be on both sides.

Mr. Lewis: This little rhapsody on behalf of the OMEA, Mr. Chairman, is kind of interesting at this point in the bill; this idolization that suddenly emerges, when in fact, partly because too many people have collaborated in the idea of the commission for so long, the OMEA, in the important aspects of setting fundamental policy on rates, has

been rendered obsolete by the self-righteous arrogance of those who ran Hydro all these years. It is not even worth looking for dictionary definitions of commission or corporation or anything else. All one can say and say plausibly, is that as a hydro-electric commission Hydro has acted in a fashion totally arbitrary and independent of control in all the areas that are significant. As a Crown corporation we at least have the opportunity to bring them under control. So there can be nothing but a positive—

Mr. Sargent: Who has power?

Mr. Lewis: The Legislature has, and then—

Mr. Sargent: You have no power at all.

Mr. Lewis: —using the legislation we may even give to the OMEA the autonomy in its relationship with Hydro which it has never been able to exercise in a significant way up until now. These little paroxysms—I guess I sound more like it than you do—these little lyrical notes of support over here from the Liberals for some kind of—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: But the member for York South—please don't cancel his contribution entirely.

Mr. Lewis: The member for York South simply pointed out that in the Premier's statement there was a guarantee of the continued relationship with the OMEA. Mr. Chairman, it cannot but be improved, because when Hydro was a commission it had no accountability worthy of the name. It treated all of those with whom it associated, including the OMEA, as a passing kind of fancy to put up with rather than to pay attention to. At least this bill takes us into an era of public accountability through the Legislature in a tough way, and it may reinstate the possibility of co-operative control of power in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It sets up another CBC.

Mr. Lewis: God knows whether that will come about. We don't begin with the same antagonism to Crown corporations as a vehicle in this field.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Obviously you're supporting them.

Mr. Lewis: We certainly are.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Mr. Chairman, on this section, I think it should be drawn forcibly to the forefront that all sides must at this time realize that Hydro has

operated in a vacuum. Task Force Hydro emphasized this point months after we had been talking about it in the Legislature.

Personally I think that what making it a Crown corporation will do is give Hydro the legal status to operate as independently as it has been doing as a commission.

Mr. MacDonald: You don't understand—

Mr. Good: All right, just a minute—

Mr. MacDonald: —what a Crown corporation is. You haven't read the statute.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We don't agree with you.

Mr. Good: All right, I don't have your understanding of what you mean.

Mr. Lewis: No, you don't understand us. It would be a dream, but you don't understand us.

Mr. Good: If you people to the left think that government is going to have any control over Hydro as a—

Mr. Lewis: Of course it is.

Mr. Good: —Crown corporation that it does not have presently as a commission, you are dreaming.

An hon. member: They're dreaming.

Mr. Good: That's right, you're dreaming.

Mr. Lewis: You are wrong.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You'd better believe it!

Mr. Lewis: You are wrong.

Mr. Good: All right.

An hon. member: Take them over!

Mr. Lewis: Because they have come to be a corporation by being forced to it.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Good: Ontario Hydro—

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Good: Ontario Hydro, as a commission of this government, should have been answerable to this Legislature and should have been answerable to a minister.

Mr. Lewis: It wasn't.

Mr. MacDonald: But wasn't.

Mr. Lewis: It wasn't.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Good: Hydro, in its own good wisdom, was either let go by government to operate independently or it just thumbed its nose at this organization here, the Legislature, and said, "We are now all-powerful. We have a monopoly in the province and we will run Hydro as we think best."

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Even the minister is here to speak to us about it.

Mr. Good: And this is what happened. We've seen it here. We've seen the Premiers get up when we have talked about rate hikes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There are no controls in the Power Commission Act; no controls.

Mr. Good: The Premiers have said, "We have no control over Hydro."

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We delayed a rate increase in 1971.

Mr. Lewis: Well, they didn't increase it in the Act.

Mr. Good: We had no problem getting to the root of problems with other government commissions. Let us take the OWRC. I personally had not too much objection to OWRC when it operated as a commission rather than as a part of the ministry. I now see no difference in its operation as a commission or as part of the ministry.

It was approachable as a commission and Hydro should have been approachable as a commission but it wasn't, until the results of Task Force Hydro report No. 1 started to leak out. The task force was saying that Hydro was operating in isolation. It was operating in a vacuum and it wasn't listening to the people of Ontario. Seventeen years ago they saw that the citizens' advisory committee to Hydro was done away with and when the last chairman died it was never reconstituted and made active.

Mr. Stokes: But still you won't agree with us?

Mr. MacDonald: You want to perpetuate that way.

Mr. Good: Hydro operated that way because this government let them operate that way.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's right.

Mr. Good: And for no other reason. Now Hydro will have legal authority to operate that way.

Mr. Lewis: There was no authority in the Act to do anything about it.

Mr. Good: No one in this Legislature will be able to do anything about it.

Mr. MacDonald: On the other hand, the government has agreed to the authority to do something about the matter.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: The member for Grey-Bruce.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, it's amusing to see the leader of the NDP with—

Mr. Lewis: Now we get some more of this irrelevance.

Mr. Sargent: —all his knowledge of this business to be in favour of taking our autonomy away from the local municipalities.

Mr. MacDonald: It's been taken away already.

Mr. Sargent: He is saying we are going to get responsibility by giving it back to the government as a Crown corporation. Mr. Chairman, we have 121 boards and—

An hon. member: Do you want it re-privatized?

Mr. Sargent: We have 121 boards and commissions appointed by this government which are not responsible to the people and here we have another case of losing our autonomy. As my leader says, it is complete centralization of power. They have the power to tax—

Mr. Stokes: And you want to maintain their level.

Mr. Sargent: Hold on! Don't get excited!

An hon. member: Ah, sit down!

Mr. Sargent: They have the power to tax, the power to do everything connected with our lives. Now they have the power to run the power of energy, given completely by the government; Hydro is responsible to the government. I think it's complete centralization of power. We are going right down the piece.

I recall back in the days of the conversion from 25 to 50 cycle when I was on the PUC. When we got on top of it at our commission, we saved our area \$1 million by the local commission getting into the act and forcing Hydro to get back into the ball game with its

conversion costs. We found out, Mr. Chairman, that—

Mr. Stokes: You mean it was working well, eh?

Mr. Sargent: My point is this, that we have lost our autonomy at the local level by this Crown commission deal here.

Mr. Lewis: No we haven't. We never had it.

Mr. Sargent: Going back, Mr. Chairman, I wanted to make this point. It's very important as part of the protection we've had from this Hydro commission. General Electric and Westinghouse have stolen hundreds of millions of dollars from municipalities in price fixing—hundreds of millions of dollars. And every municipality in this province could have sued them, through the Hydro, for hundreds of millions of dollars for price-fixing; but nothing was done about it.

So, we need power in this Legislature from the people. But we don't get it by giving it to them and having the leader of the New Democratic Party getting up and spouting off and saying, "We want justice." It doesn't happen that way; because they have the power and the people have lost the power in this government.

Mr. Lewis: The people never had it!

Mr. Sargent: The people have it at the local level now!

Mr. Good: They'll never get it now.

Mr. Lewis: Never have!

Mr. Sargent: And through our area, Mr. Chairman, we will not have two elected officials from the city of Owen Sound—

Mr. Stokes: The member should have been listening to his colleague from Waterloo. He said they never had it.

Mr. Sargent: Who appoints the chairman of the Toronto Hydro Commission? The Ontario government does. So, we have complete centralization of power.

Mr. Good: Never get it now.

Mr. Sargent: At local level we have the PUC meeting. We have two members elected by the people and the mayor is the third person on the commission. And at all our meetings the press is called in, and the people know what's going on. If we had the same approach at the Hydro level, you would not have this Moog scandal—with the

Premier in bed with Moog and building a \$41 million job. The press should be at all those meetings to know what's going on!

Mr. Lewis: Will someone object, over there?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We give up!

Mr. Sargent: But I am making this point, Mr. Chairman, that we have lost our autonomy in this field, at the local level of the PUCs. It's a shocking fact that we will have to live with it, because they have the power. And the NDP says: "Let them go ahead and have all the power they want." Well, that's bad business for the people of Ontario, because we've lost the right to say anything in this province.

What have we got left? What have we got left in this province? We control 15 cents on the dollar at local level in our councils—15 cents on the dollar we control. Now they're going to control the right to assess, the power to tax, the power for Hydro. What else is left? You name it.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. minister have any comments?

Mr. McKeough: Mr. Chairman, I think we covered this on second reading the other night. I don't know that I have anything specific to add to what I said then. Perhaps there have been a couple of questions which may be better answered on other sections of the bill.

I suppose I just might say this: There are obviously several points of view. There are the points of view expressed by the two parties opposite. On the one hand, one party is saying too much freedom. And the Leader of the Opposition, as I read him, would have it almost a ministry.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Very close to that, right!

Mr. McKeough: I can't conceive that his friends at the OMEA would accept that. That completely negates the principle of the municipal partnership in Hydro. It is a unique thing in the corporation. I can only say, I suppose that we have two points of view on the other side of the House. The government's gone down the middle, which must be the right position.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: There is not two points of view.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 1 stand as part of the bill?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: No, no, no!

Mr. Lewis: Is the member between the extremes, yet again?

Mr. Chairman: I will put the question again. Order, please!

Those in favour of section 1 standing as part of the bill will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "ayes" have it.

Shall we stack this along with the previous section?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Any comments, questions or amendments on any of the later sections?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Section 3, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before section 3?

The hon. Leader of the Opposition on section 3.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I'm sorry, I wanted section 4.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before section 4?
The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: On section 4, one subsection that does bother me considerably is subsection (7), which begins with that classic phrase, "Notwithstanding anything in the Legislative Assembly Act." And this gives the power to the new corporation, or the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to appoint members of the Legislature to the board of the new corporation. It permits the Hydro corporation to pay them and does not interfere with the requirement under the Legislative Assembly Act, that if they accept emolument other than their indemnity as members of this House, that their seat becomes automatically vacant.

Now, we feel that this whole matter of the Premier appointing backbench Tories to various commissions should be stopped once and for all. We have as one of the strong, all-party supporters in this, the report of the Camp commission itself, which indicates clearly that the appointment of members of the Legislature—that is almost always the backbench government supporters—to these various boards and commissions should not be continued and the reasons are very clearly set out in the Camp commission report.

We feel that it is an error on the part of the government in not accepting the Camp recommendation in that connection. To per-

petuate the practice of maintaining somebody from the Tory party in the backwoods of the power commission board, for whatever reason, is not necessary.

We have never been impressed with the function served by the member of the Legislature on that board. He is normally content with another office high in the tower of Ontario Hydro and with another limousine—

Mr. Sargent: With a limousine.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —and driver and whatever staff is necessary. As a matter of fact, in recent years—

An hon. member: Established.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —the member of the Legislature sitting on the power commission has never even seen fit to get up in his place and express further information about the power commission, or his role, often as vice-chairman, on the board.

Mr. Singer: Or even to be here when the debate goes on.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's correct. So that it has simply been a gift of money, and I'm not sure how much it is.

Mr. Sargent: It's \$10,000 a year but he's never been given a chance to speak.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It's \$10,000 a year. It is one of the more lucrative appointments. In fact, it's simply used to keep some of those people in the rump and in the far reaches of the other end of the Legislature—

An hon. member: We're here to hear you.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —in line because maybe they will eventually become 14th vice-chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and be able to glide around in one of those limousines.

We just believe that this section should be removed, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Lewis: Do they have a limousine?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We find it incredible that in view of the recommendations of the Camp commission and of common sense, this would reappear in this bill at this time. We intend to vote against that subsection.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, I guess that under these circumstances, since we don't feel that we should vote against the whole of section 4, I would move that subsection (7) of section 4—

Mr. Singer: Be deleted.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —be deleted.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. R. F. Nixon moves that subsection—

Mr. MacDonald: I would be glad to second that motion.

Mr. Chairman: —(7) of section 4 shall be deleted.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, can we ask the minister whether it is his intention to appoint someone specifically? I mean, is it the intention of government to deny the recommendations offered?

Mr. McKeough: Mr. Chairman, as I read the Camp commission's recommendations, it objected to the payment of people who sat on boards and commissions. I don't think for one moment based on my reading of it—and perhaps I should go back and read it again—that it objected to people sitting on commissions any more than it objected—

Mr. Lewis: No, I think you are right.

Mr. McKeough: —to people sitting on select committees. What it said was that there should be an all-inclusive salary paid to members of the Legislature and they should not get add-ons. I think, really, to carry out the spirit of the Camp commission—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: This enables them to be paid.

Mr. McKeough: —this enables them to be paid and I think it also allows them to sit.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is the payment that this deals with.

Mr. McKeough: It is the payment that the Leader of the Opposition is objecting to rather than the appointment itself.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I also object to them getting the appointment.

Mr. McKeough: All right.

Mr. Singer: Would the minister be happy with an amendment that would prohibit paying them?

Mr. McKeough: No, neither the minister—in this case the Premier—nor the parliamentary assistant would be prepared to accept an amendment either for deletion or for rewording on this basis. The members opposite are fully aware, as I am aware, that there are discussions going on in all caucuses about

the Camp commission report. And presumably the Camp commission report will be dealt with in total by the House and we will not nit-pick individual sections of it as bills come forward.

This present section is copied completely from the existing Power Commission Act. It is not a new section. It is simply a repeat of what is in the old Act and that is presently the policy of the government and the policy of the Legislature as expressed in previous legislation. In the fullness of time the government, and the Legislature and the three parties in this Legislature may agree that there should be a change in the policy with respect to the payment of members on boards and commissions. They may come to some unanimity of view that we are ill-rewarded for our service as members, or that ministers of the Crown are not sufficiently rewarded. I was a little bit upset that they didn't think that parliamentary assistants needed any further raises.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You ought to be third assistant whip.

Mr. McKeough: That's one of my disagreements with the Camp commission report, but—

Mr. Lewis: But you will remedy that by moving up.

Mr. McKeough: Or moving down. As a matter of fact, I could move to the leadership of the New Democratic Party and do better than a parliamentary assistant does.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. McKeough: I thought for a few days—

Mr. Lewis: You have your eyes fixed firmly over there six seats to the right.

Mr. Chairman: Order please.

Mr. McKeough: I thought for a few days a few weeks ago that there was some possibility there was going to be a vacancy.

Mr. Lewis: I will reveal to the House that you phoned me and asked for the job. In the presence of my colleagues, no less, which was very embarrassing.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

Mr. McKeough: But your colleagues responded that there has been a vacancy, in fact, for some time. But there you are.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: My colleagues were interested for awhile. They thought about it for five or ten minutes.

Mr. McKeough: Mr. Chairman, I sincerely suggest to you and my friends opposite that this whole delicate subject—pensionable matters—will be discussed in total—

Mr. Lewis: There is nothing sensitive about that.

Mr. McKeough: —and should be discussed at that time rather than under this section, which is simply a re-enactment of what presently exists.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I want to say a brief word of clarification here. The purpose of this amendment is to make it possible for a second payment to be made—and not be in conflict with the Legislative Assembly Act. Therefore the purpose of this amendment is purely and simply to permit a second emolument. That we are opposed to. We stick by our original decision. We are willing to second the motion.

Let me add this further point. I don't personally, and I don't know that we have discussed this in our caucus—

Mr. Lewis: But I think we agree.

Mr. MacDonald: —but I think we agree: I don't object to members of the House being on commissions. In fact the other day—I think it was a commission in relation to the Transportation and Communications ministry—the new corporation. The minister—facetiously or otherwise, who am I to know?—said when we were going out “I was planning to put an opposition member on that commission.” That might be a darn good idea.

Mr. Lewis: Right!

Mr. MacDonald: You should have government and opposition members on commissions for what you might call a continuing select committee. A few members could become thoroughly knowledgeable with the operation of those commissions, and if you had a balance from both sides of the House then you might get some more input and some more vigorous debate.

So I am not objecting to the proposition that members of the Legislature should be on those commissions, whether ex officio or otherwise, but I am objecting, and we agree, with the amendment to delete this section. Then you could fulfill that section of the Camp commission in advance of any further consideration of it.

Mr. McKeough: Mr. Chairman, I think that summarizes it. The members in the New Democratic Party, at any rate, are not opposed to the appointment; they are opposed to the remuneration that goes with it.

Mr. Lewis: That is right.

Mr. McKeough: I think the question of the remuneration is one of degree. I have never heard the member for York South—he is at liberty at any time to get up and move that the select committees which will start to sit, I suppose, when the House rises in the next couple of weeks—should not be paid. That perhaps gets a little bit too close to home. There is a difference between \$40 a day and \$10,000 a year, but I think the principle as Mr. Camp enunciated it was one and the same thing.

I suggest that the broad principle should be dealt with at one time rather than in bits and pieces and rather than in this bill, which is simply a re-enactment of something which is already on the books. I am delighted to know—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is probably the best—

Mr. McKeough: I want to say one other thing. The member for Brant is not enamoured of the services performed by the present vice-chairman of Hydro. Is it the member for Muskoka North?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He is doing as good a job as—

Mr. McKeough: For Simcoe Centre (Mr. Evans).

Mr. Singer: Simcoe Centre. You certainly—

Mr. McKeough: I am not going to let that pass because I think we on this side of the House—

Mr. Sargent: He hasn't had a chance.

Mr. McKeough: —whether the member for Brant agrees or not, would find that the member, the vice-chairman, performs a very useful role—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have no doubt that he does for the members on that side of the House.

Mr. McKeough: Then he is serving the great majority of the people of the province, isn't he? Because we represent them.

Mr. MacDonald: Forty-four per cent.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. McKeough: I would only say that the—

Mr. Sargent: Will the minister answer a question?

Mr. McKeough: No, not at this moment. So I would just say that we are very pleased with what he does for the people of this province—

Mr. Singer: Whoever he might be—yes, whoever he might be.

Mr. McKeough: Whoever he might be.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. McKeough: Finally I wanted to say that if the member for York South really feels that a member of his party or he himself could make a contribution on one of these boards and commissions—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is what happens when you support them.

Mr. McKeough: Let's say here for the solid waste disposal task force—

Mr. Lewis: What a lovely, funny touch. Mr. Chairman, since the minister craves consistency, we would be pleased to offer at this time our view that select committee members as well as members on boards and commissions should not have additional money. What is really interesting about this little clause is that you have made up your mind about repudiating the Camp commission on this front. That is worth noting, that suddenly it emerges in advance during this bill.

If you people were seriously thinking of implementing that aspect of the Camp commission this wouldn't be in here. You have obviously decided on a piece of policy—which is the government's right to decide, no one denies that—it is clear that you've made up your mind to maintain a system of patronage in emolument terms which is indefensible.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question?

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a word on this. I thought it was just a little more than coincidence that the parliamentary assistant in praising the good works of the member for Simcoe North couldn't even remember who he was.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And where is he when we are doing the Hydro bill?

Mr. Singer: The fact that he isn't here—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. McKeough: But—

Mr. Singer: Now you just sit down and let me talk for a while.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, you are right, and the riding is Simcoe Centre for both of you.

Mr. Singer: I would like the—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Is the policy minister there, too?

Mr. Singer: Yes, who spent all his time bringing forth and preparing an energy policy, to tell us what great assistance the member for Simcoe Centre has been to him. What views does he have on policy insofar as Hydro is concerned? We haven't heard a word from him about Hydro. When occasionally we have tried to elicit a little information from him he says that is not his job. What does he do for the great majority of the people of Ontario?

Mr. Lewis: For \$10,000 a year his lips are sealed.

Mr. Singer: Naturally.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I will tell you, the member is in favour of subsection (7).

Mr. Singer: I wonder the extent to which the parliamentary assistant can tell us about some of his other colleagues who provide all these great services; the one in charge of garbage, or the one in charge of liquor, or what have you? As long as you pat each other on the back all is well with the world.

Now, we don't like that, Mr. Chairman. We think it is a bad principle and it's time something was done about it. Whether or not the parliamentary assistant has all the emoluments that he used to have when he was a cabinet minister is really neither here nor there either. He has accepted the job the Premier asked him to do and he is here and he is piloting these bills through, but where are all these people who are knowledgeable about Hydro? Right now? Where are they right now? Where is the member for Simcoe Centre?

Mr. Lewis: He's probably downstairs.

Mr. Singer: Why isn't he here? And the policy secretary, too? And where is the Premier, for instance? Where are any of you? All you do is send in one man who makes a speech and who doesn't change—

Mr. Sargent: Always near pay day.

Mr. Singer: —and you ring the bells and you bring in your great overwhelming majority. Mr. Chairman, it is about time the people of Ontario began to understand what really goes on in this Legislature and we are certainly going to do our best to tell them.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question?

Those in favour of Mr. Nixon's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Shall we stack this one as well?

Any further comments, questions or amendments?

Mr. MacDonald: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I have one comment and two questions. I don't think it involves an amendment but we'll see. My comment is with regard to the—

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. On which section?

Mr. MacDonald: Section 4. We are dealing with section 4; we have had one amendment on it and it has been stacked.

I am a little worried, quite frankly, about the composition of this board of directors. It is going to be, as indicated in subsection (3), a chairman, vice-chairman, president and not more than 10 other directors, a total of 13.

Is the parliamentary assistant in a position to indicate to us in general terms, without specific names, something of the composition of the board? Is it, for example, going to seek to achieve something of a balance between industrial users and municipal users and others experienced and competent in terms of making a contribution as a board member drawn from the community at large?

Mr. McKeough: No, I am not in a position to indicate because frankly I don't know. That matter may have been discussed, but it hasn't been discussed with me. I think in appointments, or perhaps re-appointments, the balance along the lines of the remarks of the member for York South will be attempted to be achieved. That would be my thinking, but specifically as to people and therefore their backgrounds, I am sorry, I can't answer the question.

Mr. MacDonald: My comment on this was that I strongly urge and hope that the government is going to come up with a balanced board. One of the things that would confirm all of my worst fears with regard

to this new structure is if you come up with a board that is going to have very significant representation from the Niagara Basic Power Users—from the pulp and paper industry, from the mining industry and from the general private corporate structure—men of the Muncaster stripe, who with all of their abilities represent the private corporate approach.

If that kind of a board of directors is appointed without an appropriate balance from the municipalities the public utilities and others in the community, other than the private corporate sector, then I think you are going to do a grave disservice with regard to the whole new structure and your intention of bringing it somewhat more under control.

My second question can be put without any elaboration, if the minister will give me the right answer. Is there anything in this proposal, in section 4, which is going to alter the existing relationship between the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and its employees, as might be spelled out in the Crown Agencies Act, the Public Service Act or the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act?

Mr. McKeough: No, no! I am informed by the lawyers there is nothing that should change any of this.

Mr. MacDonald: I note that and I emphasize it for the record, because the hon. member for Chatham-Kent will recall a few years ago there was some innocent little move in the House here which allegedly was going to assure that Ontario Crown corporations would not have to pay income tax to the federal treasury. When it was passed, we suddenly discovered it had altered the whole relationship between those Crown corporations and their employees. It was conceded by spokesmen on the government side that this wasn't their intention; it was a wholly unwitting side effect of their move, but they wouldn't go back to correct it. The result was that they deprived employees in many agencies of legitimate rights—indeed, rights which they were enjoying then and had been enjoying for some years before.

So I take the minister's assurance that there is going to be no change, either intentionally or unintentionally, in the relationship as might flow from the Crown Agencies' Act, the Public Service Act or the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act. With that assurance we will rest content.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further then, before section 5?

Mr. Sargent: What are you on? Section 4?

Mr. Chairman: Section 4.

Mr. Sargent: I'm on section 5.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, I would like to—

Mr. Chairman: No, I'm sorry, the member for Grey-Bruce was going to make a—

Mr. Sargent: On section 5.

Mr. Stokes: On section 5.

Mr. Chairman: We are on section 4, yes.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, on section 4, Mr. Chairman, I want to—

Mr. McKeough: Mr. Chairman, could I just speak to the member for York South? I think, in section 4 subsection (2), the change in the name of the corporation does not affect its rights or obligations. In other words, all the contracts presently entered into are continuing.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Thunder Bay.

Mr. Stokes: With regard to the composition of the new board, my colleague from York South mentioned the various people who he thought should be represented, or the kind of groups that should be represented on the board, and there is one that I think is forgotten in this Legislature all too often. I speak of the people who live in unorganized territories and unorganized communities right throughout the province.

In the Hydro setup there are literally tens of thousands of rural customers who have no voice at all. They are not associated in any way with the OMEA. They are not represented in the Hydro family through the AMEU, or they just have no voice at all. There are literally tens of thousands of direct customers, who are referred to as rural customers, who have no right of appeal and have no clout at all in discussing the setting of rates. There is really nobody other than a member of this Legislature who could speak on their behalf, even for an extension of transmission lines.

I don't know whether the parliamentary assistant is aware of the problems that members of this Legislature who represent unorganized communities and people living in unorganized territories throughout the province have in making representation either

through the Ministry of the Environment and what is now to be the Ministry of Energy or in dealing directly with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, commonly referred to as Ontario Hydro. I don't know how you would go about giving these people representation on this board of directors. I think, to be fair, you are going to have to come up with some way of giving them a voice.

I know that in your previous capacity as the Minister of Municipal Affairs, in keeping with the Design for Development for Northwestern Ontario: Phase 3, you were trying to come up with some kind of reorganization whereby they, too, could participate in regional development programmes. While it is much more difficult to reorganize local government in areas of the province where, because of geography there is very little sense of community, at least you are going to have to come to grips with the problem of giving those people in unorganized territories some say in what goes on in government circles. They do pay taxes in a very real way and really get nothing for it. The only local organization that they might have is an independent school board or a little local roads board or a statute of labour when that was in effect.

Mr. Sargent: Or local council of women or something like that.

Mr. Stokes: It seems to me that you are going to have to come up with some kind of representation on the board that will give those people a voice, because there is nothing that alienates people more than just ignoring them and giving them no say at all with regard to the setting of rates or no avenue of appeal. There is just no way that their voice can be heard and heeded in things of such great importance as the setting of rates and the availability of something that we all take for granted, such as hydro power. I wish the minister would take that into consideration.

Mr. McKeough: The member might take a look in the Energy Board Act. This isn't the whole answer but he might take a look at section 12 of that bill which is an amendment to section 37(a) of the Energy Board Act, specifically, subsection (8) on page 5. That's the beginning of an attempt to deal with that problem, but perhaps under the Energy Board Act we might talk about it fully.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further then before section 5?

Mr. Sargent: Before section 5?

Mr. Chairman: I am just asking. Nothing further on section 4?

Mr. Sargent: On section 4, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Grey-Bruce, on section 5.

Mr. Sargent: On section 4, go back; I missed this. We have the chairman, the vice and three members of the board now. Why is this increased to 13? What is the reasoning, do you think, behind that?

Mr. McKeough: I think a broader representation and perhaps not as many meetings.

Mr. Sargent: Will the appointments then be on a regional basis, as the member from Thunder Bay mentioned? Will that be on a regional basis or what?

Mr. McKeough: I think regions will be taken into account. That is a question which I haven't discussed with the Premier but I think certainly that will be taken into account.

Mr. Sargent: What are you going to pay these commissioners?

Mr. McKeough: To my knowledge that has not been determined, but I would think if they meet less often, something less than the commissioners are paid now.

Mr. Sargent: On section 5—

Mr. McKeough: I think it is \$8,000 for the commissioners and \$10,000 for the vice-chairman, and certainly we would feel that for other members of the board that it would be something less.

Mr. Chairman: Section 5, the hon. member for Grey-Bruce.

Mr. McKeough: I would say it's more in line with emoluments, perhaps the same procedure as on corporate boards of directors.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, on section 5, subsection (2). The explanatory note says that:

The repealed subsection provided that no action might be brought against the commission without the consent of the Attorney General.

And in subsection (5) the new reading is that:

Every director and every officer of the corporation, and his heirs, executors and administrators, shall be indemnified and

saved harmless by the corporation . . . against all costs . . .

In view of the fact that we have a multi-billion dollar corporation here, and in view of the fact that at the local level every municipal councillor or alderman of city councils are personally liable across the board for budget deficits and overspending—what gives the parliamentary assistant the right to say that this group of highly paid people are not liable for suit or charge by a private citizen?

In the United States a citizen can sue the state or any board or commission, but we have this built-in protection here that these people, these sacred people, cannot be liable for corruption, injustice, overspending—you name it. They are a special group who cannot be tagged by a citizen.

Mr. McKeough: Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. member would allow me; this is right out of the Corporations Act, the same section which is in every corporation Act; and this specifically is to get rid of the consent of the Attorney General, as recommended by McRuer.

Mr. Sargent: I say respectfully, I don't give a damn what Act it is in. We are talking about the fact that you are asking us to give these people protection in this particular bill. And the Hydro commission chairman, the vice-chairman, all the commissioners, should not have any protection that I, as an alderman or a councillor across the Province of Ontario, do not have; especially in this area where you are spending so much money, and so much is at stake. I would like to say that I would like to amend this; that this be deleted from it; that they be liable.

Mr. Good: On that point, Mr. Chairman, could the parliamentary assistant inform me, pertaining to the directors of the corporation, would they not be responsible for standards of care and everything else that is associated with the Business Corporations Act?

Mr. Chairman: Shall section—

Mr. Good: Well, just a minute, sir.

Mr. McKeough: Yes. They are responsible for what directors are responsible for—

Mr. Sargent: But they are not—

Mr. McKeough: There is a section like this. There is the same section in the Ministry of Energy bill pertaining to much the same thing, pertaining to the deputy Minister of Energy, whoever he may be. If you try to

make directors or deputy ministers personally responsible in a corporation, you would never in God's green earth get anyone to serve.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 5 then stand as part of the bill?

Mr. Sargent: If I can have time to write an amendment, I want to amend that that be deleted.

Mr. Chairman: All you do is vote against it.

Mr. Sargent: I will vote against it.

Mr. Chairman: I'll put the question. Shall section 5 stand as part of the bill?

Section 5 agreed to.

Section 6.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, section 6 deletes the old section 8 of the Act which provided for the Ontario Hydro-Electric Advisory Council. The council has already been referred to in this debate a few moments ago. It was in limbo for many years; the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission had this in its Act but felt it didn't want to fool around with any advisory council of citizens or users or any other group except those who were members of the commission and who had been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

In my opinion, the commission made another serious error in not turning to the community at large in utilizing the powers of the old section 8, and having a working advisory committee with representation from various parts of the community and from various walks of life.

I'm quite sure that if it had had such a committee and had listened to it, it would not have made many of the mistakes which have brought the commission's reputation into some question at this present time. Many people consider the commission to have acted autocratically and unilaterally in a good many areas of importance, particularly where its decisions have an effect on individuals in the community—not just rates but in the whole procedure dealing with expropriations of power line rights of way and so on.

For that reason I feel it is a mistake to remove from the present bill the power to appoint an advisory council. I feel quite strongly that not only should it be maintained in the bill but it should no longer be just the possibility that an advisory council be appointed. In fact, it should be

appointed and have an important, well-understood role in the decision-making methods of the new Crown corporation. As a matter of fact, when you think of the number of amendments that have been brought forward to independent bodies, often having the control of professions, in the recent years more and more the role of the layman has been emphasized, usually in the decision-making process itself but also as an advisory body more or less to keep the decision-making group in touch with the views of the community at large.

In my opinion the new corporation would do well to appoint such an advisory council and the government is making a serious error in repealing this section of the old statute. Mind you, Hydro had not seen fit to appoint the advisory council, or at least, use it for many years but that is the sort of mistake which was a part of the developing problems of the old Ontario Hydro commission.

I would say to you, Mr. Chairman, most sincerely, that I would hope that the government would see fit to remove this section of the bill. It has been completely innocuous in years gone by; it does not necessarily have to be innocuous. It could, indeed, be one of the very best means whereby the new corporation could get advice from the community at large and probably improve its own decision-making capacity. We intend to vote against section 6. We believe it is retrograde in its intention and that it is a section which, if the government saw it in light of its espoused policy of listening to people and involving people in the decision-making process, it would not only leave in but make it mandatory and upgrade it rather than simply with a stroke of the pen making the advisory council disappear into limbo.

Mr. Chairman: Those in favour of section 6 standing as part of the bill will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the "ayes" have it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We would like that stacked.

Mr. Chairman: Section 6 is stacked.

Are there any comments, questions or amendments on a later section of the bill, and if so, which section?

All right. We just have certain votes to be stacked along with those from the previous bill.

ENERGY BOARD ACT

House in committee on Bill 133, An Act to amend The Ontario Energy Board Act.

Mr. Chairman: Any comments, question or amendments on any sections of the bill?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, there is one matter that—I should have the number of the section available; perhaps you could assist me. I believe it is section 12.

Mr. McKeough: Hydro? Yes.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Where the appointment in the review board varies, and it appears to me that this is where you're bowing to the Niagara power users, where in fact you can get some special information from some group.

Excuse me, Mr. Chairman, but I have some comments to make on section 12.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before section 12?

Mr. MacDonald: Mine are on section 12, too.

Mr. Chairman: All right, the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The subsection I was concerned with was subsection (8), I believe: "The board may appoint from among a class of retail customers of the commission . . ."

Mr. McKeough: Do you want me to explain that?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes.

Mr. McKeough: That's just what I referred to in response to the member for Thunder Bay.

We share the concerns the member for Thunder Bay raised, and I don't think this is by any means the total answer. What we are trying to get under way this year is the review of Hydro's bulk power rates to the municipalities and the commissions, and a review of their charges to whatever it is, their direct customers, industrial direct customers, of whom there are 100—something like that, roughly 100.

We freely admit that the member—Jack Stokes, whoever he may be, or Darcy McKeough—living in a rural Hydro area—and there are some 700,000 people, I think, in that category, if not more—do not have the same avenue of appeal against the decision of Hydro as the municipalities will now

have in the review of those rates; and the direct customers will also.

Perhaps I can put it this way, and I have used this example before. If in the first years of operation, the first year or so, a cottage owner, who's probably a rural customer, writes in and says, "I don't like my rate," the Minister of Energy will probably say: "Well, I am sorry, we can't have a hearing of the Ontario Energy Board this year about that because we are up to our necks in this whole massive subject of bulk power rates."

On the other hand, if the Haliburton-Highland Cottagers Association, some 10,000 strong, write in and say this, then perhaps there is room for that kind of a hearing. More specifically, if a number of cottagers write in, then the minister may appoint one of those cottagers to act for them all. And this has no connection, I say to the Leader of the Opposition, with the Niagara Power Users' Committee; we are thinking here of a class of rural customer, perhaps farmers, perhaps—

Mr. Good: How about direct industrial users?

Mr. McKeough: No, not direct, they'll appear on their own. They are all big boys. They don't really need to be helped in any way. But this will give a group of cottagers, for example, a status before the board.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Well I appreciate the parliamentary assistant's comments in that connection. I know the Niagara power users have a very strong opinion on these matters and they have brought it forcefully to the attention of the government, and we have heard their views too. It appears that they will want to be in a position to express their views and I thought perhaps that subsection was designed for them, among others.

The only other matter I wanted to raise was in subsection (9) when, at the end of the whole procedure of the hearings on matters referred to it, it says that the board shall present all the information, a summary of the information presented and the views expressed at the public hearing; which is fine. But then it says, "together with the opinion of the board."

Now the word "opinion" is probably sufficient, but I would've thought "recommendation" would have been better — a specific "recommendation" from the board having to do with the desires of the Hydro corporation, or the power corporation rather, to change its rate structure. I had felt that after their hearing that it would've been

necessary not only to convey a summary of the views, but also a "recommendation."

We do not believe, ourselves, that Energy Board should have the power to approve or reject the rate proposals, that under our system of responsible government that should be left to the minister advising the whole cabinet, and the decision being made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that under a congressional system perhaps the board might have the final decision, and as a matter of fact even under our parliamentary system in Ottawa, the board does have the power to approve or turn down certain rate recommendations.

We feel, however, that we should expect from the total review carried out by the Energy Board something perhaps a bit more than an opinion—a specific recommendation publicly made but which is designed to advise the action of the responsible minister. Then he, in his position, with an understanding of the duties of responsible government, offers advice to his colleagues and the government makes the decision finally as to whether the rate would be approved or rejected.

We also believe something that apparently the author of the McKeough report believed at one time, and that is that there should be references to matters other than just electrical rates; that there could be a much broader responsibility in broader terms of reference under the provisions of Bill 133, and that we might very well consider changes in the rate structure for other energy sources including natural gas, oil, anything else that would fall in that category.

Mr. McKeough: Natural gas is covered.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, all right — oil, gasoline and other sources of energy. We would like it to be broadened so that the whole energy field is covered by the reference that is made possible by the amendments to the Ontario Energy Board Act.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I have four different areas I would like to—

Mr. McKeough: Can I just answer one point of the Leader of the Opposition? The word "opinion" in this sense means the same as the word "recommendation," because it isn't binding and it also helps to keep them out of court, and we are very anxious to have them kept out of court.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It's an opinion rather than recommendation?

Mr. McKeough: Yes, they are delivering an opinion rather than a regulation process, therefore there are not the appeals to the courts that there are with the Energy Board in the existing Act on gas regulation and gas setting.

We are not anxious to have appeals to the court particularly in the first instance; we are anxious for these hearings which we think will take the better part of a year to get underway and not—with respect to the lawyers—be muddled up by an appeal to the courts on some obscure point of law which would slow the whole hearing down.

But it's opinion, then, rather than recommendation.

Mr. Chairman: The member for York South.

Mr. MacDonald: There are four different areas here that I would like to touch on, in this section Mr. Chairman, because quite frankly this section represents the real guts of this bill as far as we are concerned.

The first one is really by way of a query for clarification. As I understand it, the energy generation programme of Hydro, as was spelled out in that document given to us covering the period from 1977 to 1982, is not going to be submitted for review to the Energy Board, because it is felt that these plans must move forward without any hitches in order for them to be able to come to fruition in that period. Am I correct, then, that any generating programme that may be considered from this point forward to be coming into effect from 1982 on, will be subject to review by the Energy Board?

Mr. McKeough: Yes, Mr. Chairman, that I think could be a matter which would be referred by the government to the board. For example, take the next generation programme. The government on its advice can look at it, but undoubtedly it would want public advice as well and would refer it.

But let me qualify something about the 1977-1982 programme. The Energy Board in its review of the requested rate increase for Jan. 1, 1975, is obviously going to get into the capital programme, including the capital programme 1977-1982, and it would certainly be in its power to give an opinion that it's too rapid, that could be staged over a longer period of time, or instead of two units more at Bruce being needed in 1982 they are not going to be needed to 1984, and most components of that programme would be capable of being slowed down.

Hydro are not able to go out on a given date and call for tenders and award a contract for the whole thing. They will be built in stages, and I would think the review process, even with respect to the 1977-1982 programme, would be quite capable of recommending either — slowing down or perhaps conceivably could recommend speeding it up. But there is certainly that much flexibility.

Mr. MacDonald: Is the jurisdiction of the Energy Board, in terms of its review capacity, going to be exclusively restricted to financial matters, or will it take in environmental impact and other things of that nature?

Mr. McKeough: I would hope that it would keep out the environmental matters as that is a matter for the Ministry of the Environment. Although I regret this, it would appear that if you look at a plant they may want to build in 1983, for example, it is conceivable that the generating plant would have to go both to the Energy Board for a hearing as to need and to the environmental agency, whatever it may be at that point, as to whether it is environmentally correct and located in the right place. So conceivably, there could be two hearings on the same subject.

Now, I can see some real problems in that. It may be that at some point there will be a place for joint hearings. But certainly, in the initial stages, we will be trying to keep the environmental aspects in the environmental hearing agency, rather than in the Ontario Energy Board.

I think that's accepted by the environmentalists and the conservationists with this caveat: that they may want to establish, for example, that Hydro is spending enough money on research from its requested rate increase; enough for underground transmission research or for sexier-looking transmission towers. They may also want to ensure that Hydro's expenditures to limit or minimize the environmental damage are, in fact, being built into the rate structure.

Task Force Hydro has stated—and it is not government policy, but I think it would be—that under, a generating programme Hydro rates should bear the cost of correcting any environmental damage. Now, it may be in a rate hearing, that the environmental groups would want to determine that those costs were built in to Hydro rates generally, rather than specifically.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, leaving aside for a moment the proposition of environmental considerations being handled by one review body, and financial and other considerations going before the OEB, I take it, from what the parliamentary assistant states, that the main objective of the review by OEB is to substantiate and confirm the need for it in relationship to capital requirements and things of that nature.

Now the thing which still puzzles me about this review process is the question of what power it has beyond review. For example, suppose the OEB came to the conclusion that there was no need for building plant "X" in the year 1980, 1981 or 1982, that it could be postponed. Is its decision operative or is it merely a recommendation to the government which then comes to the cabinet for decision, or does it go back to Hydro?

Mr. McKeough: It is actually a recommendation to Hydro. It's a public recommendation and Hydro could accept it or reject it. I think it's fair to say that in that instance the government would take note of it and while it couldn't order Hydro to stop, it could say: "Look, you are going to be borrowing the money for that generating station in 1982 and it isn't going to be there because the review board has said you don't need it until 1984."

But the ultimate decision really would be Hydro's. However, there is nothing to prevent the Energy Board from commenting and delivering an opinion on that particular project. For that matter it could comment on the projects between 1977 and 1982 as well.

It's purpose is review, however, not regulation.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): May I just follow up on this with the parliamentary assistant? I am concerned about the lines of authority in this. I think the parliamentary assistant must be, too, because in section 24 of the Power Commission Act, which details a long list of authorities requiring cabinet approval, while they are not specifically phrased in the more modern language of a generation development programme being subject to cabinet approval, nevertheless in traditional language section 24 spells out very clearly that the Lieutenant Governor in Council must approve of certain things to be done by Hydro. It details them with respect to acquisition of shares in companies, and with respect to acquisition of properties. One clause of that section deals with the construction of generating facilities.

Following up on what the member for York South has said, if this Ontario Energy Board conducts one of its hearings on the broadest possible scale available to it and, as the parliamentary assistant says, takes into account a substantial amount of what may come under this generation development programme before 1983, and certainly after 1983, but, if on the other hand an environmental agency of government is also dealing with the environmental impact of that programme, then I am just asking the minister—even though the OEB report is to go to the commission and be made public—is it nevertheless still subject, despite the rather inappropriate language of section 24, to cabinet approval—recognizing, of course, that if it involves the borrowing of money that it is going to be from that point of view in any event?

But it does seem to me, and it seemed to us, when we were discussing the matter, that somewhere or other the whole ongoing generation development programme of Hydro in all its aspects must ultimately come to the cabinet for decision and approval in an ongoing sense rather than as an isolated series of particular steps which the present statute seems to envisage. It seems to us that the parliamentary assistant may wish to comment about that.

Mr. McKeough: I think section 24 has to be brought into line with what we are now talking about. Section 24, of course, envisages (a) a site—

Mr. Renwick: A specific transaction?

Mr. McKeough: Right. What we are really trying to do is to get a broad picture and under section 24 the ultimate authority in many of those instances does rest with the cabinet. I would suspect at some point we are going to have to harmonize the broad picture with the specific picture, and I would agree with that.

Interestingly enough, if you want to double an existing generating station, that doesn't fall into that great long list under section 24 whereas a brand new site of one-tenth the magnitude would require cabinet approval. We must, I think, update that section before long.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I must confess I wish I had a bit more time to think through the ramifications of this. I find it a little anomalous that if you go before the OEB and the OEB, taking all the information available, including that from Ontario Hydro, comes to the conclu-

sion that the programme is too accelerated, or it should be spun out, or some change should be made to it, then all the government can do is recommend to Hydro. Hydro can, in effect, do as it pleases from that point forward?

Mr. McKeough: I think that what the member for Riverdale has pointed out is quite correct. They report back to Hydro and then Hydro comes forward to the government. If they won't take the OED's view, they could then come forward to the government and say, "We want to buy this new site, and put in that new line." The government would say at that point: "Look, we like the OEB report on all this and these approvals aren't going to be forthcoming."

Mr. MacDonald: In effect, then, you have a cabinet review indirectly, if not directly.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Just the way they always have.

Mr. McKeough: The way they come forward under those orders in council I would have to say with the greatest respect nobody would ever know. It's a broad picture that has to be painted and not the specifics that are envisaged in section 24.

Mr. Renwick: Then I take it, Mr. Chairman, that the parliamentary assistant does envisage, for practical purposes, an amendment of section 24, in order to provide the final residual authority to the cabinet to make the decision with respect to any ongoing programme of electric development in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. McKeough: That's there, anyway, in terms of the approval of the capital borrowed. That power has always been there, unless they are going to generate it all out of internal funds, which they are not. I would agree with the hon. member, but I think what we would all like to do is to see how this first hearing goes, and on the basis of the first hearing and the experience gained, then rewrite section 24 at that point.

I want to be quite fair about this. This whole section is written very broadly. There are a number of things which aren't covered in it which probably should be.

Mr. MacDonald: You are right. We will try to amend that.

Mr. McKeough: In terms of Hydro?

Mr. MacDonald: No.

Mr. McKeough: Exactly. The important thing is to get this first hearing under way which we anticipate—and I'm sure you do if you read report 4 which deals with the complex matter—is going to be a complex hearing.

We want participation in it, and until we've got that under our belts I don't think we are in a position to do anything specific at this moment about bettering it. I could suggest how it could be bettered myself, but it's the first hearing we want to get under way and out of the way before we start dealing with, I would agree, a necessary rewriting of 24.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, the government has always had the power to change Hydro's decisions on rates but, it seems to me, in this section it's not made—

Mr. McKeough: Not really.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You say not really, except that a few minutes ago the present Provincial Secretary for Justice interjected when I said that Hydro had gone without any controls, that it had had its rate increases stopped. He was the minister at the time the announcement was made and the rate increase stopped.

Mr. McKeough: By moral suasion.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: All right.

Mr. Singer: Moral suasion, ho, ho.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It seems to me that in this whole matter of rate review the role of the government is extremely nebulous indeed. I mean, even the new Minister of Energy is not going to have any particular role to play, other than, perhaps, to make a submission to the Energy Board, which of course he could not do or should not do since the Energy Board is constituted under the ambit of that whole ministry.

It comes back again to this whole question of just what nomenclature is used when you are talking about independence, and what should be used if you are talking about, perhaps, independence, but at least subject to direction on issue matters, and surely rate changes are issue matters of the government itself.

In the Hydro task force report they talk about the eventuality of what Hydro should do if it is subjected—I forget what the wording is—but if it has to take part in contracyclical programmes. In other words, if the government decides that in order to stop

inflation it is going to hold the price of electricity down, then there must be some means whereby the government can make that decision, and the minister has indicated that all you've got is some sort of "moral suasion."

This means that Ontario Hydro's independence under the new corporate form is just like it was before and perhaps reinforced by the verbiage connected with it.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It's funny that the policy decisions apparently have been to bring Hydro under the policy ambit in broad form of government itself, but this amendment seems to perpetuate the myth of independence. I think that the new corporation is going to take that as something more than a myth and the government is going to have a little problem to assert—I wouldn't say reassert except in reference to the one incident that we have referred to—its control even in broad policy measures.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Thunder Bay.

Mr. Stokes: I wonder if the minister is aware of the cost-in-aid programme that Ontario Hydro had and dispensed with just about a year ago. This was a programme whereby they used to subsidize the extension of transmission lines in many areas of the province without electric energy or in areas where the customer density formula by Ontario Hydro was such that people in many areas of the province could never aspire to hydro-electric energy, so that this cost-in-aid programme by the government used to enable Ontario Hydro to extend lines into many areas of the province.

This has been done away with. The minister must have seen in one of the Task Force Hydro reports that extension of lines or extraordinary expenses of this nature should be underwritten by the province out of the Treasury rather than by Hydro rates themselves. If you do this, I'm wondering how some areas of the province will fare. I'm thinking specifically of a town like Armstrong, and I'm sure there are many throughout the province that I can't name. Armstrong is up on the main line of the Canadian National Railways, a town of about 700 people. They don't have Ontario Hydro. They purchase power from two sources. One is the Canadian National Railways which generates its own locally, and the other is the Department of National Defence which has generating

capacity and sells it to the townspeople, when it suits it, at about eight cents a kilowatt.

I don't have to tell the parliamentary assistant what eight cents a kilowatt would mean in the town of Chatham if he were using hydro energy at the same rate as he is now. He'd have to use a satchel or a packsack in order to carry enough money down to the office to pay his hydro bill.

That is one instance of people not too far off the mainstream. Armstrong, as I say, is accessible by road and is on the main line of the Canadian National Railways. We have been trying to use "moral suasion," as the parliamentary assistant puts it, on Ontario Hydro for a good many years for an extension of transmission lines or, failing that, taking over the excess generating capacity of the Department of National Defence and, if necessary, subsidizing the rate so that people in Armstrong could have electricity at a reasonable rate.

I don't see anything in this section here that's going to change that. He mentioned in an earlier section, or in subsection (8) section 12, that the board may appoint class representatives. This is all right where there is Ontario Hydro, but there's no way that people who don't have Ontario Hydro can make an appeal except under the present system, and that's less than successful because it means that elected members are constantly appealing to the commission or the corporation and through the Ministry of the Environment and what is now to be the Ministry of Energy.

I'm wondering if there's going to be any way in which these people who don't enjoy the service can have a voice and have a hearing in such instances. Is there any way that you can have a hearing or set up one?

Mr. McKeough: Yes, under existing section 7 it could now be referred to the board.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any further comments on any of the later sections of this bill then?

Mr. MacDonald: No, we're still on this section. We've only really got well going, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: All right. The hon. member for York South.

Mr. MacDonald: I want to move now to the first of three specific areas in which I

have an amendment which I would like to submit to the House.

The first one is in section 12, 37a, subparagraph (1), where it spells out the three groups of customers: an industrial customer whose annual purchase is 500,000 kilowatts—

Mr. Stokes: No, 5,000 kilowatts.

Mr. MacDonald:—rather, 5,000 kilowatts, a municipal corporation or a municipal electric utility commission. I presume that covers all subscribers to Hydro with the exception of those who are direct subscribers, and the parliamentary assistant intervened a few moments ago and said there were some 700,000 of them.

Let me break the direct subscribers down for a moment. In situations like the town of Timmins, for example—I understand that everybody in the town of Timmins, and there must be other areas in similar circumstances, are direct customers of Hydro. Would I be correct in saying that in their instance the local municipal council could appeal on their behalf with regard to a rate review?

Mr. McKeough: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: All right. Now that narrows down what I wanted to consider to the group whose case my friend from Thunder Bay was pleading a few moments ago—namely, the direct customer who has no municipal government—the ones who are in unorganized territory.

The minister stated a few moments ago that subsection (8) of this section 12—37(a)—is a step in the direction of acknowledging their existence, of acknowledging a class interest, and the appointment of somebody to represent their interests before the Ontario Energy Board. I wonder if the parliamentary assistant would consider taking that rather timid step further and making it into something of a reality.

For example, in subsection (4) it says "the minister at any time may refer to the board in addition to any proposed rates or changes mentioned." What would your reaction be to the proposition of inserting after "may" the words, "and shall upon the written application of 50 or more direct customers of Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in any unorganized territory"?

In short, you would make it possible for those persons who are in unorganized territory, if there were at least 50 of them, by written application to the minister, to ask that their case be referred by him to the board. Thus you would put them in essen-

tially the same category as the industrial customers, who are protected by municipal action, or those who might be protected by a municipal electric utility commission.

Mr. MacDonald moves that section 12 of Bill 133 be amended by inserting after the word "may" in the first line of subsection (4) of section 37a the following words: "and shall upon the written application of 50 or more direct customers of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in any unorganized territory."

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments?

Mr. McKeough: My answer, Mr. Chairman, is no, because that amendment would allow them once a week to send in that kind of a request, and the minister would have no choice but to have a hearing.

Mr. MacDonald: Presumably it is only going to be when there has been an application for a rate increase, as it applies to other customers. They are not going to have any more rights for a weekly application to foul up the whole operation than would the other customers.

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments?

Mr. McKeough: The point is you could have 50 people here, 50 people there, and 50 people there. What has to be settled is dealt with under (4), sub (b), the broad principle. We can settle the broad principles for classes of retail customers; then within those broad principles Hydro will set the rates. Eventually we may get to the point where those specific rates may be able to be reviewed. But the broad principles, not the specifics, have to be sorted out by the board first.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry, the parliamentary assistant is beginning to dig his heels in. And my colleague from Thunder Bay says there are 600,000 people in the category I am talking to. Now that's a pretty healthy constituency. If the minister feels that by putting this in subsection (4), he is giving them the right to make an application once a week and the door is open to frivolous action, fine, I am open-minded to such change as will preclude that.

But surely, when an application for a rate increase has been made, the other categories of customers have a mandatory right to take that to the board for review.

All I am asking for is that this group of customers which hasn't got anybody to champion its cause—a municipality or a public utilities commission—should be able, when an application has been made for a rate increase, to submit a written application to the minister. Under those circumstances he, in effect, will give them a right to challenge that before the review board—no more often than the other categories of customers, but at least as often.

Mr. Chairman: Any further discussion?

Mr. Stokes: Failing the acceptance of that amendment, let's get back to the thing that the minister distracted me from on the previous bill when I suggested that somebody from that constituency be appointed a member of the board, or that group of people be provided with a representative on the board. Isn't there any way in which you could set up some avenue of appeal through their member on the board?

Now, I realize I am out of order, but it was the minister who said, "We'll get to that when we get to this Act." Of course he suggested that he isn't going to accept this amendment.

Is there any way that you can help that group of people—a substantial group of people; I don't know the exact figure, but it's between 600,000 and 800,000 rural customers for Ontario Hydro, with absolutely no right of appeal against a rate increase, or anything of a nature that might affect the cost of power to them?

Are you going to forget about them? Are you going to ignore them completely? How are you going to provide some kind of forum for them to have an appeal or a hearing before the board?

Mr. McKeough: They have the same right of appeal that they have now. The ratepayer and the Hydro user in East York, a good municipality, is in exactly the same position before or after. If he doesn't like what East York is charging him—

Mr. Stokes: On an individual basis.

Mr. McKeough: If he doesn't like what East York is charging him, he can appeal ultimately to Ontario Hydro as an individual, he doesn't appeal to the Ontario Energy Board. The rural customer can appeal to Ontario Hydro. He'd be appealing the decision of somebody who had set the rate, but he can appeal to the full commission. In the 15 years that that's been—

Mr. Stokes: What hope of success has he got?

Mr. McKeough: No more than the guy from East York, probably. The section has never been used. But the Ontario Energy Board is not being set up—these sections are not being set up—to look at individual cases of hardship. It is simply impossible even to look at 50 people, with great respect.

Mr. Renwick: But group cases; are there group cases?

Mr. McKeough: I am sure, in final answer to the member for Thunder Bay, that out of 13 directors, one of them will probably be a user of rural hydro.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry, I want to dig in my heels a bit and pursue this a bit further. It seems to me the parliamentary assistant is being unfair to this group.

We have heard over a number of years from various people in this House, speaking on behalf of direct customers of Hydro, that they were being penalized, that they were being charged excessively by Hydro. Your answer is that anybody who is in that category can appeal to the hydro commission as a whole, but surely that's in violation of the whole spirit of the approach in the structure you are now setting up.

What you are setting up is a review board, the Ontario Energy Board, which can review a decision made by Hydro and make Hydro justify it. For industrial customers it is covered. For people in the town of Timmins or elsewhere who may be direct customers, but who live in a municipality, the parliamentary assistant has conceded that municipality can act on their behalf. A local public utilities commission can act on their behalf. But here are these 600,000 individuals—

Mr. Stokes: "Rural," as a class, can't do it.

Mr. MacDonald: —who, as a class, cannot do it.

Mr. Renwick: Or any number of them.

Mr. MacDonald: Or any number of them cannot do it. If Hydro chooses, for example, to load an excessive share of this "power at cost" on to these direct customers in the rural parts of the province and in northern Ontario, the minister's only answer is that they can appeal as individuals to Hydro. Well, they're appealing to the people who made the decision. You're wiping out the

whole review process which you're establishing.

Mr. Stokes: It's like leaving the bulldog to mind the cat.

Mr. McKeough: I just suggest to the hon. member that he read 12, subsection (4), and subsection (4), subsection (c). That certainly covers it.

Mr. MacDonald: I'm sorry, what did you say?

Mr. McKeough: Subsection (c) at the top of page 5.

Mr. MacDonald: What you're saying is that the minister may, at his discretion—

Mr. McKeough: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: —refer this for consideration. Okay. My plea is that for the 600,000 people who are direct customers, can't we establish some sort of a mechanism whereby those people, or a sufficient number of them, can appeal to you and you then would have the obligation to refer that case to the OEB on their behalf?

Now, if the minister's counter-argument, as he was saying before, is that they could do that once a week, he should put in the extra phrase that after a given rate increase, when everybody else has the right to appeal it to the OEB, then these direct customers will also have the right to do it upon written application of 50 of them.

Mr. McKeough: We're leaving that discretion with the minister until we know what we're getting into. It's as simple as that. I think I've said that if one person writes in, I'm sure the minister would say there is no way that the board can handle that. If 10,000 people did, or perhaps 50 people did, I'm sure the minister would see what the board's timetable is and try and find a way to refer that matter under subsection (4)(c) to the board. But until we know what he's getting into, I don't think we can make it mandatory.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, you see, the parliamentary assistant is being unfair. If the 42,000 people in Timmins decide that the rate increase is not a fair one, then their municipal council, on their behalf, can move. And whether you like it or not, it's a mandatory appeal to the OEB.

Mr. McKeough: No.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, just a minute, that's where we started from. In this section, "customer" means an industrial customer.

Mr. Stokes: And in answer to a direct question, you said "yes."

Mr. MacDonald: Just a minute. Subsection (2):

Where Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario proposes to change, effective on or after the first day of January, 1975, any of its rates or charges for any customer, it shall submit the proposal to the minister not less than eight months before the date that the change is proposed to come into effect and the minister shall refer the proposal to the board.

Mr. McKeough: If I answered the question incorrectly before, the 42,000 people in Timmins are part of the 700,000 direct customers.

Mr. Renwick: And, worse still, they don't have any mandatory hearings.

Mr. Stokes: So, they're not a class as you suggested before.

Mr. McKeough: Obviously, if the Timmins council could write in and say it would like its rates referred to the board, the answer would be "certainly."

Mr. Stokes: But they wouldn't be treated as a separate class.

Mr. McKeough: "May." The minister "may", not "shall."

Mr. MacDonald: Well, just a minute now.

Mr. Renwick: There's something wrong with the drafting of that section.

Mr. McKeough: No, there's nothing wrong with the drafting.

Mr. Stokes: You misinterpreted it.

Mr. McKeough: No, I'm sorry, I didn't. But the great variety of practices in this province are wrong. There are other exceptions. The people are buying power from Great Lakes. The people are buying power from Cornwall Street Railway. Their rates are not coming under review. What we are trying to get under way, and I ask for some patience in this matter, is a review of the bulk power rates charged by Ontario Hydro to the great majority of the people and the large industrial users in this province.

Having settled that and established the adequacy of those proceedings, then I think the process is open to all kinds of review and amendment and addition. But in the first year, I think it's essential that the main hearing get under way and that board be given flexibility to get on with that hearing and not be distracted from the main job at hand. Hence the word "may," not "shall."

Mr. MacDonald: I submit that the minister has got something different in the bill than he has just envisaged in those words. For example, take a look at 37a(2): "When the Hydro-Electric Power Commission proposes to change [its rates beyond] January 1, 1975, any of its rates or charges for any customer—"

Mr. McKeough: "Customer" is defined in 37a(1).

Mr. MacDonald: Okay, and the customer in 37a(1) is an industrial customer; a municipal corporation or a municipal electric commission. That means everybody except the direct subscribers.

Mr. Stokes: Right.

Mr. MacDonald: Okay. The minister must refer a rate increase for everybody except the direct subscriber.

Mr. McKeough: That's exactly what I said.

Mr. MacDonald: Okay, then why have you—

Mr. McKeough: It's because it's the bulk power rates that we want reviewed, initially.

Mr. MacDonald: Timmins are direct customers. What is the significance of a municipal corporation? Are they using it for their own purposes?

Mr. McKeough: No, it doesn't mean Timmins. Timmins are in the 700,000.

Mr. MacDonald: They're in the 700,000. What do you mean among your definition of customers in subsection 1, say—a municipal corporation? Is that where the municipal corporation is acting in lieu of a public utilities commission?

Mr. McKeough: Yes, that's correct.

Mr. MacDonald: We've narrowed it down. We've now got it down to—

Mr. McKeough: No, you haven't narrowed it at all. I said right from the beginning that the 700,000 direct customers

are not included in the definition in 12, 37 (a) 1.

Mr. Stokes: Except that you're discriminating. Yes, you are.

I can show you, where whole communities are served as a direct power customer of Ontario Hydro, so they buy in bulk from the commission and they resell it at the local level to residents. I can point the finger at the township of Marathon.

In that case the principal industry, on behalf of themselves and other retail customers, can make an appeal before the board and have a hearing. Yet their neighbours right down the road, because they are direct customers, have no right of appeal. So there's discrimination.

Mr. MacDonald: We made our case, Mr. Chairman, and we shall certainly stick by that amendment. We'll have a vote on it at some point, I can assure you.

Mr. Chairman: We'll place the question then.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a brief comment here.

The parliamentary assistant, a year ago, was piloting legislation through the House to actually create the new city of Timmins. In bringing it into being, he brought in an area where you had 35 townships and two or three different categories of hydro rates within the whole area.

I've had some correspondence with the Premier and the chairman of Ontario Hydro and there is supposed to be a consideration being given of the rates in the whole municipality, to try to rationalize them and equalize them if possible. Can this kind of thing be done independent of a hearing, where you can adjust rates within the commission rather than holding a hearing before this Energy Board?

Mr. McKeough: Yes.

Mr. Ferrier: It can be! And do you know if this is going on now?

Mr. McKeough: I'm not familiar with this, no.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, I'll maybe write to you and ask you to check into it.

Mr. McKeough: I think you write to the minister responsible for Ontario Hydro.

Mr. Ferrier: That will be you!

Mr. Chairman: Are you ready for the question? Those in favour of Mr. MacDonald's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Mr. MacDonald: Stack it.

Mr. Chairman: Do I see five people?

All right, we'll stack this along with the others then.

Are there any further comments, questions or amendments on this or any later section of the bill?

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, yes, I have. In fact I have two more amendments.

Mr. Chairman: On this section?

Mr. MacDonald: I'm puzzled at the minister's advance and retreat on this question of review and regulation. We drew attention during second reading of this bill to the fact that on page 8 of the McKeough report it states: "Rate regulation presently applies specifically to the gas utilities, but review and regulation of Hydro rates is proposed. At some future date review of oil prices might be necessary."

Then you go on to page 55 where you're dealing in specific terms with your proposal with reference to the Ontario Energy Board, proposal No. 41, reads as follows: "The procedure for rate review or regulation with respect to electrical energy, natural gas, and any other type of energy should be as simple as possible."

So you are talking about regulation and review and you include "electrical energy." Having come to the conclusion that this process should be one of regulation as well as review, you are now beating something of a retreat. And only about five minutes ago—

Mr. McKeough: Let me make it quite clear, on page 55 the intent is "procedures for rate review of electrical energy or a regulation of natural gas or any other type of energy." I admit it is not worded well, but the intent is—

Mr. MacDonald: It is not worded well in two or three places. And I submit that it wasn't by accident that it wasn't worded well. What you are trying to do is withdraw from the whole proposition of regulation of Hydro rates. And I want to suggest as far as—

Mr. McKeough: That is not correct.

Mr. MacDonald: Not correct? Then you are withdrawing from regulations. You are going to have review but no regulations, so it is dead on correct.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: No regulation at all!

Mr. MacDonald: You may be arguing as to whether or not you originally intended to do that, but in terms of your current intentions you are backing out of regulation. And quite frankly this is going to make it—

Mr. McKeough: I want to make it clear that in my recommendations, or in Dr. Deutsch's report, it was never intended that there be regulation of Hydro rates. And if the wording of my report is incorrect or it causes confusion, I apologize. But in this respect what is in the bill was always my intention.

Mr. MacDonald: Fine. At least we have this common ground where you concede that the wording is not very explicit. You have confused everybody, including yourself momentarily, in times past. But in our opinion there should be regulation as well as review.

Let's go back, for example, to 1968-1969 when Hydro decided that it was going to increase its rates. There was a storm of protest because the announcement was made shortly after repeated urgings from the provincial Treasurer of Ontario and the federal finance minister that we should keep a lid on price increases because the economy was getting overheated.

Hydro's argument was that it needed the extra money to continue making contributions to its reserve fund. But when we examined it in the standing committee, we came to the conclusion, and I think many people came to the conclusion, that the increase simply wasn't justified. If you had to balance off keeping the lid on price increases with adding another \$20 million to the reserve fund, there simply was no contest at all. You couldn't ask everybody else to keep the lid on prices while you were giving Ontario Hydro the right to increase prices for its own peculiar internal reasons.

Now it seems to me, especially when we have had this instance in the last four or five years, that your review power is an unnecessarily weak one if you don't have a regulatory power added to it, when the circumstances as viewed by the board are deemed to be appropriate, for a cutback. If the board had listened to a submission from Charles MacNaughton on the whole economic

and fiscal policy of this province back in 1968, I don't know how it could have come to any other conclusion than that reached by the standing committee, representative of all parties in this House. And indeed, I suspect that even the minister of the day, the present Provincial Secretary for Justice, knew there was no justification for that increase.

So what's the point of giving a right to review when Hydro can go back home and do as it jolly well pleases. This is one area where I think there should be power for the board to review and come to a conclusion that in this instance, having received the input from everybody, including perhaps spokesmen on behalf of the fiscal policy of the province, the rate increase cannot go into effect, or cannot wholly go into effect.

Mr. MacDonald moves that section 12 of Bill 133 be amended by adding thereto the following subsection to sub-section 37a, subsection (2):

The board may in its report fix any rate or charge where in the opinion of the board the rates or other charges made or proposed to be made by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario are not in accord with proper principles and practices respecting power costing, rate making, financing, service reliability, system expansion and operations.

Mr. Chairman: Any discussion? If not, those in favour of Mr. MacDonald's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the "nay's" have it.

Stack this one as well!

Any further comment, question or amendment on the later section?

Mr. MacDonald: I have one final point that I want to raise, Mr. Chairman. In its own way, this is the most serious one of all. If the objectives for establishing an orderly energy marketing scheme in the Province of Ontario are to be achieved, this government simply cannot cop out in the whole area of gasoline and oil.

What the government has done is to concede that this requires some further study. Surely on the basis of the information which has emerged and the developments of the last two or three months, if you had nothing more you have plenty of reason to conclude that we've got to at least bring it under review.

In our view, it should be, once again, review and regulation. The Ontario Energy Board, as the one regulatory or review body, is the appropriate place to do it. Therefore, we would move, without repeating all of the arguments which we made on second reading, an amendment. Perhaps if I read it once you won't need to read it a second time, Mr. Chairman, because it is fairly lengthy. Our lawyers have worked long and hard and diligently at it.

Mr. MacDonald moves that section 12 of Bill 133 be amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

37b(1) In this section gasoline includes any gas or liquid prepared or compounded for the purpose of generating power by means of internal combustion, or that may be used for such purposes.

(2) Where any distributor engaged in the business of producing gasoline for sale proposes to increase, effective on or after the first day of July, 1973, his price for gasoline, he shall submit the proposal to the minister not less than one month before the date that the change is proposed to come into effect, and the minister shall refer the proposal to the board.

(3) Where a proposal is referred to the board by the minister, pursuant to subsection (2), the board forthwith, by public advertisement, shall give at least 10 days' notice of and shall hold a public hearing with respect to the proposal, and shall make a report or an interim report thereon to the minister, on or before the proposed effective date of such change, and where the board makes an interim report within such time, it shall make a final report as soon as possible thereafter.

(4) Where the board makes an interim report, the board may postpone the effective date of any such change until the final determination by the board.

(5) The board may appoint from among the class of customers of the distributor, or from among the class of retail customers having, in the opinion of the board, a common interest, a person to represent that class at the hearing where it appears to the board that the appointment should be made so that the class can be heard; but any other member of the class for which such appointment was made may be heard notwithstanding the appointment.

(6) An interim or a final report of the board under this section shall contain a summary of the information presented and

the views expressed at the public hearing, together with the opinion of the board and its reasons therefore with respect to the matters reported on, and the signatures of the members of the board making the report; and the board shall deliver a copy of the report to the distributor forthwith after its making.

(7) Upon delivery of a report under this section the board shall make reasonable arrangements for inspection or purchase of copies by the public.

(8) The board may, in its report, approve, prohibit or alter the proposed increase and may fix the date upon which such approval, prohibition or alteration shall take effect.

(9) The minister, at any time, may refer to the board the price charged by any distributor, as aforesaid, in order that the board may hold a public hearing to determine whether the price of such distributor to its customers should be decreased.

(10) On any reference by the minister referred to in subsection (9), the board shall proceed and shall have the power and authority mutatis mutandis set out in subsections (2) to (9) inclusive.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That doesn't sound like—

Mr. Chairman: I think we could take this as read. Any comments?

Those in favour of Mr. MacDonald's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Stack this one too!

Are there any other comments, questions or amendments on a later section of the bill?

Mr. MacDonald: You are going to be like the federal government, you'll do it four months late each time.

Mr. McKeough: I just have to comment that your enthusiasm over controlling the price of gasoline is wonderful, but have you completely forgotten about heating oil? That is an interesting comment; heating oil.

Mr. Renwick: No, it isn't interesting at all.

Mr. MacDonald: Read the amendment!

Mr. McKeough: I read it. It's gasoline.

Mr. Renwick: We thought if we could get the one, we would get the other!

Mr. Chairman: Order please! We are dealing with three bills and we have certain votes and amendments to act on.

In Bill 134, An Act to Establish the Ministry of Energy, we had an amendment by Mr. MacDonald to section 8.

The committee divided on Mr. MacDonald's amendment to section 8 of Bill 134, which was negated on the following vote:

Clerk of the House: Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 25, the "nays" are 47.

Mr. Chairman: I declare the amendment lost.

Bill 134 reported.

Mr. Chairman: Now on Bill 135, the questions are, shall sections 1 and 6 be included as part of the bill? We'll take them one at a time.

The committee divided on the question that section 1 be included as a part of Bill 135, which was approved on the following vote:

Clerk of the House: Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 59, the "nays" are 13.

Mr. Chairman: Section 1 shall stand as a part of the bill.

The committee divided on the question that section 6 stand as a part of Bill 135, which was approved on the following vote:

Clerk of the House: Mr. Chairman the "ayes" are 47, the "nays" are 25.

Mr. Chairman: Section 6 shall stand as a part of the bill.

The committee divided on Mr. R. F. Nixon's motion that subsection (7) of subsection 2 of section 4 of Bill 135 be deleted, which was negated on the same vote as immediately above, reversed.

Bill 135 reported.

Mr. Chairman: On Bill 133 we have three amendments by Mr. MacDonald.

The committee divided on three amendments to section 12 of Bill 133 proposed by Mr. MacDonald, all of which were negated on the same vote as that immediately above.

Bill 133 reported.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves that the committee rise and report.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report three bills without amendment and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

It being 6:20 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.

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Monday, June 18, 1973

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
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House of Representatives

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1973

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading upon motion:

Bill 133, An Act to amend the Ontario Energy Act.

Bill 134, An Act to establish the Ministry of Energy.

Bill 135, An Act to amend the Power Commission Act.

Clerk of the House: The 6th order, resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for second reading of Bill 138, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Peel.

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL ACT (concluded)

Mr. Speaker: I believe the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. R. F. Nixon) had the floor; he moved the adjournment of the debate.

The hon. member for Waterloo North.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. As has been indicated by the leader of our party before he adjourned the debate, we find we are unable to support this bill basically for two reasons: First of all, we feel that implementation of regional government in the Peel area has differed not at all from the procedures which have been spoken of many times as being impositions from Queen's Park.

The lack of communication with the grass-roots people in the areas has not been to our liking. We don't think that enough people in the area, or many people in this Legislature itself, recognize all of the implications of the imposition of regional government.

The ramifications are many and they come to light long after the bill has passed and become law. We found this demonstrated to a very great degree in the region of Niagara. There, after the regional gov-

ernment got going, St. Catharines with 28 per cent of the assessment base, found itself being asked to pay for 47 per cent of the cost of the region.

This was partially corrected by amendments to the regional grants Act which allowed the minister the discretion to direct large amounts of money in the form of transitional grants into the area. This was required in both York and Muskoka as well.

Well that's a story which has gone. We felt that in other areas there would be improvement. We felt there would be better dialogue, not only with the officials of the inter-municipal committee and the councillors who were in power at the time the legislation was introduced but with the people themselves. We felt there would be public meetings at which all the answers would have been given.

Mr. Speaker, it's almost impossible for anyone to realize what all the answers would have been to the imposition of a regional government. This is due, Mr. Speaker, because the government had refused, again, to give a detailed financial analysis and detailed financial projections on all the matters that concern the region as it is set up.

In my own area I personally feel that it is only now, six months after regional government started in Waterloo, that many of the regional councillors are beginning to realize what regional government is all about. And the people still haven't got a clue what it's all about. When they get their first tax bill perhaps they will understand it a little better. But up to now they haven't got that.

I would just like to cite a few examples of what I think is lacking in the bill and why I think the main method of imposition is wrong. Perhaps then we can, if nothing more, let the government know what we think could be done so that municipal changes and structural changes within the municipal government could be accomplished with less disruption, hard feelings, turmoil and misunderstanding within a region.

First I would like to mention a few things about the bill, Mr. Speaker. We find that

the bill designates a two-tiered form of government for the county of Peel with a few additions from Halton—a lower Peel, mid-Peel and an upper Peel area government. And the population of the three areas is rather difficult to understand.

We in the Liberal Party find it almost impossible to understand why you would have a three lower-tiered government in an area the size of Peel, with almost a quarter of a million people. We have about the same population in Kitchener-Waterloo and I assure you that seven area governments are none too many. Why there would be a discrepancy of 10 times the number of people in the South Peel area as in the North Peel area, why there would not have been further divisions of area governments in the South Peel area, I will never know.

I think the government has lost sight of one fact. That is that the larger the new area government, the less communication there is with people, and the farther government not only appears to be from people but actually is.

I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the 175,000 people in the South Peel area could well have been divided into two or three area governments. This would have brought government closer to the people, would have allayed the fears of those in existing municipalities and would have been a much better operation when it comes to regional government. Otherwise you are going to have fragmentation of the representatives from the one area. You are not only going to have to try to generate a regional spirit among the councillors but you are first going to have to generate an area spirit among the councils representing the South Peel area.

This, I think, is entirely wrong. I can't possibly understand what justification there should be for it, especially in the light of all the adverse publicity, all the resolutions by council and the strong case that has been put forward by the council and the people of Streetsville.

It is disturbing to read of the treatment that people in Streetsville have received. A headline in the paper said "Premier Loudly Boomed by Streetsville Crowd." That is upsetting. As a member of this Legislature I just don't understand the attitude of those who were responsible for the government proposal and, finally, for the legislation.

The government makes it clear that their legislation follows the proposal. After the proposal was put out, surely, if communication with the public means anything at all

and if this government is supposed to listen to people, there was a strong case for some amendment to the government proposal to meet the wishes of the people and fit into the government's own yardstick and criteria for regional governments as far as area government is concerned.

We have been told time and time again that it is not desirable to have one area predominate over the whole region. Yet this is exactly what we have here. We have one area of 175,000 and two others, one with only 17,000 and the other with 72,000 people. This will not be a well balanced regional government.

I think, Mr. Speaker, it should be put on the record how the corporation of the town of Streetsville tried in a proper and democratic procedure to influence government in what they thought would have been a better plan. They presented briefs to the government, they had dialogue to a degree and finally they found it necessary to pass a resolution. It simply says:

This council records its complete rejection of the creation of a regional municipality of Peel as presently proposed by the government of Ontario. This council demands the government of Ontario reconsider its present proposal and that our member of the legislative assembly, the Premier of Ontario and the Treasurer of Ontario meet in public with this council to justify the provincial proposal. In the event that this is not agreed to, this council demands the resignation of its member of the Legislature.

We should look at some of the *whereases* as to why they arrived at this very strongly worded resolution, a resolution which perhaps is a precedent in the history of Ontario. It is unusual that a town council should so seriously and so vigorously try to reprimand the actions of the Premier of the province and those in authority who are directing its municipal future. Here are some of the things that they quote. They said:

Whereas the government presented its proposal in January and an assistant to the Treasurer of Ontario together with staff, met with the officials of the town of Streetsville;

And whereas, in the opinion of the council, such assistant and staff were unable or unwilling to provide answers to inquiries and did indicate a lack of familiarity with briefs and proposals previously submitted by the town of Streetsville;

And whereas such assistant to the Treasurer declined an opportunity to discuss the matter in public as a member of a panel of which the Mayor of Streetsville was a member—

They go on to say they were denied the right to hold a local referendum.

Because of these things, all of which indicated lack of communication between the government and the people, for all of these reasons, the council of Streetsville found it necessary to issue such a strongly worded resolution. It is regrettable that the government could not have had better dialogue with the people in that area.

Let's look at some of the things that a year from now people will be finding out that probably don't know at the present time. First of all, they will probably find out that the regional municipality is going to be responsible not only for the provision of water but also for the distribution of water. That means that they have a one-tier operation as far as water is concerned. The same thing will apply to sewage. The regional municipality will be responsible not only for the provision of sewage treatment plants but also for the collection of sewage. The same will apply to garbage.

It wasn't until very recently in our own area that the councils of some of the municipalities were aware that the debentures on their various water supply systems would be pooled. Those which went into the system with no debentures or very low debentures would be helping to pay for those that had very high debentures and those that had very high debentures would benefit. The people in my area say we have no objection to regionalizing the water system of our region and from here on we will take a standard regional water rate. By so doing, we will help some the smaller municipalities that have been unable to afford them in the past to get these services.

Very few, if any, councillors were aware that they were also going to be asked to pool all their existing debentures, and this is now causing a great deal of problems in our area. The same thing will happen in other areas where we can very glibly say that where the service goes to the region the assets and the liabilities go to the region. That doesn't sound very dangerous, but when the councils for their own area sometimes find that in their first year they are going to be saddled with increased and additional payments because another area has gone in with a very heavy debt, then the whole story comes out.

Whether this be right or wrong, I am not prepared to say because I think it has worked out in Metro and that is where it was first brought in. This is the sort of thing that people do not understand and this is a thing that should be made clear to them before they go into it.

The overall answer that we seem to be getting in our area, and I am sure this will be the same in the Peel area is don't worry. You may be paying for someone else's debentures now but the transitional adjustment will take care of all this.

They don't go on to tell these people that the transitional adjustments may equalize the tax burden somewhat in the first five years, but they will be phased out over a five-year period. If one area takes on more taxation to give another one less taxation, this is the only way it is done.

Let the government do its financial analysis beforehand, figure out the equalized assessments for the new area governments, figure out what their levies will be to the regional government, show the people what the increases of administrative responsibilities will be, project a budget for the first year, and tell people that if all goes well and according to our plan, this is what your tax base will be. That would take a lot of work, and the people in the government are not prepared to do that.

I have been saying here for four years that they should go into it with a little bit more than the population of the area government. I will give them a little credit. In my area, they went one step further and figured out the area of the new areas, so at least you could find out beforehand whether or not the new areas were going to be eligible for a density grant. I don't even see that here. I'm sorry, I guess it is available in the Peel government. But I think they should go much further than that. The financial analysis should show what are the implications of a regional police force.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): And the cost of it.

Mr. Good: It was only last week that we learned in Waterloo that the implications are that we have a 30 per cent increase in policing costs. Instead of \$20 per capita, it's now up to \$26 per capita in the city of Waterloo, and that, Mr. Speaker, is excluding the 43 additional personnel that the new regional police chief says he will require to do a proper job. When he adds the 43 towards the end of the year, then it's a great burden off

the minds of the people of Ontario because then the Provincial Police force can drop eight members of their personnel.

Mr. Sargent: Which they won't.

Mr. Good: Yes, they will drop eight, while we add 43.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Good: Now, Mr. Speaker, I am not convinced that the analysis could not have been done prior to the bill being passed in any of the previous regional governments. They could have figured out what the projected cost might be and then put it to the people. Here's what it is. Okay, you people in Galt, Preston and Hespeler, are going to be paying such and such when you get into regional government. You people in Kitchener-Waterloo are going to be helping to pay for the water system debentures in Galt, Preston and Hespeler.

But I didn't hear anybody tell us that. And I don't hear anybody now telling the people in Peel county—

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): That is exactly right.

Mr. Good: —who is going to be paying for what after regional government.

Mr. Singer: The government hasn't even got a cabinet minister here tonight. Not a single one. Not a single cabinet minister.

Mr. Sargent: Get that, Hansard, please. Get that, Hansard!

Mr. Singer: Not even the member for Peel North (Mr. Davis) is here, not a single cabinet minister.

Mr. Good: This I think, Mr. Speaker, is the greatest shortcoming of these regional government bills. No one is prepared to do any financial projection and let the people really know what it's all about.

Mr. Singer: Cabinet doesn't care.

Mr. Good: The same old system is used in every regional government. The government gets a few of the heads of council together—and believe me these people have a lot at stake. They know they have to deal with this government after the region is established. They can only go so far with their objections and I find that in the final analysis, people say, "Well, what's the use? We might as well accept it."

Mr. Sargent: Right.

Mr. Good: Well, Mr. Speaker, I think some of the things that caused some of these problems have been brought for the fore, especially when one is close to it as we are in our own area.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Whip up a few cabinet ministers there, Dick.

Mr. Singer: Run out, Mr. Whip; get a cabinet minister or two. At least one.

Mr. A. K. Meen (York East): Let's stop wasting time.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): He is right, don't waste time with cabinet ministers.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order. Order.

Mr. Good: This, Mr. Speaker, is most important. I would think that all members representing any area in which a regional government is being formed would want to be here to say something, and add something to the debate. I am sure that a—

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): They have done their deals in the back rooms. They don't need to be here.

Mr. Good: —good representative of the area, I am sure, could do no less than be here at least to hear what the opposition has to say about it.

Mr. Singer: The member for Peel South (Mr. Kennedy) is going to defend it. The member for Hamilton Mountain (Mr. J. R. Smith) is going to defend the Hamilton bill.

Mr. Good: Getting back to the matter of what I think some of the problems are. First of all, and I say this with respect, I do not believe that a chairman appointed by Queen's Park—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Good: —sits well with the people in the regions. We happen in our area to not only have a chairman appointed by Queen's Park, but we also have a chief administrator who came from Queen's Park. This, I feel, results in forcing things upon people too quickly. They cannot digest the changes that are taking place. The people weren't told about them beforehand. I had a fair knowledge of what was going to happen

because I studied the bill quite thoroughly, but the average man in the street doesn't realize what the implications are of regionalization.

Let me give you a few examples, Mr. Speaker, of what the administrative secretariat and the chairman are doing in our area. First of all, they are moving much too quickly for not only the people, but also for the council. For instance, apart from the regionalization of the debentures on the water system, the heads of the regional government are now suggesting that the debentures on our Kitchener-Waterloo Conestoga Parkway should be spread over the whole region. Can you imagine what the reaction of a person in Linwood or in the Speaker's area of North Dumfries will be to reading in the paper that the chairman and the administrative head are suggesting that the debentures for the Conestoga Parkway be spread over the whole area?

A man in Linwood, a small community outside the cities, said, "When the new bypass for the Galt area using Highway 8 is built, I suppose they'll want us to help pay for that." Perhaps in one sense those are definitely regional facilities, and they are things that after 10 years people in the region would accept. But after the first six months of regional government, people who didn't have a clue beforehand, who never had all the ramifications properly explained to them suddenly find they are being asked to pay for something that Kitchener-Waterloo built and asked the government to pay 75 per cent of it a few years ago—they are just not ready to accept that.

Mr. Singer: And small wonder. Small wonder.

Mr. Good: This, I think, is a trend which is evident in this bill right here. When it comes right down to it, Mr. Speaker, the government really isn't interested in a two-tier system, they want to get moving to a one-tier system as quickly as possible. You can bring this thing called administrative efficiency right to its conclusion where you have only one government to deal with in each region.

People just won't accept that, Mr. Speaker, and this is what is causing problems in some of the regional governments. This is the answer I am getting from some of the meetings I have spoken to.

By regionalizing the garbage, the sewers and the water in Peel — I understand there was even some talk of regionalizing the tax

collection process in Halton, but this didn't go through. Had that occurred, you might as well have wiped out area government completely and stuck your neck right out on the block and said: "We are going to institute a one-tier system" — that basically is what you have, a one-tier system with only three area governments.

Let us look at some of the other things that are happening which the people just don't know about. Wide powers are given in this bill, as in any other regional bill, regarding road arrangement. I have spoken on this before. Under the Highway Improvement Act the province can turn over any of its provincial highways to the region. The region can then say to the area government: "We are going to make regional roads out of some of the main thoroughfares in your cities, in your towns and in your villages."

In our particular region, the chief engineer is recommending that 256 miles of urban roads be made regional roads. No one told any of the local councillors that when a road is made a regional road—and this could be a street, a collector artery right in the middle of a city—that the region then controls 150 ft back from the boundaries, that covers most of the houses on both sides as far as planning and zoning is concerned.

In other words, the government is eliminating the planning function of the area government every time it takes a street from an area government and makes it a regional road.

This concerns the people in area government. They see their powers being eroded. Frankly, Mr. Speaker, people understand and feel they can communicate much better, and perhaps only, with the area government. If the area government is subjected too quickly in the planning process to the will of the regional government in the areas of the take-over of roads, then I think political backfires will happen and the people will certainly be left not knowing what they can do from there.

The power of the region over the area government is almost unlimited. The latest suggestion is that a lot levy be put in the rural areas of our region. Mr. Speaker, many people say: "I want to live in a rural area to get away from some of the hustle and the bustle and the better services associated with the city." And the councils in the area government, those of a rural nature, are very much concerned that the region is trying to impose a very large lot levy of \$500.

They're saying: "Goodness, our lots are priced lower than they are in the city.

That's what makes them attractive. We don't have as many services." They maybe don't have curbs and gutters but people who like that way of life are very happy to pay less for a lot and get less, and not everyone wants to have the ultimate in the highest degree of service. They are quite happy to live in a more rural setting with fewer services. And **if the region are going to move so fast that they're trying to drive the whole region into one-tier government, I say that that is wrong.**

Some of the quotes that have come from councillors in our area—

Mr. Singer: When we get to the Hamilton bill we'll say—I hope the member for Hamilton Mountain will say, too.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Singer: And when we get to Oshawa, I hope we hear from the member for Oshawa (Mr. McIlveen). I hope we do. We don't hear from the ministers. We have no ministers—

Mr. Speaker: Order. The hon. member for Waterloo North has the floor.

Mr. Singer: We don't even have the member for Peel North.

Mr. Good: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Waterloo North has the floor.

Mr. R. D. Kennedy (Peel South): He is with the member for Brant (Mr. R. F. Nixon).

Mr. Good: It is the feeling, Mr. Speaker, that the people—

Mr. Singer: The member for Brant is here 10 times as much as the member for Peel North. If the member wants statistics on that we will give them to him.

Mr. Good: —have not been consulted other than to be told that their county is being made into a regional government.

Mr. Singer: That won't save him.

Mr. Good: Most of the councillors in our area feel that the region is moving too fast.

Mr. Singer: We can keep statistics too and we have them.

Mr. Good: They're moving towards a one-tier system. People were not told what all the powers of the regional government would be. Until such time as there is better communication with the people of the new area;

until such time as the financial implications are spelled out and projections, for at least the first one or two years, are put into print—there's no earthly reason, Mr. Speaker, why the levies to the region cannot be figured out, why the projection of expenses can't be figured out on the same degree of service and the same degree of efficiency as existed previously; until such time as people are told exactly what is going to happen; until such time when a regional government is formed and the people are allowed to progress at their own pace rather than being pushed and forced into it, we will have to oppose the imposition of any future regional government.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. We're going to oppose this bill too and we're going to oppose all of the regional government bills in the area west of Metro.

There are some pretty fundamental reasons I want to put before the Legislature as to why we are opposing the Peel bill and why, in addition, we will be opposing the other two. They relate to the basic conception of regional government which this government arrived at in the area west of Metro.

Members may recall, Mr. Speaker, that some four years ago the Steele report on Hamilton-Wentworth came out. It was about four years before that that the Plunkett report, the initial report on regional government in Peel county and Halton county, was published and first put out for the public.

The implications of both of those reports, Mr. Speaker, were that there should be two regional governments west of Metro. The Plunkett report, in the case of Peel-Halton, recommended that the urbanized portions of Peel and Halton should be together in one regional government. The Steele report, in the case of Hamilton, suggested that Hamilton and Burlington and Wentworth county should be put into one regional government as well.

It made a lot of sense, Mr. Speaker, that west of Metro there would be a strong region based on Hamilton, and that there would be a strong region between Metro Toronto and Hamilton. That is, Peel-Halton. A region between the two major cities which would be able to cope with the development pressures coming from each side; which would be able to have it's own sep-

arate identity; which would be able to withstand the kinds of forces that would be emanating from those two cities to the east and west.

But it was not to be. In fact, in rejecting the proposals which were originally made, Mr. Speaker, the government has abdicated the principles of regional government which it has set out. It is jeopardizing any potential for success of the Toronto-centred region plan. Frankly, in the interests of local Tory nabobs, in the interests of powerful cabinet ministers such as the Premier, the Provincial Secretary for Justice (Mr. Kerr) and the Minister of Government Services (Mr. Snow) and the government whip, and in the interests of the developers who have so much power in that region right now, it is simply making a mockery of six or seven years of regional government reforms in the Province of Ontario. There's no question about that at all.

In so doing, Mr. Speaker, as well, it is not only insulting Hamilton, it is jeopardizing any future it may have as a viable city which can compete with the attraction of the city of Toronto. The basic principles, in other words, have been repudiated. They've been repudiated for the crassest of political purposes. They have been repudiated because of the unholy alliance that exists between the Conservative Party in that region, the developers who hold so much land and have so much interest in the region, and the development-oriented councils which have gone hand-in-glove with the government right through the piece.

I want to go back for a minute, Mr. Speaker, because this speech is, in a way, introducing our point of view on the other two regional bills as well. I want to go back, with your co-operation, to the Steele report. The Steele report gave about 35 or 40 pages of reasoning of why Burlington stood in a community of interest with the rest of Hamilton and Wentworth county.

This is important because of the consequences for Peel and Halton. It showed that community leaders in Hamilton lived in Burlington. It showed that 40 per cent of the people living in Burlington worked in Hamilton. It showed that many people who were living in Hamilton worked in Burlington. It showed that very few people living in Burlington worked in the area to the east, unless they commuted all the way from Metro Toronto, an area which attracts people from all across the province and, therefore, doesn't particularly count, for regional government purposes. It showed, on

the basis of newspaper circulation, of transportation patterns, whatever you wanted to within the Hamilton-Wentworth region.

Mr. Speaker, if Burlington had been included in Hamilton-Wentworth, then there is no question that the right decisions would have been made by the province, as far as Peel and Halton were concerned. The Halton region was not viable without Burlington, as the government itself admits. Halton county would then have come in with Peel, we would have broken away from the Baldwin Act and we would have come up with a structure of regional government in that area which doesn't reflect the history of 110 years ago, but reflected the needs of today.

The government, however, took some rather specious figures out of the Plunkett report and decided that for certain reasons, very flimsy reasons I may say, that somehow Burlington belonged with Halton. The only real reason they could find was that 50 per cent of the people living in Burlington actually worked in Burlington, and, therefore, worked in the Halton region if Burlington became part of the Halton region. Most of them didn't work anywhere else in Halton and there was no reason for it in that sense.

The whole network of ties between Burlington and Hamilton was not mentioned in any justification that the government has put forward. Instead of which we have the kind of specious comments by the parliamentary assistant (Mr. Meen)—in a speech to Ancaster Tories the other day—when he said that without Burlington Halton is not viable and so we are obliged to say to Hamilton, "Please tell us how Halton can possibly work as a region without Burlington?"

Mr. Speaker, the question the government should have been asking is: "Please tell us how Peel and Halton can possibly work as separate regions." Any studies on the area indicate the two counties as they exist right now are linked by a number of east-west links—the Queen Elizabeth Way, Highway 5, Highway 401, and the future Highway 403, I think it is.

The links in those areas are predominantly east and west. Both of them are in danger of becoming simply commuter districts for Metro Toronto on the one side, and commuter districts for Hamilton-Wentworth on the other side. When they are split, when they are divided, they can't resist that kind of pressure. When they are split, when they are divided, they cannot resist the pressure of developers to make them into commuter suburbs to serve Metro Toronto and Hamilton.

What you will get is exactly what the government says it intends to avoid, the creation of a wall-to-wall slurb or conurbation in which Toronto extends to somewhere around Bronte Creek or Oakville, and Hamilton-Wentworth extends to the same place, and they meet around the generating station the government has allowed for just near the Ford plant and Ford Drive. That's ridiculous.

The government has stated principles on a number of occasions for the creation of regional governments. Most of those principles, Mr. Speaker, are violated in the separation of Peel and Halton and in the creation of three governments west of Metro rather than two. Let me refer to a couple of those interests, and then let me talk about some of the comments made by government members themselves about the alternatives that faced the cabinet when it had to decide how to proceed.

Mr. Clasky, who was the head of the regional-municipal research branch at the time of the Department of Municipal Affairs, laid them out in a speech a couple of years ago. The major points he made included this:

A region should have a balance of interests and should not be dominated by any one economic or social group to the extent that it totally dominates the region.

I will show, Mr. Speaker, that as far as the Peel region is concerned, one municipality, Mississauga, dominates that region. One particular interest group dominates Mississauga, and thereby dominates the region. That is the developers, who have such a grip on that municipality, who have had such a grip on it for so many years, and who now have their future position guaranteed, certified, by the Ontario government.

Mr. Speaker—

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): That's the thesis.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right.

Mr. Lewis: And it will be demonstrated tonight.

Mr. Cassidy: Another of the principles involved in the government's theoretical basis for regional government is that regional boundaries should permit the optimum in co-operation with neighbouring regions in matters of mutual concern. In other words, they should not create undue problems for agencies which have to work with different governments. They should, where possible, correspond to provincial government adminis-

trative boundaries. They should be, in other words, designed to conform to sound administrative planning.

"We will try to have regional boundaries that are usable by other institutions. We intend that regional government boundaries will be used as basic building blocks in drawing up more uniform administrative boundaries for provincial departments."

That was done more than a century ago when the county boundaries were drawn up, Mr. Speaker. And what the government seems to be telling us is that what was good enough for the government back in the 1850s is good enough for the year 2000. Frankly, in view of what has happened, that is ridiculous.

When the government quotes a farmer from Toronto township as the introductory thesis to its proposal for local government reform west of Metro — he was concerned about bridges and about the powers of Queen's Park to deny him or to gain him those bridges—and if the government really feels that the county structure that existed in those days is good enough for a conurbation between Metro Toronto and Hamilton, that will have an ultimate population of close to two million, then frankly, Mr. Speaker, it either has rocks in its head or it has been unduly subjected to the influence of the politicians or the developers of the area.

As long ago as 1965, Mr. Speaker, the Plunkett report stated that there was a clear indication that the area between Metro Toronto and Hamilton was developing an economic orientation of its own which was also lessening its dependence on the metropolitan centres of Toronto and Hamilton. "There were also indications that the interdependence of the municipalities in the southern part of the area,"—that would be Mississauga, Oakville and Burlington—"would increase in the years ahead. The major lines of communication and transportation run east to west within the area, and," said the Plunkett report, "there is little likelihood that communication will be accelerated on a south to north basis."

Nor is there that indication now, Mr. Speaker. It was very obvious from the parkway plan, which we received just the other day, because of the government's intention to create two new east-west expressways in the area to be covered by the Peel and Halton regional governments. Now how on earth can you have a community of interest when the government's regional government boundaries run directly opposite to the com-

munity-of-interest boundaries that are created by new expressways which will parallel Highway 5 and the Queen Elizabeth Way, which are already in place? How on earth that can happen is frankly beyond me, Mr. Speaker.

The Plunkett report also states:

The concept of a revamped county which had been proposed on the submissions that were made to the commission, overlooks the development pattern of the area and the growing interdependence of the municipalities in the southern sections of both counties. Moreover, the continuance of the present form of county government, even with added responsibilities, would necessitate a system of representation proportionate to population. This would inevitably require, on the basis of an existing population, that the southern municipalities in each county be given the dominant voice in the county council.

Well, Mr. Speaker, the government rejected that advice. It created a regional government based on the county. In the process it absolutely murdered the principle of representation by population. It ensured that the cows and the chickens which live up in Albion township will have more of a say in the future of government in Peel county than the people who live in the highrises now going up on Hurontario Rd. and the other major development areas of the town of Mississauga.

There is absolutely no representation by population. Any semblance of a democratic representation in the area is dead and, therefore, the government that will be created will fail inevitably to be responsive to the citizens and it will continue to be responsive to the interests which have run it for so many years. That is an inevitable consequence of what is happening in that particular area.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard that the two counties are damned and determined to have one county and two regions each. You know, the record just doesn't indicate that. We will be coming back to the record later, but certainly as the parliamentary assistant knows, there was a time when the government had proposed a Peel-Halton region and when there was very significant acceptance of that. In fact, the acceptance was so significant that the municipality that has dictated the present shape of the region of Peel, as proposed by the government, was willing to go on with a Peel-Halton region. In February of 1971, the following position was

stated as the position of the town of Mississauga on the question of regional government. And it said:

Our position is that a Peel-only region would not be in the best interests of the area. It would not be in conformity with the Province of Ontario's Design for Development in the Toronto-centred region.

Even the town of Mississauga believes that, although the government doesn't accept that.

It would not contribute effectively to the implementation of the Toronto-centred region plan, and it would not be in the interests of the town of Mississauga.

Mississauga council said:

It seems to us beyond question that implementation of the concept inherent in the Toronto-centred region plan will not be possible if so-called regional governments in this area are fragmented. We assume that the province is committed to achievement of the Toronto-centred region plan.

So did we, Mr. Speaker, until indication after indication, decision after decision, came through from the government to show that it is not committed to implementing the Toronto-centred region plan. Rather it is committed to continuing the indiscriminate growth of population west of Metro and it has no real commitment to growth east of Metro.

Mississauga said:

We further assume that the provincial government will judge regional government proposals according to whether they will help or handicap achievement of the Toronto-centred region plan. Accordingly we are of the view that continued efforts to pursue a Peel-only region, to the exclusion of other alternatives, is a fruitless course. It impedes necessary progress; it leads up a blind alley.

This brief, Mr. Speaker, supported a Peel-Halton region which is what the minister of the time was trying to achieve. Then things changed. The Premier put his oar in and made it clear that as far as he was concerned, he wasn't having anything of it because his friends in Peel county didn't want a Peel-Halton region. So, if you will, they bought out Mississauga by promising it city status, which it is going to get, and by allowing Mississauga to take over both Port Credit on the lakeshore and Streetsville up to Highway 401. In view of the development orientation of Mississauga, the spoils in acquiring Streets-

ville were very significant and enough to calm any hopes that it may have had or any desire it may have had to have a Peel-Halton region.

Mr. Speaker, I have an expert here, a man who is closely-associated with regional government as it has been implemented in the province, a man who at one time spoke for the province and a man who would not have accepted the plan that's being put forward in the government today. He is a man who, I think, would have voted against it in cabinet, and it is only because of his solidarity with the cabinet that he is keeping his mouth shut about the disastrous mistakes the government is making with the Peel region, with the Halton region, and with the exclusion of Burlington from Hamilton-Wentworth.

He is the member for Chatham-Kent (Mr. McKeough). And in 1969—

Mr. Singer: The member for Chatham-Kent?

Mr. Cassidy: —Mr. Speaker, the member for Chatham-Kent spoke specifically about the criteria that the government then believed ought to prevail, which I have already mentioned, in relation to the creation of regional government. Since the member left, those principles have obviously been jettisoned.

He said specifically on balance of interests, the application of this criterion has played a very large role in suggesting that Peel and Halton be united in a single region. He mentioned again, along with Plunkett, that because of the rapid rate of urbanization in the southern municipalities, there would be a preponderance of urban-oriented interests in Peel county if it were to be erected as a single region.

As for the size of a Peel-Halton region, he saw no difficulty with that. He noted that with about 900 square miles a Peel-Halton region, while larger than Metropolitan Toronto, would be significantly smaller than the regional municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and certainly not beyond the optimum size for the circumstances of the region.

And mark this closely, Mr. Speaker, as far as interregional co-operation is concerned, the member noted that one of their criteria was that regional boundaries should facilitate maximum interregional co-operation. He said:

It is my opinion that co-operation will be more readily attained if regional governments are of approximately equal size.

I therefore visualize one strong region between Hamilton and Toronto. [He went on to say] We do not eagerly anticipate the day when the Toronto and Hamilton regions meet in the vicinity of the Credit River or Oakville Creek. We feel instead that the encouragement of local access and participation in the democratic process of government, warrants the creation of a strong unit of regional government between Hamilton and Toronto.

That is precisely what we don't have, Mr. Speaker, because of the artificial separation. We have a region which will be open to those pressures from Toronto and Hamilton, and because it's being split in two, will be unable to resist them effectively.

Let's look a little bit more at the doctrine according to the member for Chatham-Kent, because I find it very interesting. Frankly Mr. Speaker, I find that the ideas expressed by the member in the region, to the people of the region, make an awful lot more sense than the sellout we are witnessing in this chamber tonight.

This was contained in a speech he delivered in Bolton, I think it was, to the Bolton Rotary Club, again in 1970. From the outset of the discussions of regional government, Mr. Speaker, it was apparent he said that the proposal by the county of Peel would not come to grips with the most immediate problems confronting councils in Peel. That was a proposal for a county region, a proposal which has now been accepted.

I was also concerned that the Peel proposal would not be consistent with the concept of stronger local government emerging from the discussions of the Design for Development: Phase II. The submission of Peel county council did not recommend any substantial movement towards a system of representation by population.

The member for Chatham-Kent pointed out that if a broadly based and strong unit of government was not created, then either powers would not exist, or they would remain centralized here in Queen's Park. And I would like the parliamentary assistant to tell us which of those alternatives, in fact, will happen.

And then he spoke about the committees that met to consider the idea of a Peel-Halton region. And he stated something which is bound to continue happening in the Peel region, as it is proposed tonight. I think it is fair to say that the preponderance of the town of Mississauga within Peel

made it impossible for their committee to work in the necessary climate of trust and good will.

Incidentally, this problem would be repeated in any region based on the county of Peel alone. It will be impossible for Peel region to work "in the necessary climate of trust and good will" and that is from a minister who had to deal with them for two or three years in an effort to try and reach a reasonable solution for regional government between Metro Toronto and Hamilton.

I am much more convinced now [said the member for Chatham-Kent] than I was in January of 1969 that the union of major portions of Halton and Peel is essential if the centralization of responsibility at senior levels of government is to be reversed.

Finally, Mr. Speaker [said the member], I doubt whether the town of Mississauga, for its part, is likely to consent to proposals to submerge its legitimate voice in regional matters through gross underrepresentation in the system of voting at regional council.

Well, what a surprise we have had. The development-oriented councillors on Mississauga council have, in fact, submerged the right to representation by population. It was a concession that was not theirs and not this government's to give, Mr. Speaker. They gave it because they were assured that one way or another the councillors and their developer friends would continue to hold sway over the areas that interested them most particularly. They had assurances, as well, from the Premier and from others, that if it didn't work after 10 years or so something new could take place that would allow them continued sway.

So they had no real problems. As far as they were concerned they weren't worried about the voice of the citizens in Mississauga, they were only worried that the council of Mississauga could continue to hold hands with the developers and continue to do them the manifold favours which they did in the past.

I point out, incidentally, Mr. Speaker, that the government of the town of Mississauga probably has the distinction of being the longest-lived government currently in office in the Dominion of Canada.

It was elected in 1970, I believe, according to the member for Peel South. It has now been in office for a period of more than three years.

Mr. Kennedy: What is wrong with that? It has a three-year term.

Mr. Cassidy: It's a three-year term.

Mr. Sargent: And the member for Ottawa Centre is the longest talker.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right, and there has been an election in every province since 1970 and there has been an election at the federal level since 1970, but right through the piece a council elected in 1970, Mr. Speaker, has been speaking for Mississauga and has been calling the shots.

And I'll have a bit more to say about that council a bit later.

Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain): Run against them.

Mr. J. A. Taylor (Prince Edward-Lennox): Say it outside.

Mr. Cassidy: I will say it here, as a matter of fact—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Cassidy: —because there is no question that it is a development-oriented council and that it has held hands with the developers all through the piece.

Mr. Speaker, I want to point out to the members opposite that the way in which they have presented these particular proposals is not only simplistic and condescending, but at times it is downright misleading, if not untrue.

Now I can't prove that, but it's certainly misleading, Mr. Speaker, and there is no question of its paternalistic approach. You know, if this document had been submitted to me in a course that I was teaching at Ryerson earlier this year, I would have rejected it. I would have sent it back for rewriting—

Mr. Sargent: God help Ryerson.

Mr. Cassidy: —because of the inadequate intellectual level represented in this particular document.

Mr. Sargent: What is our education coming to when he is teaching?

Mr. Cassidy: The minister states, for example—this was in Hamilton when he was presenting these proposals for west of Metro—"We are in full agreement on the most basic point of all, that local government must become more participatory and more responsive." There is not a line in the entire Peel

bill or in the other two bills, Mr. Speaker, which in any way ensures that local government in the three regions west of Metro will become either more participatory or more responsive.

In Peel in particular—to a lesser extent in Halton and in Hamilton—the government has taken pains to ensure that government is far less participatory, far less responsive, further removed from the people and far more difficult for citizens to get hold of to bring to account and to effectively control. That is an example of what I mean when I say that the minister, his parliamentary assistant and the government as a whole are misleading in what they have to say. I've got some more examples here.

Let's look at this. This is the case that is put for alternative forms of local government west of Metro in the document "Proposal for Local Government Reform West of Metro." "Costly urban sprawl and wasteful competition must be halted." It really lolls off the tongue, doesn't it, Mr. Speaker? Yet urban sprawl has continued because of the denial of the Toronto-centred region plan west of Metro that is an inevitable result of the separation of Peel and Halton.

"To do their jobs, local governments must be broader and stronger," whatever that happens to mean. It is really meaningless as a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker. "They must be able to control and guide growth within whole regions of the province." The mind boggles! "Whole regions."

Surely a whole region is a bit more than what was laid out in 1849, or was it 1850? Surely it is a bit bigger than that? Surely, when the member for Wentworth (Mr. Deans) drives me in his car to Hamilton, a whole region is more than 10 miles along that journey as we pass on the Queen Elizabeth Way? Surely, it is more than that and surely it is not the ridiculous kind of things that the government has left here?

Greater responsiveness. In a traditional municipality [I'm still quoting] a taxpayer who approaches his council with a problem may be referred to the hydro commission, the conservation authority, the police commission, the planning board or the library board. He may find it impossible to pinpoint responsibility to his elected representatives.

Fair enough, Mr. Speaker. The implication clearly is that the mess of local authorities which exists in Peel county or the other two regions will be sorted out by the creation of regional government.

But look at the examples. The hydro commissions will continue according to this Act. Conservation authorities are untouched according to this Act, except that the power to appoint moves up to the regional level of government. Police commissions will still exist under this Act. Library boards will still exist under this Act, and planning boards will be replaced by planning committees.

Of the five examples the government gives of undemocratic boards and commission which obstruct the citizen's access to local government, four of those five species of agencies which were cited in this particular document continue to exist after regionalization in Peel.

"Administration municipalities must be financially strong to afford the skills of administration." That is fine but if one looks at the definitions one finds that Albion with 15,000 people is strong enough; that Milton or central Halton is strong enough with about 15,000 people, but Streetsville, which by annexation would have 15,000 or 20,000 people, is not considered to be strong enough in administration. That is inconsistency, to put it mildly.

Here is an example, Mr. Speaker, where the government has been deliberately misleading in trying to con the people of the area into accepting regional government, as though they were going to gain substantial cash benefits from it. In some municipalities, it states, taxpayers are paying twice for their police protection, once through property tax on their urban homes and a second time through provincial taxes that finance OPP services in rural areas.

That is a truism, Mr. Speaker, because every urban taxpayer in the province of Ontario by this definition pays twice for police services. They all pay taxes to the provincial government to help finance the OPP. If there is a local police force in their municipality they pay taxes locally in order to pay for the local police force. So what on earth is the meaning of putting that in a rather slender document as a means of trying to convince people? These, says the government, are among the many reasons why the old fragmented, unco-ordinated conglomeration of municipalities must give way to a more modern system of local and regional government.

It is a one-sided argument. Frankly, I think the government could have done an awful lot better. I don't think it needs to submit a document to which I would have given a D minus or even an E. I think

there is a case that can be put for effective regional government between Toronto and Hamilton. I don't think the government has put it and we don't think the government has come up with the right reasons by any stretch of the imagination at all. By no stretch of the imagination has the government come up with what they need.

Mr. Speaker, here is one other example of the simplistic kind of argument that the government puts and in the same document as well. Burlington objected to being part of the Hamilton-centred region maintaining that its interests lay increasingly with the municipalities to the east. That is the sole defence that the government has put forward for including Burlington in Halton county rather than having a Peel-Halton region. Likewise, the basic reason offered for separating Peel and Halton is that the two county councils requested it. There were those requests from the two county councils, but there is a pretty serious deficiency in the way the government has gone about this for a couple of reasons.

In the first place, Mr. Speaker, it is, and we accept it, the role of the provincial government to make provincial policy. In a case where there are such overwhelming reasons for planning purposes, for regional purposes and for the future structure of local government for a union between Peel and Halton counties and the formation of one regional government, then at that point the government has got to get in, make decisions and stick by them even though the local nabobs may not like it. The degree of awareness within Halton county, in particular among its citizenry, of what kind of regional government they are going to get is negligible, let's face it. Only among the politicals is there any high degree of awareness. That is also true among the citizens of Mississauga where it is the political leaders and nabobs who are the most concerned.

When Peel county and Halton county said what they wanted that doesn't have to be the last word, Mr. Speaker. The government has proved again and again and again, as I shall show, that they are willing when it suits their interest to override the overwhelming opinion, not only of a town council but also of entire communities. They do it on things that don't matter and where they can afford and where they ought to listen to the people.

Mr. Sargent: Time!

Mr. Cassidy: But where it comes to the basic structure of regional government, on

the other hand, decisions needed to be taken and they were not by the government.

Mr. Speaker, just to summarize what I have said so far before I go on.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: It is a good speech. Don't worry.

Mr. Singer: The member is so modest about it.

Mr. Cassidy: This government is selling out to developers in the area. It has made a crucial mistake in separating Peel and Halton and a crucial mistake in keeping Burlington away from Hamilton. We will live to rue the day that that decision has been made and that Peel county has been left in the hands of developers rather than in the hands of the people.

Let's look at the consultation that went on, Mr. Speaker, in that area. Let's start by looking at the way in which the process has worked here in this particular Legislature. Two weeks ago today the Peel bill was introduced in this Legislature and it is a little less than two weeks since the bill was actually printed and made available to people in the area.

As the parliamentary assistant knows, a number of very significant changes were made in the Peel bill, as in the Halton and the Hamilton-Wentworth bills, and yet it is this government's view of the legislative process that no more than two weeks should be allowed to undo a municipal structure which has existed for something over 100 years.

Frankly, we find the way the government treats this Legislature as a sausage machine is absolutely abhorrent. We hope that that message gets out to the public of Ontario that the government holds this Legislature in contempt. It had lots of time to bring this bill in early in the session. If it needed to bring it in late in the session, an enormous amount of municipal legislation could have been here on March 22 and dealt with early on in order to free this Legislature for a serious, sober consideration of major bills—if they had to be brought in towards the end.

Neither the minister, the parliamentary assistant, the government House leader, nor the cabinet as a whole know how to run the business of the House. The fact that we are dealing with these regional government bills in the last week of this session, Mr. Speaker, is evidence of how badly they run the House and what contempt they hold this place in.

Mr. Lewis: The parliamentary assistant is a hapless apologist for the government.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, let me point out that Peel county council approbation of a regional government in Peel with three area municipalities was not exactly arrived at after full consideration.

The plan was conceived by Warden Lou Parsons who is now slated, I understand, to be the chairman of the new regional government. It was circulated last summer and the county councillors were told in no uncertain terms by the then minister, the member for Chatham-Kent, that if they didn't come up with a proposal by early fall, then the province would and that would be tough if they didn't like it. Now that's the style of consultation that we have seen in Ottawa-Carleton recently from the member for Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Irvine) and we have seen in other parts of the province as well.

"You come in with suggestion. If we like it we will accept it. If we don't like it, we will do it our own way and if you don't do anything, we will do it our own way anyway. You get a deadline of 10 days—two weeks—four weeks—that's the way we want you to work."

That's what happened in Peel county. The Peel county council intended at that time to spend some more time looking into such things as community participation and the financial implications of regional government, but all of that was pre-empted by the pressure that was put on them, both by the minister and, dare it be said, by the then warden and other members of the county council.

So, what happened? They had a vote; they looked at plan C, they passed it, and the minister and the parliamentary assistant have been going around ever since saying: "Peel county council supports this particular plan."

Let's look at the facts, Mr. Speaker. The facts are that five municipalities in Peel opposed and five supported the particular plan, five to five. The vote in terms of people was 12 to 10. The vote in terms of the weight of majority was 26 to 18 and at that time Chinguacousy township supported the three-area municipality plan because it could see no other alternative than to let the then Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs pre-empt any local decision-making and make a decision for them without any local involvement.

If Chinguacousy at that time was taking

the stand it is taking right now, the vote of Peel county council would have been 24-20 against, on a weighted basis; it would have been 12 to 10 against on a numbered basis and six municipalities to four against the three municipality plan.

Mr. Lewis: The government should withdraw the bill in light of today's—

Mr. Cassidy: There is no support—

Mr. Lewis: There is no support for this bill at the local level.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, not only that, but if you look at the municipalities that voted for it, you would find that the only major municipality to vote for it was the town of Brampton. The town of Bolton voted for it, but very reluctantly, it says, in the interests of self-determination—the same reason for Chinguacousy supporting it—the town of Bolton with one vote voted for it. The township of Chinguacousy had its reservations, which I have already mentioned. Port Credit was against it. Mississauga voted for it. The plan had come from their own warden.

Toronto Gore voted for, but only on condition that each existing municipality retain a vote in the new county realignment. That was not the plan that Warden Parsons put forward. He put forward a three-municipality plan rather than a seven-municipality plan. Toronto Gore said, "We support Parsons on condition there are seven municipalities within the new regional government," and therefore its "yes" should really have been interpreted as a "no." Streetsville was against for a lot of reasons.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, that participation and consultation with Peel county was phoney. And if you want evidence of that, you have only to look to the decision of the county council in mid-May. On a 13 to 4 vote the council petitioned the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs (Mr. White) to meet immediately with their reorganization committee to explain why the regional government programme has been abandoned in other parts of southern Ontario. At the time that Peel voted last September they understood that the member for Chatham-Kent was steamrolling regional government right through the province. They didn't realize that within a matter of days the member would resign, or that within a matter of weeks the government would begin the gradual abandonment of its regional government programme across the province. Peel

county council further asked that the minister be requested not to introduce the bill on regional government for Peel in the House until the meeting had been held and the results were transmitted to the county council. That was on May 17. Peel county council never had its meeting with the minister, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Meen: That's not so.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right. They met with the member. They met with the parliamentary assistant, but they did not meet with the minister.

Mr. Kennedy: They met with the minister.

Mr. Cassidy: The minister was there. In that case I apologize.

I understand that they never met with the minister. At any rate they had a very brief meeting with the minister.

Mr. Kennedy: It wasn't brief.

Mr. Cassidy: Its brevity was due to the fact that the minister had not taken the time to see them in May. Their request that the bill not be introduced until they met with him was not granted. The bill was already a virtual fait accompli at the time that Peel county council came in to see the minister and to see the parliamentary assistant. All they could do was talk about a few of the details of the bill, and nothing else. And that is an example of the government's view of consultation.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Point of order.

Mr. Meen: The hon. member is completely mistaken. The county council did in fact meet with the minister in the minister's office, room 467. We met at length with the county council and explained quite a number of the principles involved before the introduction of the bill.

It was agreed that there was no point in meeting again with the minister until after the bill was introduced. It was agreed that we would proceed and introduce the bill, following which we could then discuss the very terms with them. It was agreed that we would not proceed with second reading of this bill until we had had a chance to meet with them and/or their representatives once again. That has been done. We have met our

commitments to the council of the county of Peel to the letter.

Mr. Cassidy: Well that's fine, Mr. Speaker, the reference was to the second meeting—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Cassidy: In that case, Mr. Speaker, the reference was to the second meeting where there was a commitment to meet with the county council after the introduction of the bill.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Now the member is changing it.

Mr. Cassidy: When the bill was introduced the provincial Treasurer (Mr. White) said explicitly that as far as he was concerned debate should go ahead on the bill within a day or so of its introduction. That is what he thought.

Mr. McIlveen: Give us—

Mr. Cassidy: It wasn't until questions were asked in this chamber that he reluctantly accepted the commitment he had made to meet again with the Peel county council. And it was at that second meeting that, as I understand it, he either did not meet them at all, or only saw them long enough to hand them over to the parliamentary assistant.

Mr. Lewis: Was he at the second meeting? Was the Treasurer at the second meeting?

Mr. Speaker: Order please. Carry on.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, I am not even sure who you are, so I am not sure I will be called to order. Was the minister at the second meeting?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Lewis: Was the minister at the second meeting?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Kennedy: He was in the House.

Mr. Lawlor: Was the minister at the second meeting?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Cassidy: The minister was not at the second meeting, Mr. Speaker, because he was in the House. And the reason he was in the House was because of the way that he government mismanages the business of this place. Therefore he did not have the oppor-

tunity to be out because he was trying to steamroller bills through the Legislature.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. I wonder if the hon. member for Ottawa Centre would carry on with his remarks?

Mr. Cassidy: Of course. I am speaking, yes.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, you are interrupting him. If you wouldn't interrupt, he would get finished.

Mr. Lewis: I think power is going to his head—it's a taste of authority.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): The member for Beaches-Woodbine (Mr. Wardle) mustn't take that job too seriously.

Mr. Cassidy: The member for Peel North, who happens to be the Premier, and who also happens to be very intimately involved in this particular project—

Mr. Singer: Not involved enough to be here.

Mr. Cassidy: —stated during his election campaign that:

The opportunity we have in the 1970s is to hear more clearly what our people are saying, to evaluate more precisely our needs and desires, to assign priorities more equitably, and to make government action more responsive to the needs and desires of each of us.

The programme was to govern for the people; and so, having talked about the Treasurer, let's look at the way in which the member for Peel North has consulted, not just with people in an area of the province who are upset and want to talk to the government, but with people in an area who are upset and want to talk to the local member of the Legislative, even if he does happen to be the Premier.

The question of consultation becomes particularly vivid and particularly relevant when it comes to the question of Streetsville. And in that case, Mr. Speaker, the people of Streetsville, as I'm sure you know, have spoken loudly and unequivocally. But at every opportunity the government has sought to ignore them, to by-pass them, to put them down, or to pretend that they just don't exist.

When they sought a reference in order to show their feelings about the regional government proposals, they were turned down by the Ontario Municipal Board, where there

was opposition not only from Mississauga, but from the Province of Ontario.

When they appealed to the cabinet, as was their right under the OMB Act, they were again refused. When they passed a petition, which I understand was signed by 90 per cent of the people of the town, it was ignored. When the mayor was meant to sit on a panel at Sheridan College to discuss regional government, and the parliamentary assistant was to be there too, it was made clear to Mayor Hazel McCallion that the parliamentary assistant would not sit unless she got off the panel. In other words, the parliamentary assistant didn't want to take the heat.

However, nothing stopped Bruce McLaughlin from sitting on the same panel at Sheridan College. That was all right because that's where the Tories' friends are; but it wasn't right to have Mayor McCallion come in.

When the member for Peel North was invited to speak to a meeting of the Streetsville Chamber of Commerce on March 19, he copped out; he wouldn't go. And it wasn't until the resolution mentioned by the hon. member for Waterloo North passed by a Streetsville council, which told or requested their member to either come and speak to his people or to resign, that the Premier finally decided that, yes, he would go and he would talk to his people. And I can tell you, Mr. Speaker, that was the most reluctant appearance that I am sure that the Premier has ever been known to make. He didn't want to go; he made it very clear to all of the people organizing the meeting that he was coming only on sufferance and that he really didn't want to be there at all.

Mr. McIlveen: How does the member know?

Mr. Cassidy: I know. Ask the member for Peel South and he will tell you.

Mr. Kennedy: What's that?

Mr. Cassidy: The enormous "willingness" with which the Premier went to confront his people in Streetsville.

Mr. Kennedy: He is always happy to.

Mr. Cassidy: He is always happy? In that case why is it that not once between Jan. 23 and June 14—

Mr. Kennedy: It was the NDP's lackeys who were there.

Mr. Cassidy: Oh, come on, not once between Jan. 23 and June 14—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Cassidy: —did the Premier go to consult with the people whom he had promised that he would listen to.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Lewis: What does the member mean our "lackeys"? What is this stuff about our "lackeys"?

Mr. Cassidy: There were 500 people in that hall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Lewis: They were all Tories who had defected in the last several months.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Cassidy: Let me quote you one, Mr. Speaker — and there are thousands upon thousands of long-time Tories who were in the position of this woman at that meeting.

Mr. Lewis: It is a mass conversion.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right, I was at that meeting, Mr. Speaker. This is a nice little old lady, named Elizabeth Hoople. She got up to tell the Premier that in the past — listen to this—there are people like this in the member's riding, too. "In the past," she said, "I voted for you, Mr. Premier, because I trusted you to maintain our democratic heritage. I now doubt it," she said. "I now doubt it. You never came to Streetsville and you wouldn't call."

Mr. Singer: Shame.

Mr. Cassidy: She said, "If you make a promise to discuss something, I want that someone to keep their promise." That's what Mrs. Hoople said—

Mr. Kennedy: Which he did.

Mr. Cassidy: The Premier didn't keep his promise and that is why Elizabeth Hoople and thousands of other long-time Tories like her are not going to be voting Conservative ever again.

Mr. Lewis: May Mrs. Hoople's name go down in the pages of history! That was the beginning of the end when Lizzy Hoople changed her mind.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Allow the member for Ottawa Centre to carry on.

Mr. Cassidy: I am doing fine, Mr. Speaker, have no fears.

Mr. Lewis: It is actually a very good speech, Mr. Speaker. You listen to it!

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, what is interesting is that what the Premier had to say was, "Well, we've looked at all of your petitions and briefs and everything else." The government looked at them but it didn't listen and when the government chose to ignore them they made not an iota of difference. Not an iota of effect on the government was there to be had by any of the representations made, if the government chose to ignore them. There is no question about that.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, I rather enjoyed the meeting, as a matter of fact—for one thing because it is sometimes a pleasure to see the Premier rattled and there is no question that he was rattled when he went there. There is no question that he was rattled when 500 people, a standing room only audience, cheered. There are thousands upon thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of people like Elizabeth Hoople but most of them couldn't get into that arena because it wasn't big enough.

Mr. Lewis: That is Major Hoople's—

Mr. Cassidy: They exist in every riding across the province and not just in Peel North and Peel South. One has to multiply the thousand or more people who feel this way in Streetsville by 117 constituencies across the province.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Cassidy: When only 10 people get up in order to welcome the Premier it shows what a sorry pass this government's programme of consultation has come to. The ovation for the Premier was so short it could only be measured in milliseconds whereas they gave a full minute or so to Hazel McCallion.

Mr. Speaker, when the Premier came he gave doubletalk, frankly. I wish I could find some examples of it here; I seem to have left them behind. Members who have been in this House will appreciate the degree to

which the Premier has developed the fine art of doubletalk and that is exactly what he gave to the people of Streetsville. And they didn't like it at all.

Let me give you one example, Mr. Speaker. He said no developer made any proposal as to whether there should be three or four municipalities, a specific question which the people of Streetsville were worried about. That is very interesting but it leaves an enormous loophole as to whether any developer had any influence over the general shape of the regional municipality of Peel. In fact, when he says no developer made any proposal as to three or four municipalities, one rather wonders, given the fact that advice was being sent to the government by one of the Premier's law partners—Mr. Webb—as to Mr. Webb's client's views as to the regional government proposal.

The Premier said the only reasons for Streetsville being put in with Mississauga, which is obviously an issue, were the planning, services and administration advantages which would accrue. It happens, Mr. Speaker, that both planning and services will be regional responsibilities under the proposed Peel Act we have here now. It also happens that apart from the parliamentary assistant, who is ignorant of the services being provided in Streetsville, there is almost universal acknowledgement of the quality of the administration being provided in Streetsville.

The Premier said that it was in the larger interest that Streetsville be united with Mississauga. I'm still talking about this question in relation to the means by which this government consults.

What on earth did he mean by in the larger interest? In the interest of Mississauga possibly. In the interest of Canadian Equity and Development, or Bramalea, Markborough, or Bruce McLaughlin, sure, but not in the interests of the citizens of that particular area. Then, Mr. Speaker, he gave the most astonishing kind of statement. He said that in 10 or 20 years there might be another change, and that the government, which has lasted for 100 years in Peel County would now be subject to demolition and reconstruction in much the same way as developers deal and play around with the shape of downtown Toronto. You put a Toronto Star building up. You take it down. You create a Peel region and in 10 or 15 years some other government will eventually be forced to the conclusion that this government made a mistake that Peel and Halton will have to be united.

Mr. Deans: This government is a mistake.

Mr. Cassidy: If things are so flexible then, at least, we do not understand why the question of the fourth municipality cannot be met by a government which has prided itself on being responsive to people.

The Premier made another revealing comment. After the Steele report, after the Plunkett report, after the advice of his own planners to the Treasurer which, I think, was unanimous that Peel and Halton should be together in one region, the Premier said that he didn't think the point had been reached for a combined municipal administration of Peel-Halton. The fiat of King Billy reigned, in other words, and Peel was left inviolate and incarnate in order that the Premier and his friends could romp and play in what they had created.

It's part of the price you pay in government, said the Premier, in determining the future for citizens of the county. The province must do things that are not always politically pleasant. That's doubletalk, Mr. Speaker. Regional government, he said, isn't any easier in Brampton.

Mr. E. M. Havrot (Timiskaming): Oh, don't be so dramatic.

Mr. Cassidy: Don't be so dramatic. This is what the member's Premier said. That's the kind of rubbish which the Premier comes out with when he goes and confronts the people in his particular area.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Lewis: The member for Timiskaming is just passing through on a temporary visa around here, so he shouldn't talk so much.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Havrot: With his last majority, the member for Scarborough West should consider himself as just passing through.

Mr. Lewis: He must contain himself now for the four-year period. Relax.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Ottawa Centre has the floor. Carry on, please.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: The member for Timiskaming is creating a disturbance, Mr. Speaker.

Let me talk for a moment, Mr. Speaker, about developer power. It's something which is very important in Peel county. As it hap-

pens, Mr. Speaker, there are approximately 75,000 acres in the proposed South Peel municipality, that is, Mississauga, as it's being called in this particular bill. Something like 15,000 acres are owned by three developers. What's particularly significant is the location of a lot of that land.

Erin Mills, owned by Canadian Equity and Development with about 7,000 acres, is immediately to the west and to the south of Streetsville. The regional boundaries have been adjusted to conform to the Erin Mills land holdings. The parkway belt has been narrowed in order not to take too much land from Canadian Equity and Development at Erin Mills and Erin Mills is being left in the co-operative and docile hands of the town of Mississauga.

Mr. Lewis: Right.

Mr. Cassidy: Immediately to the north of Erin Mills is Meadowvale, controlled by Markborough Properties, which runs from the Erin Mills boundary up to Highway 401 and then a bit beyond. Markborough has got about 4,000 acres again immediately to the west and this time to the north of Streetsville. Then there's Bruce McLaughlin of S. B. McLaughlin Associates Ltd., with 3,700 acres and that acreage is rather slightly to the east of Streetsville.

When you look at that pattern of land holdings, Mr. Speaker, and when you look at the amount of developable land which is in the hands of large developers and which immediately surrounds Streetsville then is it any wonder that the Premier is denying the voice of every citizen of Streetsville in order to comply with the requests of his developer friends? There is no question that if a fourth municipality were to be created, which included all or most of that development land held by those three companies, Streetsville would impose a rather different pattern of planning and development than the fast-buck artists of Mississauga.

Mr. Lewis: Well said.

Mr. Cassidy: No question about that at all, Mr. Speaker. And that is why the government is so intransigent about leaving Mississauga in command and giving a few sops to the people of Streetsville by allowing them to have a ward of their own for three years—something which, in fact, they had never particularly requested.

Let's look at this again. Bruce McLaughlin is a power in the area, so powerful that he was able to do a deal with the local council

by which they spearheaded his development in the Mississauga City development. I drove by it the other day. There, surrounded by wilderness, owned by Bruce McLaughlin of course, sits the squat, seven-storey, ugly, township of Mississauga headquarters, out in the middle of nowhere. It's been put there in order to attract development which will enrich the owner of the lands around, which is of course, Bruce McLaughlin.

The only other sizable building in the area is—guess what—S. B. McLaughlin Associates' headquarters, also located at that same intersection.

Canadian Equity and Development Co. Ltd. used to be owned by E. P. Taylor, a good Conservative friend—

Mr. Lewis: The plot thickens.

Mr. Cassidy: —and is now owned 69 per cent by Cadillac Development, another very powerful contributor to the Conservative Party. Guess who is one of the directors of Canadian Equity and Development? None other than fast Eddie Goodman, the former national president of the Conservative Party and a man who is known as a mover and shaker within the Conservative Party.

Then we find that—let me see now, which of these companies is it? I guess it's—

Mr. McIlveen: The member is out of order.

Mr. Cassidy: No, I am not, as a matter of fact.

Mr. McIlveen: Sure you are.

Mr. Cassidy: Markborough Properties. Markborough Properties—yes, well, they are almost democratic. Nobody owns more than about 1 per cent of the shares, Mr. Speaker. They are a model of capitalist enterprise, and of dispersion to all the middling small shareholders who share in their particular development. They own about \$30 million worth of land in the area around Streetville, and I am sure are just rubbing their hands and waiting for Mississauga to let them go forward.

There is saga after saga, Mr. Speaker, of Streetsville—a doughty little municipality—fighting and putting in petitions and negotiating with Mississauga in order to ensure better development in the area to the west of it and which is owned by either Erin Mills or Markborough. There is saga after saga equally of Mississauga letting the developers go ahead and do essentially what they will.

The development agreement between the

town of Mississauga and Erin Mills runs to all of three and a half pages, and the spacing is very wide as well, Mr. Speaker. Among other things, it gives municipal assent to the development of the tract in return for very few commitments the other way. They simply told them, "You have a licence to go ahead at the pace you want; we don't give much of a darn; just make sure that we get the taxes; and make sure that occasionally you put up some industry along with all that residential development." That's the way in which Mississauga deals with developers.

Oh yes, there is another interesting twist to this, Mr. Speaker. The biggest landholder in the new area of Albion is Caledon Mountain Estates.

Mr. Lewis: No! What?

Mr. Cassidy: Caledon Mountain Estates, which has about 2,300 acres up near the north end of the region, and most of it, I believe, is just within the boundaries of the region. The interesting thing about that is that Caledon Mountain, which forms estate-style developments up there, has now been purchased by Bruce McLaughlin. At this point, there is a very distinct possibility that the Mississauga town council, which is development-oriented and developer-controlled, will also have a means of commanding the five votes of the northernmost municipality in Peel where Caledon Mountain Estates is controlled by the same developer who has such a grip on South Peel or on Mississauga.

Let's look at the town council in Mississauga itself, and the mayor, Chic Murray. This is the body who has seen Mississauga win the reputation of being the worst planned area of any in or around Metro Toronto. Chic Murray, reeve for 12 years before he became mayor a couple of years ago. A man who is intimately associated with the pro-development orientation of Mississauga council over the past decade. He's an ardent Conservative, believe it or not.

Mr. Kennedy: Certainly. For over 10 years. Shows his capacity too.

Mr. Cassidy: I think he is the bagman for the member for Peel South as well. He has been collecting money for the members for 10 years, is that right?

Mr. Kennedy: Shows his capacity too.

Mr. Cassidy: Shows his capacity? Well I am not sure what kind of capacity the member for Peel South is referring to, but he

certainly has had a tremendous capacity to vote for development and not to be concerned about the interests of the citizens who live or who have been moving in to Mississauga.

What about Lou Parsons, now the reeve, appointed the reeve over the then deputy reeve because the then deputy reeve was being a bit uncomfortable for the powers that be? A partner in Parsons-Taylor Real Estate. He was a partner before March, when the parliamentary assistant stated that no one who was a real estate agent would be appointed as chairman. He remains a partner in that firm although he has given up his real estate agent's licence. But he still is in the land development business. His holdings of land continue. His ownership and his interests in the future of that firm continue. I would like an assurance from the parliamentary assistant that Lou Parsons is not going to be the chairman of this municipality, because everything we hear is that he is going to be.

Mr. Meen: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. I don't believe at any time I stated at that meeting, that was the one at Sheridan College, that no persons who had been in such a business would be appointed. I said that no one who was in such a business would be a likely candidate and that's a whale of a difference. I would not want to rule out anyone with background and experience in the municipality. In any event, I pointed out that that was speculation inasmuch as I don't happen to have the responsibility for that appointment.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, come on. What a specious piece of nonsense that is. They take someone from the land development council and make him the first chairman.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, that is certainly confirmed by the fact that when the Premier was asked at Streetsville if somebody with property interests or in the property business would be appointed, or could he guarantee that they would not, he refused to give any such assurance. In other words, what this government is planning to do is to put the man in who shaped the regional government in Peel, put a man in who has had a finger in every development pie in the county over the last 10 years—

Mr. Kennedy: He would be the best person that is available.

Mr. Cassidy: The best person available?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Cassidy: I think the only qualification that—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Cassidy: —the member is thinking about is the degree of work that Mr. Parsons has done for the Conservative Party. There are certainly overwhelmingly reasons why a man with pro-development interests, with active pro-development interests, should not be the chairman of that regional municipality, Mr. Speaker. He retains 50 per cent of the firm, and the parliamentary assistant has said nothing about his abandoning it. Or abandoning his land interests. Does the parliamentary assistant think that he has no interests in development if he maintains land interests in the area? Well, I don't think he understands the way government ought to work.

Frank Kechnie, another member of Mississauga council, is a real estate broker in Malton ward.

Grant Clarkson, another member. He is a fruit grower, but it so happens that he has 100 acres or more on his fruit farm and that he was negotiating to sell it provided that rezoning could come. In other words, he too has had an interest and has simply been waiting for the time when he could profit from the escalation and the inflation of land prices in Mississauga.

Mr. Speaker: Let's get back to the principle of the bill.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, one of the principles of the bill is that this government is selling out to developers.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: The brother of the member for Peel South happens to be a member. He doesn't have any particular property interests but he certainly has some pretty obvious Conservative Party interests. Hal Kennedy.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Kennedy: He has a lot of local support, that is how he gets elected.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right. Then two or three other members, Mr. Speaker, who do not have any obvious pro-development interests.

The point that I am making is that out of 11 members of that council there is a de-

veloper majority. There always has been a developer majority. The council is undemocratic now in speaking for a municipality which has increased in population probably by a third, if not by half—it's more like a third, I guess—in the last three years since it was elected, and yet that is the voice, and none other, to which this government has listened. Well, let's see who else they listen to.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Cassidy: What? I'm not sure if they listen to me. Let me give you one other example of the tight, cozy world of Peel county and the way in which the Conservative nabobs run things, Mr. Speaker.

I have a letter here from Markborough Properties, which supports local government reform. It's a letter to the Treasurer and they state that they are:

... most anxious that the proposed boundary between southern Peel and central Peel not be shifted south as we wish our lands to remain within one municipality. [Markborough wanted to stay within Mississauga.] This will permit a more orderly and speedy development of our lands than would be the case if our lands were situated in two separate municipalities.

Well, Markborough Properties happens to have representing it as solicitor none other than Mr. R. K. Webb, who is a partner, as it happens, of the Premier in the firm formerly known as Davis, Davis and Webb and now known as Davis, Webb and Hollinrake.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Taylor: Get back to the principle of the bill. Order.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, another letter by Mr. Webb himself:

We are solicitors for the owners of a large block of land located in the town of Mississauga and being south of Steeles Ave. and east of No. 10 Highway. [Also a submission to the Treasurer.]

It is our respectful submission that the southerly limit of the central municipality in the proposed Peel region should be the proposed Highway 407.

Well, that's Mr. Webb.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): What has that got to do with it?

Mr. Cassidy: But the curious thing about politics in that county is this, that Mr. Webb is not just solicitor for Markborough Properties, and not just solicitor for an unnamed plant with a large block of land somewhere south of Steeles Ave. He also represents Peel county; he represents the Peel-Halton assessment board; he represents the township of Albion; he was the campaign manager for the Premier; and he writes on behalf of developers. The other day he was representing before the county council when we wished to get rezoning, I think it was, for Whitehouse Developments in which he has a 25 per cent interest, and which wants to develop land—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Drea: Pretty good NDP lawyers did it for Hal Banks.

Mr. Cassidy: —just south of the courthouse and Highway 10 between Brampton and Highway 401.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: He is the Pooh-Bah of Peel county politics in other words, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Cassidy: And I wonder what happens, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Will the member sit down, please?

I wonder if the hon. member for Ottawa Centre would confine himself now to the principles of the bill. I have listened very carefully to what he has been saying and I think he is into a grey area. I would appreciate very much if he would get back to the principles of the bill before us, please.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): No grey areas at all. He is right on.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, I am glad you acknowledge that I am in a grey area because it is murky indeed.

Mr. Taylor: The member doesn't have any grey area.

Mr. Cassidy: I am trying to cast some light on the grey areas of the Conservative Party and I think they are very significant to the whole principle of this bill.

Mr. Speaker: I'll ask the hon. member to come back to the principles of the bill before us.

Mr. Lewis: The hon. members can't accuse him of a conflict of interest because all of his interests are identical.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, it's a cozy world out there, Mr. Speaker. That's the kind of people, Mr. Speaker, that the Conservative government consults.

Mr. Lawlor: One can't get to be the dog catcher without speaking to Webb. That's the way it is in Peel.

Mr. Cassidy: But when 500 people—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Would the hon. member carry on his speech, please?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lawlor: One can't get a job in the fire department.

Mr. Cassidy: When Ron Webb speaks the Premier listens.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Cassidy: And when 500 people speak he just ignores them.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Cassidy: Just ignores them.

Mr. Lewis: Come on back, you fellows!

Mr. Cassidy: And now we find there is no commitment by the government as far as Lou Parsons is concerned. They are going to give the job to a developer, to a real estate agent, because he is another friend of the Conservative Party.

Mr. G. W. Walker (London North): He is off again.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please, I am going to ask the member for Ottawa Centre to please now confine himself to the principles of the bill.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, come on.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: It is surely obvious, Mr. Speaker, from the reaction on that side of the House that we are right at the heart of the principle of the bill. There is no question

about it, otherwise they wouldn't be screaming and shouting the way they are.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. Surely you would be better disposed to call the government to order. And, sir, I call to your attention the presence of two OPP officers in the gallery who might assist you to that end.

Mr. Speaker: I say to the hon. members of the House, as I occupy the Speaker's chair, I'm trying to be fair to all members of the House.

Mr. Lawlor: Well, the best thing to do is keep quiet, then.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre has the floor. I'm going to ask him to confine himself now—

Mr. Lawlor: That is a curious form of fairness.

Mr. Speaker: —to the principle of the bill before us.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): He has been, very much so.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MacDonald: Don't respond to the rabble.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Cassidy: I hate to disappoint you, because I know you're enjoying using the powers of the Chair, but actually I've come to a natural break in my speech and I was going to turn to another subject. However, if you want me to talk some more about your developer friends, I'll be very happy to. I've got some more stuff here.

Mr. Taylor: Come out in the hall and talk about it.

Mr. L. Maeck (Parry Sound): Talk to the press about it.

Mr. Drea: Why don't the member's heavy-weights act that way?

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, let me just talk a bit further about Streetsville. I think I've covered it almost enough, but I'd like to quote what the minister had to say—no, this the parliamentary assistant, curiously enough. This was in relation to Burlington. He stated:

"The minister and I are both on record as being opposed to shotgun marriages and we cannot condone such a union, regardless of who happens to be holding the shotgun."

In the case of Streetsville, Mr. Speaker, it is the parliamentary assistant and the minister and the Premier who are holding the shotgun, and they sure as heck condone that particular union.

"We are thoroughly flexible on a dozen major questions," they said, "virtually prepared to agree to whatever feasible arrangements suit local wishes and needs." But they didn't say whose local wishes and needs, and it turns out it's the developer's local wishes and needs and not the people's.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: The hon. member for Scarborough Centre shouldn't laugh. I understand that he is as thoroughly concerned about Streetsville as I am.

Mr. Drea: Yes, and I'm going to speak against the bill.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay. That's good.

Mr. Drea: But I'll do a lot better than the member does.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, all right.

Mr. Stokes: Well, that's a matter of judgement.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Order, please.

Mr. Lawlor: Can you imagine forcing a common-law relationship with that guy?

Mr. Cassidy: Well, it's good to see that at least one Conservative has got the strength. I wish the member for Chatham-Kent would speak against the bill too, because there's no way that on principle he could support this, except out of blind party loyalty, Mr. Speaker, and his hopes for getting back into the cabinet.

Mr. Lewis: The hon. member for Peel South might speak for the bill.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, that's true. Seeing as he sort of created it with his friends. What I'm so curious about is, though, that if Burlington is not to be shotgunned into Hamilton—

Mr. Havrot: The member is always curious.

Mr. Cassidy: —to use the member's word, and if Milton is not to be shotgunned into Halton, and if Port Hope and Cobourg, east of Metro, after an enormous campaign finally

get the ear of the government and are not to be shotgunned into the Oshawa region or the Durham region, how is it that what's true in all of those cases is not true in the case of a fourth municipality for the region of Peel? I simply can't understand it.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Cassidy: If the minister can't condone shotgun marriages there, why can he condone the shotgun marriage and the rape of Streetsville? Because that's exactly what he's going to be doing.

Mr. MacDonald: Very good point. Let's have an answer to that when we get the government's response.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, in the form letter which the Premier sent around, and I have a number of copies of it, he said again and again, "The identity of Streetsville is threatened much less than many people imagine. The identity of an area does, after all, have much more to do with psychology than with administration." Well, it's a pile of nonsense, Mr. Speaker.

When Streetsville is surrounded by the product of Mississauga planning to the east, south, west and north, separated only by 800 ft here and there of parkway belt, it certainly will be an unrecognizable community and any psychological virtues or feeling of being in Streetsville will have totally vanished. What the people in Streetsville wanted was the ability and the powers to shape the future of their particular area, along plans which they had carefully worked out, which they have sought to consult about with the government over a period of four to five years.

There is no recent conversion to planning. There is no recent acceptance that there will be growth in the Streetsville area on the part of the people of Streetsville. This has been going on for a long time, and yet they have been totally ignored, Mr. Speaker—just totally ignored and completely ignored.

At the Sheridan College conference on March 30 and 31, at which the member was present, which was the one occasion on which people from throughout the region were consulted, the vote for a four-municipality scheme was approximately 82 to 7. In other words 97 per cent of the people voting preferred the four municipality scheme—

Mr. Kennedy: That's not all sections of that meeting.

Mr. Cassidy: No, it was 82 to 7, and the plenary as a matter of fact, if you want to know, was 25 to 1 in the particular section which dealt with that particular thing—

Mr. Kennedy: The conservation section of the meeting was unanimous for regional government.

Mr. Cassidy: As one of the sponsors, the member should have known that, and not come out with ignorant cracks like that.

Mr. D. W. Ewen (Wentworth North): Has the member made his point?

Mr. Cassidy: I think I've made my point, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Ewen: Well, then, sit down!

Mr. Cassidy: We just don't understand it, Mr. Speaker. The balance of population is going to be very bad, to put it mildly. In the case of representation, there will be no representation by population—17,500 people in Peel will have one representative, compared with 3,500 people in the township of Albion.

In other words, right now a vote in Albion is worth six times a vote in Mississauga. In another five or 10 years a vote in Albion, whose population will change very little, may be worth 10 or even 20 times a vote in Mississauga. There is absolutely no indication in the Act that there will be any change to that at all.

Mr. Lawlor: A good test.

Mr. Cassidy: The government is simply giving away the democratic rights of local citizens. Within 15 years Mississauga may have 80 per cent of the population and yet still be confined—

Mr. Drea: Has the member ever been in Streetsville? Has he ever been there?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, of course, he has.

Mr. Deans: He was born there.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, I have, as a matter of fact.

Mr. Lawlor: He made speeches in Streetsville. He was there with the Premier.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, I have been there as often as the Premier has been in the last four months, I'll have the member know. He's

only been there once and I've only been there once. It is not my riding and it is his.

Mr. Drea: He has only been in Streetsville once.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, there are some specific points I want to raise about the bill. One concerns the powers which have gone to the new regional municipality of Peel. It so happens that the new regional government is the most powerful yet created.

If you want to know, specifically, the local municipalities are being left with very little—local roads, some storm sewerage, some garbage, some recreation, some licensing, some planning, zoning, some subdivision powers, firefighting, a few parking bylaws; they can have the privilege of collecting the taxes. That is as far as it goes, Mr. Speaker.

Given the fact that the government is creating relatively weak area municipalities, we find it impossible to understand why it could not create area municipalities that would be close to the people.

We find the financial arrangements, Mr. Speaker, are incomprehensible and inadequate. When municipal taxes in the area run at \$500 to \$700 per house, if not more, the extra \$3.50 or so per inhabitant which is being given in per capita grants is a trifling sum. It is a joke in terms of any meaningful fiscal reform that ought to take place in that particular area.

We think the political manoeuvring that took place with the boundary between Central and North Peel is reprehensible, particularly in giving the Mayfield Community Centre to North Peel. This denies the centre to the people of Central Peel after they paid for the bulk of it. The population of Central Peel will expand rapidly so the people in that area will need the Mayfield Community Centre. I really don't understand how the government justifies that 15,000 people in North Peel should have a \$1 million community centre.

Mr. Speaker, the plan that we have before us for regional government in Peel violates the Toronto-centred region plan because it makes coherent planning between Hamilton and Toronto impossible. It leads to instability because the Premier himself says that within 10 years or so there will be changes.

The case of Streetsville is an epitome of the failure of the government to hear and to consult effectively—except with its friends. Streetsville has been sacrificed to the developers because the Premier and the Conserva-

tive Party and the local chieftains don't trust Mayor McCallion and her council to be sufficiently pliant to Erin Mills Development, to Markborough Properties, to Bruce McLaughlin and to all the rest who have land in the vicinity of Streetsville.

The consequence of the fundamental errors that have been made in not creating a combined Peel-Halton region is that there is no representation by population, and there never will be, according to the Peel scheme that has been created. Therefore the chickens and cows of northern Peel will have more voting powers than the citizen of South Peel.

There is no adequate understanding being given to the financial consequences of regional government in that area. The province has made a mockery of consultation; it has listened only to the elite Tory chieftains in the area. It has cut citizens off from the information they need in order to evaluate regional government and it has behaved in a simplistic, condescending, paternalistic and very often misleading manner toward the people in the area.

To sum it up, Mr. Speaker, this bill is a sellout. It is a sellout to the developers of Peel county. It's a product of the political clout of the Premier, the member for Peel South, the Minister of Government Services, the Provincial Secretary for Justice, to the weakness of the Minister of Colleges and Universities (Mr. McNie)—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. I think the hon. member is making certain allegations which should not be made in a parliamentary manner. He's making allegations against certain individual members of this House who are to be considered as—

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, you were absent for a certain period of time in which I very carefully constructed the case as to why these gentlemen were involved and why this particular regional government bill is such a sellout to Conservative leaders in the county to the Tammany Hall kind of apparatus that exists in that particular area, to people of—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. I have suggested to the hon. member that he was making allegations against other hon. members of this House in the remarks that he just completed a few moments ago. Now, it's true I wasn't in the House previously but the remarks he speaks about leading up to this have no bearing on the fact that he is making allegations against other hon. members of this House, which is not proper.

Mr. Lewis: He is accusing them of political clout.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, I accused them of political clout and I accused them of being unduly influenced by the development industry in that particular county. There is every amount of proof and if you had been listening to the speech you would know. May I mention as well Lou Parsons on the honour roll; Chic Murray on the honour roll; Bruce McLaughlin on the honour roll; and, for good measure, Eddie Goodman, former president of the national Conservative Party. For all these reasons, Mr. Speaker, we cannot support the bill.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Peel South.

Mr. Kennedy: Mr. Speaker, an hour and a half diatribe.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Is that what the member is going to give?

Mr. Kennedy: No. That's what we have been listening to.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Kennedy: That's what we have been listening to.

Mr. Havrot: Did the member say tripe?

Mr. Kennedy: The member can spell it that way, if he likes.

I'm concerned about the allegations the hon. member has made against honourable members of the local municipality; men of integrity who have served the municipality well. He makes allegations against them and smears their characters.

This is resented and I reject it wholeheartedly. They can't speak for themselves here but I will and so will the people of Mississauga and so will the people of Peel.

I want to mention two or three points on this bill to try to bring it into some perspective. Contrary to what has been said about little or no consultaion, I point out to hon. members that this discussion about some consolidation among the municipalities of Peel started eight or 10 years ago. Reference was made to the Plunkett report. He was commissioned in 1965—that's eight years ago—and prior to that there had to be some discussion in order that he could be commissioned. So I say, eight or 10 years ago. He brought in a report in 1966. This was rejected after consultation and since then con-

tinuing discussions have gone on and the result is the bill before us today.

Thus this legislation for reorganized government is the result of ongoing meetings. Despite what we have heard it's fair to say that nine out of the 10 municipalities support this bill. They all support it in principle and I will tell the House why later. Those 10 municipalities as county councils developed the bill, so why wouldn't they support it? They represent some 97 per cent of the people and not all the other three per cent are opposed.

It was mentioned that there was at one time a proposal to put the two counties into a region. That's the Plunkett report and, as I say, that was rejected. At this time, over the last one or two years, there has been no reference, and I have had no comments and no requests, that this be put back together in the form of two counties. What they do agree to is the present form as proposed.

The opposition in its usual negative and inflammatory way has tried to build a mountain out of a molehill, or a molehill into a mountain, but I will tell the House, it won't work. They have tried to plant seeds of discontent, but it simply won't work in Peel county because of the duration of the negotiation. The people are understanding of the proposal and they aren't going to be taken in by these irresponsible, inaccurate remarks.

Mr. Good: I could go there and ask two dozen people about the bill and they wouldn't know anything about it.

Mr. Kennedy: Well, we will talk a little more about that later. They won't be misled.

Mr. Singer: Why don't we try a by-election? Let's have a look.

Mr. Kennedy: Try it in Downsview first. Over the years, services in the county have been consolidated and expanded as was necessary. I am illustrating the metamorphosis, the development of this present proposal, and I speak particularly of education, water, sewer and hydro.

In the early 1950s, as with many other areas, local school boards were consolidated into a board of education. A few years later this was expanded as the South Peel Board of Education and then, as with other counties, we got a county board of education. This is an example of the ongoing process of bringing in services, broadening them, and so on.

To get water and sewers we had problems to reach people in the rapidly developing area. By a mutual agreement, the Ontario

Water Resources Commission assumed the responsibility for trunk, water and sewers. This was about four or five year ago and it involved the south five regions of the 10 that make up the municipality, namely—

Mrs. Campbell: But not in Markham.

Mr. Kennedy: —Streetsville, Mississauga, Port Credit, Chinguacousy and Brampton. Here again this agreement was reached by mutual discussion and consent. Consolidation and expansion was an ongoing thing where people sat down together, despite what the opposition would have us believe.

This bill is another major step along the way. It is not a radical, sudden change or dramatic. It is a reasonable and sensible step and it is to meet present needs. It does two basic things. It proceeds with consolidation, changing the 10 municipalities into three, and it shifts some of the services to the regional level. It is just again another step forward.

One thing that I mention at this time is a question that came up from the member for Downsview with reference to amendment 238 where 1,000 acres were added to our industrial capacity. There is nothing mysterious about that whatsoever. A thousand acres was added to our industrial capacity. There is nothing mysterious about that whatsoever, despite the fact that the opposition hunts behind every bush and tree.

Mr. Singer: Why did you cut it back from 2,800 acres to 1,000?

Mr. Kennedy: Because the town of Mississauga requested additional industrial land. They were out of it.

Mr. Singer: Would the member permit a question?

Mr. Kennedy: Sure.

Mr. Singer: The town of Mississauga requested 2,800 acres of additional industrial land. The minister, who moves in mysterious ways, decided to cut it back to 1,000 acres of land without any additional hearings or briefs. Could the member explain why it was cut back from 2,800 acres to 1,000 acres?

Mr. Kennedy: The Town of Mississauga is happy with the decision as was made.

Mr. Singer: No, the town asked for 2,800. The town's planning board asked for it. Their resolution asked for it.

Mr. Kennedy: You don't give a town everything it asks for. Not necessarily.

Mr. Singer: Well, sure, here it is. What does the member mean "not necessarily"? It is right here.

Mr. Kennedy: There were public meetings. Initially.

Mr. Singer: But they asked for 2,800 acres. Why did the minister cut it back to 1,000?

Mr. Kennedy: They are quite happy. Ask the minister.

Mr. Singer: I have. He won't answer either.

Mr. Kennedy: All I am saying is they needed more industrial capacity, and they were given this much.

Mr. Singer: They weren't happy at all. They got one-third of what they asked for, so why should they be happy?

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Kennedy: They left here quite contented.

Mr. Singer: Try another one.

Mr. Kennedy: It was a simple request to get along and provide additional industrial land.

Mr. Singer: Try another one.

Mr. J. M. Turner (Peterborough): Why doesn't the member for Downsview?

Mr. Kennedy: I want to get back to the region.

Mr. Singer: Would the member for Peterborough like to debate that last one?

Mr. Kennedy: The members can have their debate, but I am saying that they needed more industrial land.

Mr. Singer: Why did they get only 1,000 acres if they wanted 2,800 acres?

Mr. Speaker: Order. The is completely out of order.

Mr. Singer: He started it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Downsview asked to ask a question.

Mr. Kennedy: The member didn't understand. We needed more industrial land, and some was given, that's all.

Mr. Singer: That's all.

Mr. Kennedy: But anyway, rather than having questions—

Mr. Singer: They happened to have a lawyer who was president of the Tory party, that's all.

Mr. Kennedy:—rather than questions about the size and extent of the region—

Mr. Singer: Eagleson, I think.

Mr. Kennedy:—the questions I had were with respect to representation, to begin with.

Mr. Singer: Change the subject.

Mr. Kennedy: Now this was—Yes, I told the member the answer to the other.

Mr. Singer: No. Change the subject.

Mr. Lawlor: The member for Peel South would have been better to say that he didn't know the answer.

Mr. Kennedy: Representation was very carefully considered.

Mrs. Campbell: It must have been.

Mr. Kennedy: At the present time Mississauga sends four representatives up to county council, maybe 20 or 25 per cent— I think about 20 per cent of the county votes. Under the new proposal there will be a representative from each ward of the town. This is a great improvement, to some 45 per cent. Each ward is going to have a delegate, a representative. I'll agree it's not exactly "rep by pop," but I will point out that they—

Mr. Cassidy: That's an understatement.

Mr. Ferrier: Chickens and cows are doing better than that.

Mr. Lawlor: It's a six-to-one ratio.

Mr. Kennedy: There's not that much difference in the representation. It is more than twice as much as it was. And people were happy with the county services.

Mr. Singer: Everybody is happy.

Mr. Kennedy: Sure. But this was accepted by the south municipality, by the county.

Mrs. Campbell: By the council?

Mr. Kennedy: By the county council. By the county. And it was an agreement worked out. Listen, when the South Peel Board of Education was formed, you talk about your "rep by pop."

Mr. Bullbrook: There isn't any. Throughout the whole Province of Ontario, there isn't any.

Mr. Kennedy: Let the members tell me where there is "rep by pop." Nowhere. You work toward it and we do pretty well the way it is. And we'll continue to work toward it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lawlor: How about the work—

Mr. Kennedy: We have 2½ times the representation. That's a pretty good effort.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Kennedy: I want to point out to those people who say there was no consultation or anything like this, that it was agreed that this would be a workable arrangement and it will be a workable arrangement—

Mr. Lawlor: The government did it, but the way it did it!

Mr. Kennedy:—despite all the cries of doom and gloom.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, it is significant that the chief man consulted was Lou Parsons; he devised the plan.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, he hasn't decided what—

Mr. Kennedy: That doesn't even warrant a response.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue). No, but we know what he said anyway.

Mr. Kennedy: I am fully confident the new proposal will give very adequate and good representation to the people of the entire county.

Mr. Cassidy: The government has sold out the citizens of Mississauga.

Mr. Kennedy: Now, there was another allegation or another topic I'd like to make some comment on—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Oh, knock that one down.

Mr. Kennedy:—and again it is this matter that there was inadequate consultation. We keep hearing this and hearing this, ad nauseam.

Mr. Cassidy: The government doesn't know how to consult, that's why.

Mr. Kennedy: It is totally without foundation, Mr. Speaker. I pointed out at the outset—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Kennedy: —there were years of discussion; not one or two or three, but eight or 10.

But I did want to bring the member into contemporary times, and I want to set the record straight and refute the confusion and misleading statements that have been made here in the House.

Mr. Cassidy: Tell the people of Streetsville the discussions the government had.

Mr. Kennedy: Well, there was consultation —every opportunity for consultation.

Mr. Cassidy: In one ear and out the other.

Mr. Kennedy: They were right in the ball game, right up till the submission was made. They certainly were and they fully—

Mr. Cassidy: There was never any intention—

Mr. Kennedy: —participated, and ably participated, I might say.

Mr. Cassidy: They were totally ignored.

Mr. Kennedy: They were not totally ignored.

Mr. Cassidy: The people of Milton were ignored.

Mr. Kennedy: One thing they were not, is ignored, I can assure the members of that.

But I want to say, Mr. Speaker, in December, 1971, the member for Peel North and the member for Peel South met with county council. At that meeting—

Mr. Singer: Where is the member for Peel North tonight?

Mr. Kennedy: He is with the member for Brant.

An hon. member: Yes, yes, how about that.

Mr. Kennedy: At that meeting in December, 1971—

An hon. member: Oh, for heaven's sake!

Mr. Singer: Where is he tonight, the member for Peel North?

Mr. Kennedy: We'll ask him when he comes in. It'll make a very good question of urgent public importance in the member's view, I am sure.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mrs. Campbell: He's never here.

Mr. Kennedy: I wanted to say, Mr. Speaker, at that meeting every one of the 10 municipalities making up the county of Peel agreed that reorganization was necessary and it was agreed that the county would prepare a proposal. How you can get more democratic than that, I do not know.

Mr. Deans: The member is going to find out.

Mr. Kennedy: There was substantial agreement working toward this report, and the meeting agreed, the Premier agreed and I agreed, if there was substantial agreement among county council the government would take a good look at whatever was presented.

So on this basis, the county proceeded. They came up with a report after considerable discussion—and I point out there were years before this—and it was dated Dec. 7, 1972.

I repeat, it was a county proposal. In Hansard on June 12 the member for Ottawa Centre said the regional plan was "created by the Premier, imposed and stuffed down our throats for the benefit of developers." Mr. Speaker, this is absolutely without truth and I reject it most emphatically. I think I know the source of that statement that he made. Well, it hardly warrants comment but it really is a usually unreliable source, and they acted as usual this time.

Mr. Cassidy: The member better name the source then, eh?

Mr. Kennedy: Pardon? The member should name his!

Mr. Cassidy: What's the member's?

An hon. member: He doesn't approve of him, that's why.

Mr. Singer: That's a wonderful reason.

Mr. Cassidy: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. On a point of order. The member is imputing things to me. I think he should name the source he believes that he is working from.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: I didn't notice any imputation of any motives to the member.

Mr. Kennedy: It's an unreliable source.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: Well, he should name his unreliable source.

Mr. Cassidy: No, Mr. Speaker, the member for Peel South is stating that I was defending an unreliable source—

Mr. Kennedy: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: I heard the member for Downsview, but I couldn't hear the hon. member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: —the member for Peel South is stating that I was using unreliable sources and I believe that that allegation is unparliamentary and should be withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to decide whether the source is reliable or not. That's not our motive.

Mr. Kennedy: Well, it had to be unreliable, Mr. Speaker, because it isn't true.

Mr. Cassidy: Oh, shame. You had better withdraw that one.

Mr. Kennedy: It isn't true.

Mr. Deans: That requires a withdrawal. He is accusing the member of telling an untruth.

Mr. Kennedy: No, no, no.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, then.

Mr. Kennedy: No, no.

Mr. Cassidy: The member is compounding his sins there. Would you ask him to withdraw that remark?

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear the hon. member, please. I'm not sure of the statement to which the hon. member for Peel South referred, but I believe it was a statement that the hon. member for Ottawa Centre had made previously in the House. The hon. member for Peel South said it was untrue. Is that the—

An hon. member: No.

Mr. Deans: That is what he said—it was untrue. That is what he said.

Mr. Speaker: Is that the sequence of comments?

Some hon. members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Well, if the hon. member for Peel South said that the hon. member for

Ottawa Centre made an untrue statement I think he should withdraw the comment.

Mr. Maeck: He said the information was untrue.

Mr. Kennedy: I don't know if I quite follow the logic, but the background of this is the hon. member for Ottawa Centre said the regional plan was created by the Premier, imposed and stuffed down our throats for the benefit of the developers. I can read Hansard if you like. I say that this isn't true. So, obviously, the hon. member must have got his information from some source.

Mr. Deans: Does the member withdraw the remark?

Mr. Kennedy: But it isn't true.

Mr. Cassidy: Does he withdraw it?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Deans: But he can't accuse a member of lying.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Is that the statement referred to by the hon. member for Ottawa Centre?

Mr. Cassidy: I'm doing my best to follow the member for Peel South, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: If those are the comments, then there is no statement to be withdrawn because the hon. member did not accuse the hon. member for Ottawa Centre of telling a lie or any falsehood.

Mr. Cassidy: With great respect, Mr. Speaker, the member is stating that something that I had said was not true. That's an unparliamentary allegation.

Mr. W. Hodgson (York North): Can the member prove it? He can't prove it is untrue.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre stated what he thought to be a statement of fact. The hon. member for Peel South said they weren't the true facts. What is to be withdrawn? There is absolutely nothing to be withdrawn.

Mr. P. J. Yakabuski (Renfrew South): What is so different about that?

Mr. Sargent: The Speaker is right.

Mr. Bullbrook: Sure, he is right.

Mr. W. Hodgson: This is the usual custom.

Mr. Kennedy: Yes, I don't see anything different. He's got Shulmanitis. You fire from the lip and then later the facts emerge.

Mr. Deans: That sounds pretty unparliamentary too.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps all of the unparliamentary comments should be eliminated.

Mr. Deans: I think so. This member is making it worse and, of course, this member is normally unparliamentary. We have learned to expect that.

Mr. Kennedy: All right. Let the member eliminate what he deems should be eliminated.

An hon. member: Is that unparliamentary?

Mr. Cassidy: Figuratively speaking, he is foaming at the mouth.

Mr. Kennedy: Mr. Speaker, on this matter of discussion and consultation I assure the members here there were council meetings, there were public meetings, discussions, seminars, correspondence—you name it—over a period of some 10 years. For anybody to say there was inadequate conversation, opportunity to present views, to make suggestions, is simply not recognizing what has occurred. No matter what is said this is the way that it is.

Mr. Cassidy: When the government is deaf it is not the way consultation should take place.

Mr. Kennedy: The opposition too has attempted to generate some discontent over the fact that there was not complete agreement. As I mentioned at the outset, Mr. Speaker, we have very able and competent councillors in all the 10 municipalities—

Mr. Cassidy: And the majority are now opposed.

Mr. Kennedy: —and the majority are not all opposed.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, they are. If the member counts heads they are now all opposed.

Mr. Kennedy: They've put forward very valid positions, and, of course, there were differences of opinion. Why wouldn't there be with capable people such as we have? I would have been surprised if there hadn't been. But most of these problems were worked out. Some charges were made because of their representations. Their agreement was in the report; the basis for the bill

was developed by mutual agreement. Some of the problems were worked out between them, based on the representations, and are still being worked out.

As I say, this report was prepared. The government's proposal was put forward at Hamilton on Jan. 23. Even then, after all this period of time, further comment was invited on Jan. 23 from any who wished to make contributions and quite a number did.

I don't think that it was possible—

Mr. Sargent: Is the member going to run again? Is he going to run again?

Mr. Kennedy: Pardon? It wasn't reasonably possible to have had more participation or opportunity for participation, and I cannot accept the claim that there wasn't.

Mr. Sargent: I guess he will lose money on his land there then, eh?

Mr. Kennedy: Maybe this discussion, as it should, has had its effect. As with other members, Mr. Speaker, I get quite a bit of mail. I will say in my riding, with perhaps as many as 150,000 people, I have had two or three letters in opposition to this proposal, and I wouldn't call that a very great opposing of the bill. There is general agreement, Mr. Speaker, that we want regional government.

While I'm on my feet, I do want to pay tribute to the councils and people of all 10 municipalities who worked out the basis for this most progressive piece of legislation. Port Credit is a town with a very interesting history, an original former Indian village. It is part of our heritage, not just locally but throughout Ontario; a town with a fierce, legitimate pride that one can only commend. I've lived in Port Credit and I attended school there.

Mrs. Campbell: It's gone.

Mr. Good: It's gone. Never again.

Mr. Kennedy: I know the town and I know its people. It's not gone. The hard work and constructive suggestions, the contribution of Port Credit and of Mayor Saddington and his council—the mayor who has contributed some 20 years to municipal life in a not-easy situation—must be acknowledged and commended.

Mr. Sargent: Old Charlie McCarthy there. Hippety-hop.

Mr. Kennedy: To answer the hon. member's point, the name will very properly be

perpetuated through the ward name, through the Legion, through the arena, library, the harbour, and many other things just as former municipalities in the city of Toronto have their names perpetuated.

Mr. Good: I hope the member can make that speech next year.

Mr. Kennedy: Streetsville, the town incorporated in 1858, started many years before that. Good municipal government over the years. A mayor who fights for what she believes to be right, and I have a great interest there and a great affection as well, something perhaps the hon. members may not realize.

I used to go there in the Thirties. They had great lacrosse teams then. If the member for Grey-Bruce is listening, after the war for a couple of years I lived there, and they had really good hockey and baseball teams. I was on the parks board there, Mr. Speaker. I'll say to you there is a community spirit in Streetsville that in my time was exceptional and still is, obviously.

Mr. Good: Till Jan. 1.

Mr. Kennedy: I'm delighted that Port Credit and Streetsville are proposed as separate wards and their names will live indefinitely. As you see, I have a sentimental interest as well as a practical one, Mr. Speaker, recognizing the need to meet the Seventies and beyond. Incidentally, while on this point of maintaining the names of wards rather than numbers, we might use a few of the names of our other communities to perpetuate those names.

Mr. Speaker, it's been close to a 10-year debate that is in its windup now. I say again, everything that can be said has been said. The bill before us is vital, it is essential. The several parts of Peel County must work for the good of the whole. This bill is the vehicle by which Peel county can proceed efficiently to provide a quality of life that will meet the expectations of the residents, present and future, of the regional municipality of Peel.

Mr. Sargent: Well done; well done.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for St. George.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Here is the mouthpiece. Now give thanks.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Speaker, I would like first of all to preface my remarks by expressing my concern for the contempt with which

this government views regional government as it is imposing it upon people in this province.

Mr. Lewis: Right.

Mrs. Campbell: And it is specifically an act of contempt that the member for Peel North wouldn't even be in the House.

Mr. Sargent: That's talking sense.

Mrs. Campbell: And that the Treasurer, who is also supposed to be concerned with municipal affairs, finds it impossible to be present.

Mr. Singer: Right.

Mrs. Campbell: In reviewing the Peel regional government, I should like to say that the first meeting between the Peel county municipal leaders was in 1969—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: And the Leader of the Opposition didn't think it was important enough to be here.

Mr. Sargent: He was here all day. The Minister of Revenue wasn't here.

Mr. Singer: Would the hon. member like to match the number of hours he is here? Would he like to match the number of hours? I call it 7½ hours out of 136 in the last two months. How does that grab you?

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Speaker, when the cackling is finished I will continue.

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. member for Downsview stop cackling, as suggested by the hon. member for St. George?

Mr. Singer: I had to answer the hon. member for St. Andrew-St. Patrick (Mr. Grossman).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for St. George has the floor.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Speaker, I was not referring to my colleague but to the tinnabulation across the way.

Mr. Speaker: Was that parliamentary?

Mrs. Campbell: Look it up in the dictionary, Mr. Speaker; I think you will find it's an appropriate word.

Mr. Maeck: It's a good word, Mr. Speaker; it's a good word, no kidding.

Mrs. Campbell: The second was in 1973. Mayor McCallion in a quote on May 29, 1973, stated: "We put in a detailed brief on

regional government proposals and we have had no word from Queen's Park."

Mr. Good: That is the kind of thing—

Mrs. Campbell: Mayor McCallion has consistently pointed out that for four years, she warned the Premier—

Mr. D. A. Evans (Simcoe Centre): Who is Mayor McCallion?

Mrs. Campbell: The hon. member hasn't heard of her, I take it?

Mr. W. Hodgson: I haven't heard of her.

Mrs. Campbell: It is so nice to see such knowledge on the other side.

Mr. W. Hodgson: I guess the hon. member wasn't around when they were in favour of regional government.

Mr. Sargent: This isn't pay day. What is the hon. member doing here?

Mr. W. Hodgson: The last member who sat in that seat was not against regional government.

Mrs. Campbell: For four solid years—I wonder if the member would not be better engaged upstairs? He seems to have been there a large part of the night.

Mr. W. Hodgson: I know how regional government works. I happen to represent an area where regional government works.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, that's good. The hon. member is in one where it isn't working very well.

For four years, this mayor tried to get a decision from this government because she was concerned about the urban sprawl which was stretching its tentacles out to her area. She begged her local member to make a decision. His answer was, "All these things are corrected in the fullness of time." So now in the fullness of time, the developers having planned the area, he is now prepared to punish Streetsville because the urban sprawl has reached out to that area.

Reeve Williams of Chinguacousy: "There isn't any consideration of the questions which we have been asking the provincial government, nor is there any indication that we are going to be answered"—May 29, 1973. And this is what the member for South Peel says is constant ongoing discussion.

The mayor of Streetsville stated that under this bill, besides having its identity destroyed,

the South Peel borough will be under-represented at regional council. That should be obvious to anyone, including those sitting on the other side of the House.

Port Credit Mayor Saddington: "The two-tier system for Peel seems to cast aside the idea of representation by population." This was his statement of Jan. 24, 1973. He is another delighted representative.

On April 2, 1973, in the Toronto Star, the hon. member for York East stated that he was not prepared to say that, "We have had a good record in establishing regional government except in Toronto." I think the government had better take another look at what is happening in Toronto.

On May 29, 1973, Mayor McCallion stated: "Parliamentary assistant Arthur Meen agreed verbally to discuss them with us but he and Premier Davis have refused to come to Streetsville."

I would like to say as an aside that it is rather interesting that this government apparently was not concerned about the people of Streetsville in that it did not brief the parliamentary assistant before he went out and made statements which indicated his great ignorance of the problem. It is this presentation of his in which he complimented planning boards which never existed, in which he talked about the separated towns which didn't exist, and in which he indicated that he knew absolutely nothing about the facilities in Streetsville, that perhaps gave the people some further reason to believe that if he were ignorant so too were those who sent him on the errand to explain their position, and that therefore the premises were as poorly based as they had believed them to be.

Upon meeting with the citizens of Streetsville, the Premier was given a very clear indication as to the attitudes of the people, and this was just a few days ago. He begged the question by saying that somebody has to make the rough decisions. He forgets that he was elected to also make the right decisions and apparently this bill means that representation by population is not one of the Premier's present cherished beliefs.

I may say that at that meeting in Streetsville there were four speakers, who represented ratepayer groups in Mississauga and who were most dissatisfied with the approval by that council of the representation. This, of course, indicates the trouble you have when you represent your friends and only talk to your friends and have no concern for those who live in an area and who have their own

aspirations for their own future and their present lifestyle.

Let us look again, in the hope that perhaps by repetition we can get through. North Peel, having 6.6 per cent of the population, has 22.7 per cent representation; Central Peel, 27.2 per cent population, 27.3 per cent representation; South Peel, 66.2 per cent population, 45.5 per cent representation. If one looks at Halton and at the figures for Burlington, Oakville, Central Halton and North Halton, one finds a very interesting comparison—Central Peel and Oakville are the only areas even approaching the concept of representation by population.

In January, 1973, the west of Metro proposal at page 19, said:

Regrettably, this formula falls somewhat short of the goal of representation by population. However, it does satisfy another principle that no one municipality should dominate the voting among a region's area municipalities.

That is based on the fact that North Peel has five members, Central Peel six, South Peel 10.

It's unfortunate that the member for Peel South is not here because I would like to hear him answer the question: Using this rationale, could he explain the Ontario electoral pattern wherein over 50 per cent of Ontario's population is in Metro centres yet has only 35 per cent of the seats in the House?

In Halton, of course, as we have seen, at least its population figures are much closer to some kind of parity than one can find in Peel.

Then there is the question of the appeals made to government to reconsider. There is the letter of March 14, 1973, from Mr. Webb of Davis, Webb and Hollinrake, and that letter was quoted by my friend down the row. It's interesting that in this particular case the request was for a certain consideration. No reasons were given, really, except that they were solicitors for owners of a large block of land, but it's also interesting that that recommendation was considered.

So I suppose I have to concede, Mr. Speaker, that the government does listen to people like Mr. Webb and the people for whom he acts. It does listen to those people and, no doubt, they listen to Mr. Parsons and others.

I would like now to turn to some remarks by John Rankin, a member of the Oakville Planning Board and the Public Utilities

Commission in which he discusses all of these matters. He says this:

As a basic premise, the provincial government's announcement of regional government on Jan. 23, 1973, appears to be based on a social climate throughout southern Ontario and the developed urban community which the voters categorically rejected in the co-ordinated municipal elections of 1972.

The proposal postulates that bigness is synonymous with good, and responsive administration as being skilled only if appointed. It postulates that co-ordination and co-operation can be handled only by imposition from the senior level of government. [There is that centralization of power again in Queen's Park.] And it postulates that planning is best achieved by experts who have no intimate knowledge of the people, their needs, aspirations or desires, as it relates to their own "place to stand."

The place to stand is in quotes and we all know that in this province, as has been said by others, what else would a taxpayer do but stand with his back to the wall?

If these assumptions and their implications were made abundantly clear to the average taxpayer there would be massive rejection of the proposal. Because the issue is complex, simplistic statements are only valuable as philosophic positions.

However, because the provincial government has already implemented similar regionalization propositions in other parts of the province, it is impractical to turn back. [That, in fairness, should be read into the record.]

Regional government is capable of being achieved in many forms. The basic geographic area lying west of Metropolitan Toronto to the western end of Lake Ontario can be divided in many ways and the proposed three-region concept has much to commend it.

Then he goes on, having said that, to tear into the plan as it is proposed.

On the matter of official plans, the assumption is made that the existing official plans, which represent the hopes and aspirations of the municipalities and their citizens, are of no value unless they conform to the independently developed Toronto-centred region plan.

So he goes on on the basis of subdivision agreements, in which he points out quite justifiably that the implication is made that

subdivision agreements would be dealt with at the local level, but as water and sewer are inevitably involved in all subdivision agreements this means all subdivision agreements would have to be handled at the regional level as well as any area municipality level. This makes it a more tedious, more complex and less functional method of arranging these agreements.

On that point may I say, Mr. Speaker, I am delighted if that is the outcome of it, because it is one way of giving people an opportunity to assess the applications which will come before them. We may certainly expect that in this developer-oriented policy there will be subdivision agreements and there will be little opportunity at the local level to stop the steamroller of those who have supported the government in the past and presumably can be expected to do so again—namely, the developers who have brought upon Streetsville the tragedy which she now faces.

A letter from one James Grey, a resident of Streetsville, to the Treasurer, under date of Jan. 30—a very well written letter—states:

A person doesn't have to be too highly educated to realize that the population distribution in Halton is more equally distributed with no monster area being created as in Peel. [And then he says:]

When Mr. Davis accepted the position of Premier for the Province of Ontario, one of the promises he made was that the voice of the people would be heard. Remember, Streetsville is still around and we have voices too. [Now this is coming from a person in Streetsville; these are not my words. This is what he says.]

In splitting South Peel into two municipalities, it would also split having three giant developers in one municipality. As it is proposed now, Canadian Equity and Development Co., S. B. McLaughlin Associates and Markborough Properties control 14,452 acres of the estimated total of 74,860 acres that would be in South Peel. This means that they would control nearly 20 per cent of the development that would take place, a very high percentage.

In the Jan. 29 issue of the Globe and Mail newspaper, it was reported that S. B. McLaughlin Associates had purchased Caledon Mountain Estates Ltd., setting up the possibility of what I mentioned in regard to voting power at regional councils. It makes one wonder who is doing the governing, the government or the developers.

These statements are not coming from members of the opposition but from citizens questioning this bill and the policies of this government.

It is interesting, as has been pointed out, that in Peel county council there was no unanimity to endorse the division of Peel into three municipalities. This acknowledgement is contained in a letter from the Treasurer under date of Feb. 28, 1973, to Mr. James Grey. In that he goes on to say:

You have pointed out quite clearly that the Halton region is a more balanced one in terms of area municipalities and their representation.

However, your suggestions for Peel would involve the partition of developed lands in Mississauga to form an East Peel and West Peel as you have designated them.

Shame on Mr. Grey!

Mr. Grey has continued to try to keep in touch with his government and with his member. Under date of March 15 he wrote to the Premier, his member, the member for Peel North, and said:

Mr. Davis, stand on your promise of some time ago. Let the voice of the people be heard. Especially I ask you at this time, let the voice of the people of Streetsville be heard.

And so on.

It's interesting that on April 5 the Premier of this province wrote to Mr. Grey and said, "You may be assured that I will bear your comments in mind during any discussions on this matter".

That was so pleasant to hear, I am sure. Then on March 30, 1973, this gentleman again said to his member:

It appears that the Davis government does not realize that they have an obligation to represent the people of all walks of life. It appears that you, Mr. Davis, as our elected representative for our riding, feel only obligated to represent a certain segment of the riding and certain groups of people within the county.

Is this a democracy, when the people of Streetsville are refused to hold a referendum to show their feelings toward regional government? Is this a democracy when our mayor is asked to sit on a panel to discuss regional government, and then is removed from that panel—presumably in favour of one of the developers, if what my friend has said so? No matter which way it was,

it was still through pressure exercised by the Ontario government to have her removed from the panel.

Undoubtedly, the provincial secretary felt that his contribution would be more important, I take it. I'm not reading at that point; that is a comment, hopefully, he can hear.

And he goes on, talking about news stories in the media and the implication in one story after the other of the Davis government, as he puts it, favouring developers. On page 2: "It appears that the present government of Ontario is not a government for the people as we were promised, but a government for developers." These are the voices of people from Peel.

A member of this House suggested tonight that what we were saying was somehow untrue, and I am going to say exactly the same thing as has been said by my friend. There can be no other logical explanation for the Peel region and for the bill that is before us. I would urge this government before it is too late, to withdraw this bill and to look at it again, giving one more chance for a hearing of the people. However, I am sure that there are none so deaf as those who will not hear. I suppose I should take comfort in that, since it is obvious that such deafness, such lack of concern for people, will spell the end of this government.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other hon. member want to speak or have any comments before the hon. member for York East replies?

Mr. Singer: Whatever happened to the hon. member for Scarborough Centre who threatened to make a speech?

Mr. Meen: Mr. Speaker, if I may direct a comment or two, first of all, with respect to the observations made by the hon. member for Waterloo North. I regret to hear that both opposition parties have indicated that they do not support the bill.

Frankly, we believe that it is good legislation, and in due course hon. members opposite, as well as members on this side of the House, will come to realize that this is the case.

My colleague, the hon. member for Peel South, has covered this in considerable detail, but I was intending to make an observation or so about the various meetings, the various studies that have been conducted, because the hon. member for Waterloo North had indicated that there hadn't been any grassroots discussions. This thing has been

studied and talked to death for 10 years. It's high time we got on with restructuring the government in a form in which it can cope with the pressures of today. There have been lots of public meetings. They have been all over the place.

The member for Waterloo North indicated that we hadn't given them financial information. Well, this isn't so. Financial analyses, Mr. Speaker, have been given and more will be provided. Obviously, you can't give financial projections inasmuch as these are dependent on what the new councils do, and their own priorities. We can only predict on the basis of certain things and we have given those analyses.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Meen: He complains about a large Mississauga. Sure it's large, but it's also strong and it's capable of dealing with those developmental pressures that are there now and that are at hand. If we were to split up Mississauga, we would fragment the strength of that municipality to the point where I would fear, and I know that the government would fear, that the result would be a number of area municipalities that would be then incapable of coping with those problems.

I want to correct a misapprehension the member for Waterloo North has with respect to garbage. Garbage collection is an area municipal responsibility. He said in his comments that it was a regional responsibility. I want the hon. members to understand that it is not; it's an area responsibility.

I would point out to him also that certainly the chairman of Waterloo regional council was appointed by the Province of Ontario. I don't think anybody up there has any quarrel with the way in which Mr. Young is conducting that role as chairman. He is doing a fabulous job.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): Excellent job!

Mr. Meen: The member for Waterloo North also stated that the chief administrative officer came from Queen's Park. We didn't send him up there. We gave the region the capacity to hire him and it was the regional council that hired him. So, don't let him give the House the impression that we pressed an employee from Queen's Park civil service on the region, because we didn't.

Mr. Good: That is all right. The recommendation came from the government's people.

Mr. Meen: The region knew quality when it saw it and it hired him to go up there and help it with the job. It's the region that made that appointment. Certainly in Sudbury there was a different problem and a different situation, but certainly for Waterloo and for these regional governments we don't purport to appoint the administrator. We leave that to the region to be ascertained.

He talked, too, about transitional grants. Of course, they are transitional grants. They are there to cushion the impact. What he doesn't mention is the continuing increased grants, an increase, as I mentioned in my opening comments, of over \$1.4 million.

Mr. Cassidy: It's a piddling amount and the parliamentary assistant knows it.

Mr. Meen: It's not piddling; it's a very substantial amount.

Mr. Cassidy: Sure it is, \$3 per capita.

Mr. Meen: I will give the hon. members a breakdown of the total of those figures in a few minutes.

Mr. Cassidy: It is 1.5 per cent of their budgets on average, no more.

Mr. Meen: I might just direct my few comments to those raised by the hon. member for Ottawa Centre. It seems to me he would oppose everything anyway.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): The parliamentary assistant is in an unusually pugnacious mood tonight.

Mr. Meen: He talks about the Plunkett report and the Steele report. The Plunkett report certainly would have put Peel and Halton together, but not in the way they wanted nor indeed in a way that was workable. From the time when the Plunkett study was done—between 1964 or so when it was commissioned and 1966 when it was brought in and 1968-1969 when we set up the county school boards and restructured county school boards in the north-south base, as you might say, as to Peel and Halton—you couldn't then work the Plunkett study on an east-west basis, placing a rural municipality across the top as a single tier and an urban municipality across the bottom with completely different tax bases, the one isolated from the other. They just weren't workable. It was perfectly clear that that wasn't a workable solution.

Also, of course, we have to look at this with an overview, not just of one county or another county. We at the provincial level have to look at all levels.

Mr. Cassidy: They had to look to their future as a government, eh?

Mr. Meen: The Steele report looked at Wentworth. At the request of Burlington, which thought that the Plunkett report was anathema and, consequently, asked that it be included in the Steele study, the Steele commission did include Burlington in its recommendations. But then we had to look at the remainder, and as was said earlier—indeed I did say—if anybody wanted to talk to me about Hamilton and Wentworth and Burlington, then he would have to tell me what I did with the remainder of Halton and all of Peel.

Mr. Cassidy: It was put into Peel.

Mr. Meen: And we went to them and talked to them and they said, "We're not prepared to buy the Plunkett report," then we said to them, "You tell us what you are prepared to work with," and they came back with their recommendations on what they were prepared to work with.

Mr. Cassidy: The member for Chatham-Kent was on the right track and the member for York East should have supported his advice.

Mr. Meen: And certainly, in our opinion, their recommendations meet all the basic, important criteria for regional government reorganization; and this is something that we think will work.

Mr. Cassidy: Absolute nonsense. The member doesn't believe that rubbish, does he?

Mr. Meen: The 45 per cent vote of Mississauga in the region has been suggested by some of our members opposite as being unsatisfactory. I say, "Well sure, it doesn't meet the 'rep by pop,' but they were prepared to accept that figure."

Mr. Cassidy: The member murders it. He murders it.

Mr. Meen: And they confirmed that statement to us very recently indeed as a figure with which they were quite satisfied.

Mr. Cassidy: The member is very cavalier with democracy, isn't he?

Mr. Meen: Actually I commend Mississauga for their altruistic approach to this.

Mr. Lawlor: Why doesn't the member admit it is strictly political expediency?

Mr. Meen: They might very well have insisted on something closer to representation by population.

Mr. Cassidy: The member for Halton West and others brought the weight to bear.

Mr. Meen: But they know perfectly well that the region will work; that what they want is right; that they will get it even if they only command 45 per cent of the votes at the regional level.

Mr. Cassidy: The member for Peel South is applauding.

Mr. Meen: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre quoted my colleague, the member for Chatham-Kent, at considerable length. But I might point out that a lot of the comments my colleague made at that time were made in the light of the circumstances that existed then, obviously, and were not made in the light of the present Ontario planning and development legislation—

Mr. Lawlor: Light years have gone since 1971.

Mr. Meen: —of our parkway belt and of the other overview which the province is bringing to bear—

Mr. Cassidy: It all ran east and west while the government's regions run north and south.

Mr. Meen: —and within which the area municipalities and the regions must do their own planning.

Mr. Lawlor: Let the member for Chatham-Kent speak for himself.

Mr. Meen: The members opposite want to have it both ways. They want to have experts like Tom Plunkett. They want to have his report adopted. Well, Mr. Plunkett is a recognized expert in this field; but the report simply was not workable, and is not workable in the light of today's circumstances in those counties. Maybe they would like us to use our opinion, or if not that, then the views of the people.

Mr. Deans: Is that because government delayed so long?

Mr. Cassidy: If the member had the guts of the member for Chatham-Kent he would be okay right now.

Mr. Meen: Then we go back to the county councils and we get their views, and then the members opposite say to us, "You know, you didn't adopt these other reports. They

didn't work out. What do you think you are going to do?" So we just simply say to them, "We're elected to govern." They know that we are. They have acknowledged this. We are doing our best to resolve the divergent opinions into workable structures and these are the proposals.

Mr. Lawlor: That's right. "We will make it palatable. Even if we have to placate them."

Mr. Speaker: Order! The member for Ottawa Centre had his opportunity on the floor; give the parliamentary assistant an opportunity.

Mr. Deans: Why is the Speaker interrupting the parliamentary assistant?

Mr. Meen: And I might point out that throughout the speeches made by the hon. members opposite I managed to restrain myself most of the time.

Mr. Lawlor: That is good for the member's soul. It is a small price he has to pay for what we have to do.

Mr. Meen: May I just observe the examples the hon. member has given from what we call the blue book; I have to confess the examples of items such as library boards, police commissions and what not maybe shouldn't have been in there because they are items that are retained, at least for the present time. That is until the library boards alter their legislation or the task force on policing has brought in a report that might perchance show something different; although I am not trying to second guess them. But for the time being obviously those are items which I think if I were rewriting the blue book I wouldn't include.

But really, what we are trying to get at, Mr. Speaker, are matters of much greater significance like the planning boards and committees of council and that kind of thing where the real gut issues of municipal government are resolved once and for all.

Mr. Lawlor: That is a bland defence of the indefensible. The member is becoming pretty good at it—almost a fatuistic one. He works a conversation into a blandishment. He has a certain natural gift for hypocrisy, anyhow.

Mr. Meen: And I really think that when we come back to what we are trying to do, I would just repeat that; sure we have had our arguments with the county council. I think it was the member for St. George who observed that they sent a resolution along to us asking us to explain, asking the Treasurer

to explain the retraction from regional government. We are not retracting our position from regional government. That was a misinterpretation, and certainly as far as we are concerned we wish to proceed. This is good legislation here.

The county council members were concerned. They wondered if we were changing our general view of regional government. They wondered if we didn't really believe in what we have been saying, which, of course, is not so. They came in and had a meeting with us. It was a very productive and informative meeting with the minister in which a lot of views were clarified. That is the meeting about which the member for Ottawa Centre made the observation that the minister was not in attendance. He was indeed there and we clarified many points for those members.

Mr. Cassidy: Was he there last week?

Mr. Meen: As I pointed out, he was there as promised for the meeting before the bill was introduced. It was never promised that he would be there at a meeting to explain the bill if he had other commitments. He was here in this House—

Mr. Cassidy: He made that commitment in the House?

Mr. Meen: He would have been there if he could have been. I might tell the hon. members that I, appearing in his stead, explained where he was and there was not one murmur of dissent among the people who met with me from the council. They were happy to receive the explanation. Indeed, every last question asked by them was answered, so far as I am aware, to their complete satisfaction.

Mr. Cassidy: That's because they don't share the arrogance of the minister.

Mr. Meen: They had no worries when they left. They had an opportunity to give us some corrections, which I shall be introducing when we take the bill into the committee of the whole, and that was precisely the reason for the meeting.

It had originally been suggested that we meet with the county council immediately after the introduction of the bill. But I suggested at the time it would be a little too soon to give them an opportunity to study its contents. So we deferred that meeting until a few days had passed in order that they and their council and their counsel could study

the contents of the bill. We had a very productive meeting from that.

I think at this point I should refer to the references made to myself and the attendance at Sheridan College and the allegations made by Her Worship Mayor McCallion that I refused to attend certain meetings—just so that the record will show the general history of events through the month of March.

As memory serves me, Her Worship and council appealed to the Municipal Board for an order permitting the referendum. That hearing was scheduled for Friday, March 9. About that time the principal of the high school in Streetsville thought it might be an idea to have a public meeting. I said that would be fine.

Then I discovered that Her Worship and council had made the application to the Municipal Board. Therefore it did not behoove me to debate on a public platform a matter which was before the courts. I told the principal this, he agreed, and he cancelled that meeting.

Another meeting was scheduled for shortly after the ninth, but I did not know whether I should accept that engagement. I did not know whether the Municipal Board would make its ruling on the ninth or whether it would hold its ruling over and make it a later time. As it turned out, it made it on the ninth, but the meeting that had been scheduled for the middle of the following week, roughly, either went on without me or—I think it was also cancelled, frankly. I'm not sure of that one. My memory is a little hazy on that point.

Then there was the third meeting scheduled for Friday, March 30. I had said to the people organizing this meeting, "Well, okay, I'll be happy to participate on your platform, but remember that if the"—oh I guess by this time the OMB hearing had been disposed of. But then Streetsville had announced that it was appealing the matter to cabinet. This kept the whole thing again in an area in which I should not participate on a public platform.

So I said to them, "Well, if cabinet has dispatched the matter by March 30—and I have no idea whether it will or won't—then I shall be able to participate and it couldn't matter to me whether you have Her Worship or not. However," I said, "if it has not been disposed of by that date it would not be proper for her to be on the platform if I am on the platform."

The matter was left that way, and so far as I am aware the material nevertheless was

printed up showing Her Worship Mayor McCallion and myself and others participating in the platform debate on Friday, March 30.

I subsequently raised the question with all the other mayors—the mayor of Mississauga, the mayor of Brampton, the warden of the county, and this whole forum being designated as Peel 74—the whole of Peel county, not just some isolated little bit of it, but with all of those around. “How come,” said I to the organizers,” “you don’t have some of the others on the platform as well?” They said, “Well, maybe you have got a point.”

By the 30th, of course, the appeal to cabinet had been dispatched so I said, “Well, I really don’t care whether Her Worship participates or not,” but then they had told her she couldn’t on account of the fact that they hadn’t got others or the appeal hadn’t been dismissed by that time or whatever. In any event, there was a great deal of confusion.

I went to considerable pains at the time of the meeting to point out to Her Worship that as far as I was concerned she was most welcome to participate. She chose to come and sit in the front row and, as it turned out, didn’t participate at all. But at no time throughout that period did I refrain from participating in any public meeting in the Streetsville area when I felt I was otherwise free to participate.

Once the briefs were submitted and the matter was under discussion with the cabinet and with my colleagues in the ministry, then of course it was inappropriate to get deeply involved in public debate again, because one could wind up having to say one thing when he knew perfectly well some other decision might or might not be in the works.

So as a result of all of this I have not otherwise participated in debates out in the Streetsville area, but of course I was kept pretty busy in other areas in any event.

Mr. Cassidy: That’s the independence of a parliamentary secretary.

Mr. Meen: Several members opposite have referred to large developers with large tracts and I wonder—

Mrs. Campbell: Of land, that is.

Mr. Meen: I wonder just what Streetsville would do with some of these dividers or subdividers. I jotted down a few thoughts—

Mr. Cassidy: The member for Scarborough Centre shouldn’t look so knowing, he didn’t speak. He lost his chance.

Mr. Drea: I am going to.

Mr. Meen: —in connection with the Streetsville situation, because it has occupied so much of the debating time of members opposite.

In our humble opinion, with these large subdividers and these large tracts of land, it would put Streetsville and its administrative resources in a very tenuous position and we would question whether they have the resources to carry these through. They use part-time consultants and, frankly, in my opinion it would not be adequate to provide the detailed day-to-day social and economic studies, land use studies and that kind of thing, that would be clearly required to provide for the sort of population that would be expected in that area in the very near future.

Mr. Cassidy: You have never questioned the planning expertise until today.

Mr. Meen: They advanced the argument—and I might quote a little bit from their brief —“consultants, rather than burden the taxpayer with excessive overhead costs as a result of experts on staff only being used for part of any year of operation.” They used that as one of their arguments that they would carry on with part-time staff.

I ask the members, is Streetsville speaking as the Streetsville of today, with less than 7,000 people, or is it speaking as the Streetsville of 10 years from now or a very few years from now, maybe less, of the order of 200,000 people? Is it? What do the members think?

If it is speaking as the Streetsville when it would have 100,000 to 200,000 people, it is clearly not speaking as the Streetsville with part-time employees, and yet it used that as one of its arguments. The provision of effective administration and policy advice on almost limitless numbers of issues is just incapable of being provided if it used only part-time staff.

Mr. Cassidy: He is being really incisive.

Mr. Meen: It is difficult to see Streetsville adopting its limited staff to the kind of really proper development that we would want to see go on there in the years ahead.

Streetsville has condemned Mississauga. It condemns Mississauga for being a haven for developers, so to speak, and yet the town in its brief to us included a statement by Her Worship. Maybe the hon. member for St. George, who is leaving her seat, would hang around long enough to hear this little quote.

An hon. member: Let her go.

Mrs. Campbell: I've heard enough.

Mr. Meen: The hon. member's heard enough? Just let her wait and listen to this one. Right in the Streetsville brief they provide something and I'll just quote in part:

We want to bring about a quality of life. The quality of life we want is going to take money. Money is going to be required and we will require the co-operation of citizens [get this], landowners and especially the large landowners.

I'm quoting right out of the Streetsville brief. They're expecting that in order to make progress they're going to require the co-operation of the large landowners. Now, how about that?

Mr. Drea: Which happens to be right.

Mr. Meen: Streetsville wants development.

Mr. Cassidy: There isn't any other kind around Streetsville!

Mr. Meen: Is it going to rely on this small staff to do the job? On part-time consultants and the co-operation of developers to maintain its quality of life? Can members really take it seriously? Frankly, we couldn't.

The town argues that much of the important responsibility would go to the regional municipal level. That's true. It would. Yet several services and facilities do remain to local discretion. There is local planning; planning is not entirely at the senior level as was erroneously stated by one of the members opposite. There are official plans and zoning bylaws, important elements in the overall picture of zoning; subdivision agreements; local roads; fire protection; licensing; parks; recreation; many other items are still retained at the lower level.

Can Streetsville continue to provide this sort of service with a volunteer fire department, particularly in a fast-growing community? Can Streetsville, in a practical sense, carry out the subdivision agreements entered into by the various subdividers with Mississauga? Our plans administration branch feels strongly that the handling of such complex large-scale development requires full-time skilled employees. Yet, Streetsville says "We'd like to do it with our part-time staff and save money."

At one time, Streetsville seemed to hang quite a bit on the proposed parkway belts embracing municipalities. They appear to have abandoned that now. They didn't raise

that issue in their latest submissions. They claim the province has abandoned this position so apparently they feel free to do so, but the government never claimed that parkway belts would separate municipalities.

Indeed, we have gone out of our way to point out that some parkway belts, e.g., Highway 401 as we know it today, form communication corridors through communities, through municipalities, and not always—depending on their width and location and the nature of those belts—should they or would they form dividers between municipalities. We say the parkway belt in the general area which Streetsville carved out for itself at one time is not necessarily a municipal divider.

Mr. Cassidy: The government just discarded five years of parkway planning.

Mr. Meen: It's a narrow communication corridor for necessary and essential services and not for other purposes.

Mr. Cassidy: It is amazing how it narrows at Erin Mills, isn't it?

Mr. Meen: Anyway, I think it's unfair to say we did not listen to Streetsville. We did. We think that with the broader tax base of South Peel Streetsville can be very much better off than it would be on its own. With some 7,000 people, they barely warrant a ward in the municipality. You can imagine what they would be if we were to expand them and if we expanded them to a very sizable extent, disregarding these other problems which I have just outlined to the hon. members, as to whether they have the capacity to handle and administer the development in those areas.

They would not significantly enhance or increase their representation at the senior level. Once that happened Mississauga, which altruistically has agreed to take 45 per cent on the senior level, could with every justification—I emphasize this; with every justification—come back and say to us, "Okay; you boys have departed from the general tenor of the submission by Peel county. We now want to have 'rep by pop.'" They would then wind up with between 55 and 60 per cent of the representatives at the senior level. That is the significant point.

We think that all in all, although it would be nice, and I guess we would all like to be friends with everybody and give everybody everything he wants, if we are going to give responsible leadership and responsible government, we simply can't bend to every breeze that comes along. This is one where, in fact,

we feel that the people of Streetsville will be far better off in the larger and stronger community of Mississauga than trying to go it alone as a minor municipality, and I emphasize minor. It would be a minor municipality not even competing, not coming close to competing, with North Peel or Albion as they have asked that they be called.

Mr. Cassidy: Let it go on the record they are going to be raped and they don't like it.

Mr. Meen: I simply say to you, Mr. Speaker, we have looked at all of this and the charges that we have not paid any attention to their briefs are utterly unfounded. We have studied their briefs very carefully. We have tried to see whether they could be made to work. Simply because we have not accepted their brief does not by any means indicate that we have not studied it and studied it carefully.

One of the other members opposite—I think it may have been the member for Ottawa Centre—talked about grants and I did want to come back to these. The grants in South Peel amount to a total of \$14 per capita; in Central Peel to \$16 per capita and in Albion or North Peel to \$18 per capita. Breaking these down, they are the general at \$8 per capita, \$5 for policing where they take on the regional police, and another sparsity grant of \$1 in the south, \$3 in the middle community and \$5 in the northern community, making all \$14, \$16 and \$18 respectively.

Mr. Cassidy: Surely, but they are getting most of them now.

Mr. Meen: I think this is a very significant improvement over the present grants.

The Mayfield recreation complex has been mentioned. The north asked for this. I met with them and pointed out to them that it is worth quite a bit of money but there is also a very substantial debt load against it, some \$570,000. They said they were content to absorb that debt load and pay it off in accordance with its terms, and that they wanted the complex in their area inasmuch as there is no other recreation complex in the northern area. Central Peel has one and South Peel has as well and, in this fashion, Mayfield recreation complex is at least physically located in the northern community.

By the terms of past arrangements with committees of arbitrators who will be set up to determine the way in which items such as this are divided among municipalities when they are split—and these provisions are incorporated into the bill. Mr. Speaker—the

people in Central Peel will be guaranteed access to the Mayfield centre on the same basis as all other residents of Northern Peel. So really the people in Central Peel have lost nothing. They have access to that centre just as though they lived in Albion in the north, if I may choose to call it by its new name, or as if the centre were in their own community.

I want to express particular thanks to the hon. member for Peel South for his constructive observations. He reviewed the history of the various studies which have gone on, and so I have not gone into that in great detail because, as he indicated, we are now winding up 10 years of debate. It has all been said and it has been said many times and I guess it is time we got on with the job.

Mr. Foulds: The parliamentary assistant is winding up like T. S. Eliot, not with a bang but a whimper.

Mr. Meen: I am sorry that the member for St. George has left because I did have a comment or two for her. She suggested that the Metropolitan Toronto system isn't working. I can tell her that as a resident in days gone by in what is now the borough of North York, and what was then the township of North York, we were awfully thankful for Metro Toronto. Her deputy leader who represents part of that area today, the riding of Downsview, certainly doesn't think Metro Toronto is a failure. He is one of its greatest supporters. We know this and we know that it is working well.

It surprises me because I wonder what the member for St. George would have said back in 1953 if the city of Toronto had had a majority vote on the Metropolitan Toronto council inasmuch as it had a very substantial majority of people at the time when Metro was created. If we were to have gone on a "rep by pop" vote in 1953, I wonder if Metro would have progressed as well as it has progressed in the 20 years that have followed it.

Mr. Singer: Metro was in such desperate straits then, the government had to act to resolve a crisis.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Meen: North York was in desperate straits and so was Scarborough. The municipalities that were in the toughest shape were the ones that were cut off from the lake by the city of Toronto, from which they couldn't buy water and which wouldn't take their

sewage. It was the metropolitan two-tier scheme of 20 years ago, pioneered by our leaders of the day—

An hon. member: They elected a member for Danforth.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Meen: —that brought about some order out of chaos and some development in the member's riding—

Mr. Singer: The member has got some chaos right in this bill.

An hon. member: Chaos out of order.

Mr. Meen: The development in the riding of Downsview today is in very substantial measure a result of Metropolitan Toronto's structuring of 20 years ago.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Meen: Absolutely.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Greatest municipality in the world.

Mr. MacDonald: The minister in charge of housing should be quiet.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Speaker, I think I have covered the comments made by the hon. members.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Deans: He knows the minister even better than we do.

Mr. Meen: I am disappointed that both parties opposite have indicated they do not intend to support the bill. It's a good bill and I would earnestly solicit their support and suggest they have some second thoughts in the next 15 or 20 minutes while the bells are ringing.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second—

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, before the motion is called—

An hon. member: He can't speak now, it's all over.

An hon. member: He has had it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Drea: I would like you to show me where it says here that I am too late?

An hon. member: It's all over; it's all over.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please, order.

An hon. member: It's all over. Read the rules; it's all over.

Mr. Drea: Tell me where in the rules—

Mr. Speaker: Each member may speak once only to a motion.

Mr. Drea: I haven't spoken yet.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of this bill. After the hon. members had spoken, the acting Speaker requested whether any other hon. member wished to speak to the bill, if not, the minister had his opportunity then to reply. I am sure the hon. member will recognize that the rules of this House must be applied impartially and fairly to all hon. members, which I try to do.

Mr. Deans: Three times he asked.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: I can say that the same situation—

Mr. Drea: I am going to speak on third reading then.

Mr. Speaker: —has arisen in connection with members of the opposition who have attempted to do this and I have refused them, because our customs and our rules do not permit it.

Mr. Stokes: The member wasn't in the House.

Mr. Speaker: I realize that. Therefore I regret that we cannot permit the hon. member to speak at this time.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if on agreement—

An hon. member: Call in the members.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: —we might consider holding this vote? We'll go into the—

Mr. Singer: Nope, no agreement.

Mr. Cassidy: Oh, he is nuts!

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I asked for the agreement; I didn't say there was or wasn't an agreement.

Mr. Singer: No, no agreement.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That's fine.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill 138.

The House divided on the motion for second reading of Bill 138, which was approved on the following vote:

AYES	NAYS
Allan	Bounsall
Apps	Braithwaite
Auld	Bullbrook
Bales	Campbell
Beckett	Cassidy
Bennett	Deacon
Bernier	Deans
Birch	Dukszta
Clement	Edighoffer
Drea	Ferrier
Evans	Foulds
Ewen	Gaunt
Gilbertson	Good
Grossman	Lawlor
Guindon	Lewis
Handleman	MacDonald
Havrot	Newman
Henderson	(Windsor- Walkerville)
Hodgson (Victoria- Haliburton)	Paterson
Hodgson (York-North)	Riddell
Irvine	Ruston
Jessiman	Sargent
Kennedy	Singer
Kerr	Smith
Lane	(Nipissing)
MacBeth	Stokes—24.
Maeck	
McIlveen	
McKeough	
Meen	
Morningstar	
Newman (Ontario South)	
Nixon (Dovercourt)	
Nuttall	
Root	
Scrivener	
Smith (Simcoe East)	
Smith (Hamilton Mountain)	
Snow	
Stewart	
Timbrell	
Turner	
Walker	
Wardle	
Wells	
Winkler	
Yakabuski—47.	

Clerk of the House: Mr. Speaker, the "ayes" are 47, the "nays" are 24.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Some hon. members: Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Speaker: Committee of the whole.

Agreed.

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON ACT

Mr. Meen, on behalf of Hon. Mr. White, moves second reading of Bill 151, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Halton.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. member for York East have some remarks?

Mr. Meen: As invited by the hon. member for Ottawa Centre, I do offer some introductory remarks, Mr. Speaker.

Just as with Peel, we have received a great deal of response in regard to the Halton proposal of Jan. 23, and as a result of those submissions we have made a number of changes.

The most important is in the matter of the regional area itself. The members will recall that the earlier proposal suggested that the village of Waterdown in the township of East Flamborough be included as part of the Halton region and as part of the area municipality of Burlington. Citizens from those areas, though, have convinced me that they felt their community of interest was not as much with the Halton municipalities as with the Wentworth municipalities, and Wentworth county.

An hon. member: They were smart people.

Mr. Meen: It was their wish to be part of the regional municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth, and so this bill does not include Waterdown and East Flamborough in the Halton region.

Also in response to a local suggestion, the Halton region excludes the police village of Eden Mills, which those members who are familiar with the geography will recognize as being located right on the northerly boundary of Nassagaweya township. Being right on the line, it seems to be oriented toward Guelph,

and we are proposing that the police village of Eden Mills be included in the township of Eramosa in the county of Wellington.

At a meeting which took place this morning between representatives of Halton county and myself, these people suggested it would be appropriate to add an additional half lot which is currently on the west side of Eden Mills, and we would add it into Eramosa along with Eden Mills.

This strikes me as being a good suggestion as the half lot involved has some development. I will be offering an amendment in committee of the whole to include that little bit as well.

You will also note, Mr. Speaker, that Bill 151 contains some changes from the earlier proposal in the matter of the number of regional representatives from Oakville and from North Halton. This was done to balance the representation more equitably among the area municipalities. The regional council will be made up now, under our bill, of 25 members, composed of the chairman and nine representatives from Burlington as heretofore, seven from Oakville, five from North Halton and three from Central Halton.

The boundaries of the area municipalities have been realigned somewhat in response to a number of suggestions from the area representatives. The council of Nassagaweya did not feel it appropriate that their township be split between the north and central area municipalities. Therefore, in response to their request we are proposing that the township of Nassagaweya, except for Eden Mills and the little bit of additional that I have already mentioned, will become part of the Central Halton municipality.

Further, the southern boundary of North Halton has been drawn along Highway 401 in that portion east of the present town of Milton. This was in keeping with a request from the councils of Esquesing, Georgetown and Acton.

In other matters, Bill 151 is similar to that which we have already discussed with regard to the Peel bill. The divisions of functions, provincial grants, internal financial arrangements and protection, are all identical with this one significant exception. Since the municipalities of Halton have not been reassessed at market value, it will be necessary for us to follow the same scheme as we have used in other regions, apart from Peel, and to apportion costs on the basis of weighted, equalized assessment.

In Halton, as in Peel, I am confident this piece of legislation will give citizens the

tools with which to carefully plan their municipality, both now and in the future, in reflecting the pressures of growth which we know exist out there.

As in Peel, the future Halton councils will have their priorities to set, and we trust that they will set them very carefully. They will not be able to undertake solutions to all their problems at one time I know: there will be things they will have to put in a sequence of events, and their priorities will be determined among themselves. We trust that sensible management of their resources will be necessary, and frankly I am very confident that they will do so.

From hearing the earlier comments by members opposite, it sounds to me as though they feel they should not support this bill, but frankly I think they should seriously reconsider. I would earnestly solicit their support for another fine piece of regional government and municipal government reorganization.

Mr. Drea: They're too dumb to reconsider.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Waterloo North.

Mr. Good: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Because of necessity and the limitations of human endurance, my remarks will probably be quite brief at this hour of the night.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Of the morning!

Mr. Good: Of the morning; yes, correct! Mr. Speaker, it's impossible to discuss the Halton bill without first discussing the Wentworth and Hamilton regional bill, which is still to be heard. The deficiencies of this bill lie mainly in the manner in which the Hamilton-Wentworth bill has been drawn up.

Originally, Mr. Speaker, all of the professional studies on both the Hamilton-Wentworth region and the Peel-Halton region showed that the city of Burlington should be included in the Hamilton-Wentworth study. The history of this, I think, is familiar to most of us. The Steele commission report gave serious and logical arguments for the fact that the Hamilton-Wentworth region should be made up of six area governments, consisting of the city of Hamilton, the city of Burlington, the boroughs of Dundas, Ancaster, North Wentworth, South Wentworth and the borough of Grimsby and Stoney Creek.

We all know that when the Niagara bill was passed the Grimsby area was put in with

the Niagara regional government and the then minister, the member for Chatham-Kent, indicated that when the Hamilton-Wentworth region was regionalized, there would be another look at the Grimsby area. His logic at that time was followed up by the report of the Steele commission which, of course, said that not only the Grimsby area should be included in the Hamilton-Wentworth region but also the city of Burlington. This is the only way in which a viable regional government could be formulated for the Hamilton-Wentworth region.

Since then, logic and reason have gone out the window—

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Right!

Mr. Good: —and political considerations are all that have been taken into consideration by the government opposite.

Mr. Ruston: Right!

Mr. Good: By political considerations I mean simply that the Premier, the hon. member for Peel North, has had his way by disregarding the Plunkett report, which said there should be a regional government for Peel and Halton. Of course, with him, the hon. member for—

Hon. J. W. Snow (Minister of Government Services): Halton East.

Mr. Good: —for Halton East (Mr. Snow) has been carried along very nicely, and has seen that all his political ambitions are fulfilled and that he's not rocking the boat in his area regardless of the expert advice of all the commissioners.

Hon. Mr. Snow: The who? Tell me.

Mr. Good: The member for Lincoln (Mr. Welch) has made sure that his area is not disturbed now that it is in the Niagara area. Most of all, the greatest political concern, is that the hon. member for Halton West (Mr. Kerr) has made sure that under no circumstances are they going to tamper with his area and make a viable region out of the Hamilton-Wentworth area, so the city of Burlington is going to be put in with the Halton area.

Hon. Mr. Snow: Just the way the people want it.

Mr. Good: The government proposal, Mr. Speaker, for the area west of Toronto—the government by its own admission—says on page 40 that the inclusion of Burlington in Halton has implications for the structuring of

the Hamilton-Wentworth region. I say, Mr. Speaker, it certainly has! It has gone against all of the expert advice and all the expert opinion that has been paid for by the government.

Hon. Mr. Snow: What experts?

Mr. Good: It has made a farce out of regional government in the Hamilton-Wentworth area by not including Burlington as a counterbalance, as well as Grimsby. All it has done is show that the people with the most political muscle get their way, regardless of whether or not it is a good planning concept or results in a good viable regional government. This, I say, Mr. Speaker, is not right, but it is the situation with which we are faced.

The presentation to the Steele commission by the metropolitan Wentworth region states without a doubt that the town of Burlington should be included in the proposed metropolitan Wentworth region rather than being included in any region to the east, because of an antipathy or fear—

Hon. Mr. Snow: What do the people of Burlington say?

Mr. Good: —by the council at Burlington on the basis of the submission of the city of Hamilton to the Steele commission report.

Hon. Mr. Snow: What do the people of Burlington say?

Mr. Good: It goes on further to say that the town of Burlington is more strongly tied to metropolitan Wentworth than to either Halton county or the urban county of Mississauga. The town of Burlington should form, therefore, an integral part of the proposed—

Hon. Mr. Snow: Well, 80 per cent of the people in the Burlington district—

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): How about Streetsville and the other bill?

Mr. Good: Excuse me. Did the hon. member for Halton East want to ask a question or make a speech? If he does, he can wait until I am finished.

Mr. Bullbrook: That's the most significant contribution the member for Halton East has made to the debate since he and I were elected six years ago. That's more than he's said in six years. Really; it is amazing.

Mr. Good: The brief to the Steele Commission goes on to say that the town of Burlington should form, therefore, an integral

part of the proposed metropolitan Wentworth region.

Mr. Speaker, the evidence is all there. The survey showed that 93.5 per cent of the workers employed by firms in Burlington reside in the metropolitan Wentworth region, as shown on the attached tables. We can conclude, therefore, that nine out of ten persons working in Burlington reside in metropolitan Wentworth. Now, all the ties—the social ties, the economic ties—all tie the Burlington area into that greater Hamilton region.

Having lived in Hamilton a few years myself and having relatives in the Burlington-Hamilton area, I know this to be true. We share the same interest in the communities; we share the same Hamilton Bay, which is being polluted—

Mr. J. R. Smith: Except they are snobs!

Mr. Good: The only difference is—and I hope that remark did get on the record—

An hon. member: The member for Hamilton Mountain is right. That's the whole point.

Mr. J. R. Smith: That's the crux of the argument.

Mr. Ferrier: What about members from there? Are they snobs, too?

Mr. Good: —that the people of Burlington have always said they really don't want to be associated with the factory workers of Hamilton because, as the member for Hamilton Mountain has just said, there is a spirit of snobbery in the city of Burlington—which I am sure does exist.

Mr. Deans: Does the member agree with him?

Mr. Good: I would suggest that perhaps—

Mr. Deans: Because I do.

Mr. Good: I would suggest that perhaps a good portion—

Mr. Deans: I agree with him.

Mr. Good: —of the senior executive levels and the management level of business live in Burlington although their plants are in Hamilton. I can remember that this was quite well demonstrated years ago when there was a strike at the steel company in Hamilton. It was interesting to notice how the executives got to work from Burlington to the strike-bound plant. They went by motor boat from docks over in the Burlington side and the backs of their homes, across the bay and

in through the slag piles into work—and that's a struck steel company.

Mr. Deans: Do you know that during the last strike, because of this government, you could walk across the bay? Didn't even need motor boats.

Mr. Good: This, I think Mr. Speaker, is reason enough to oppose this bill, because of the structuring of the regional government. The other things I mentioned in the case of the Peel region were that people just do not understand the financial implications; there have been no detailed analyses. I disagree with the member for York East that there cannot be any financial projections. I think the people of the region would welcome financial projections before the bill goes through.

Mr. Ruston: Right!

Mr. Good: And they would act then as guidelines; because every newspaper I pick up in my own area says our region is moving too fast; the government is spending money as though it is growing on trees; and as yet we haven't got our first tax bill. Now, I think this is the basic opposition to all these regional bills. There is nothing concrete or definite on further financial proposals. And, Mr. Speaker, we are going to oppose this bill.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Wentworth.

Mr. Deans: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I don't think it is possible to deal with the bill before us in isolation. It has to be considered in the context of a package; Peel and Halton and Hamilton-Wentworth.

I want to quote initially from a statement by the member for Chatham-Kent which was made some time ago. It was made on March 16, 1970, and he said:

For my part, I am much more convinced now than I was in January, 1969, that the union of major portions of Halton and Peel is essential and that the centralization of responsibility at senior levels of government is to be reversed.

It is on that that I hang my hat. I think that the former Treasurer was right in 1970, and I don't think that there has been anything documented between 1970 and 1973 which has in any way altered the basic premise upon which the member for Chatham-Kent, who was at that time the minister in charge of municipal affairs, made that kind of statement. There is no doubt in my mind that

the political pressures, which were exerted by the hon. members for Halton East and West and by the Premier on the government of today in changing its opinion from the opinions which were held back in 1970 to the opinions which are currently held by the government, and which are contained in the three bills which we are now in the process of debating, were much more influential than any other single matter that was placed before the government.

In dealing with Halton, one has to recognize there are, in fact, only two definitive studies of the entire Halton area. The one is, of course, the Plunkett report, which was undertaken some considerable time ago, starting in 1965. It was followed in 1967 by the Steele commission report, which was completed in 1969. The criteria which were established for regional government, and I want to read them to members, are fairly simple criteria, and criteria which I think we in this party agreed with at the time and still agree with. The criteria were:

1. The region should show a sense of community. This can be measured in many ways, where people live and work, the sociological and ethnic composition of an area and, very important in a province with such deep roots, the shared experience and history of an area.

2. The region should have a balance of interests. In other words, it should not be dominated by any one economic or social group to such an extent that it totally dominates the region.

3. And this is fairly obvious, even to the member for Halton East, there must be a financial base adequate to carry out regional services at a level satisfactory to people of the region.

4. The region should be large enough for efficiency in the handling of municipal responsibilities, but not so large it becomes difficult to administer.

5. Regional boundaries should permit the optimum co-operation with neighbouring regions.

6. In formulating regional government proposals, we should work with communities to the greatest extent possible in developing plans.

7. We should try to have regional boundaries that are usable by other institutions.

8. There should, wherever possible, be two tiers within the region.

Those criteria that were established were good criteria, criteria which the majority of people who recognized that restructuring of

local government was inevitable and desirable were prepared to support. I can remember the debates that took place in this House, back in the late 1960s and the early part of the 1970s, when we spoke about the concept of regional government and what it was intended to do.

We always spoke about it with reference to these criteria as being the basis upon which any region should be formed.

In fact these were the criteria that were set out at the time that Plunkett began his study of Peel and Halton. These were the criteria that were set out at the time that Steele began his study of Wentworth and Burlington and part of Grimsby. They conducted the study on the basis of using those criteria to bring about some form of local restructuring that would guarantee an administration that was going to be satisfactory for the needs of the future generations that were going to live there.

I don't think that many of us on this side of the House have changed our opinions. We still think that what was said back in 1968, 1967 and 1966 by the government people were in fact the things that should have been done. I don't think many of us on this side of the House disagreed with the member for Chatham-Kent when he said that it was necessary to have a portion of Peel and Halton combined in order to bring about a region which would be viable between Metropolitan Toronto and the next large region to the west, which would be the Hamilton-Wentworth-Burlington region.

It was a surprise to me when I discovered that the government, after having rejected the concept of simply revamping the county structure, was prepared to even consider a simple rewrite of the content of the existing county governments to come up with something called regional government. That is exactly what happened.

This government rejected quite clearly, quite forcefully—not by a backbencher; not by an obscure minister; but by the minister in charge of the department with the responsibility for implementing regional government—the thought that it was possible to restructure local government along county lines in Peel and in Halton. He did it for good and valid reasons. Unfortunately, the pressure of time, perhaps the pressure of politics, has changed that view and now we see the government coming forward with just exactly that.

I want first to put on the record that I firmly believe now, as I believed then, that

it is necessary to have only two regions between Metropolitan Toronto and Niagara. Anything short of two regions, anything which sets up smaller areas of administration, will find the mounting pressures of development from the Metropolitan Toronto area west and the Hamilton area east will be too great for them to cope with. They will, in time, become a single region. It makes sense that we should take now the kinds of bold steps that are necessary to ensure the future growth of the area we are talking about.

The Peel-Halton report, undertaken so many years ago, set out pretty clearly what Plunkett wanted to do. The contents of the Peel-Halton report by Plunkett showed very clearly the various different jurisdictional areas that he had considered. It showed very clearly the services that he had given a great deal of study to. It showed very clearly how he and his commission viewed the provision of services to the two counties. It did not—and I make this point—come down heavily in favour of Burlington being included with Peel or Halton. I think that we've got to remember that.

The one thing it did say, and it said it on page 51, was:

While the concept of a revamped county has considerable merit and might, in fact, be appropriate for some other areas of the province of Ontario, it must for the reasons indicated [and I'm not going to go into those this evening] be rejected as a practical scheme of government for the area.

The area he was talking about was the Peel and Halton areas which were under study at that time.

Plunkett recognized, after hearing many submissions—I think 36 in number—by interested parties and individual groups in the area, that it couldn't be done on a county basis. He said so; yet this government, for some reason which has not yet been made clear, has opted to do the very thing which Plunkett decided was not appropriate.

I think the government has a responsibility in this regard. I think the government has a responsibility to show to this House and the people of the area why it rejected Plunkett's recommendation not to restructure on county lines. Why it rejected that recommendation—I want to point out that the parliamentary assistant looks a little puzzled. I want to refer him again so he knows what I'm talking about. On page—I've lost it—

Mr. Meen: While the hon. member is looking it up, I might ask him if he was in the House during the last debate, because I endeavoured to explain at that time why it was not acceptable.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Deans: I wasn't satisfied with it in dealing with Halton, thank you very much. I didn't think that the way in which it was explained during the last debate really had reference to Halton. I think what the parliamentary assistant said was, in fact, what does one do with what is left? If one leaves Burlington with Hamilton, what does one do with what's left? In fact, he also pointed out that there was some opposition to it from within Peel and from within Halton.

The fact of the matter is that whether or not there was opposition doesn't seem to matter in some instances. It seems only to matter when it happens to be politically advantageous to the government to listen to it.

I think that what we've got to take a look at first of all is this: This government has encouraged the people of the Province of Ontario, through its representatives, to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars on studies. In Hamilton, Wentworth, Halton and Burlington all of the organizations and all of the interested individuals spent considerable sums of money over the past five or six years in presenting to the commissions at one point and to the government at later points, their views on the way the regions ought to be restructured. Those hundreds of thousands of dollars might better have been spent in building services for the people who lived in the areas, because they were obviously wasted on the government.

The hundreds of thousands of dollars spent by the county of Wentworth, the city of Hamilton, the town of Burlington, the many boards and other agencies within Halton county and by the areas of Peel were obviously wasted.

The money spent in studying, as Steele did, the Hamilton-Wentworth area, and studying, as Plunkett did, the Peel-Halton area, was money wasted. This government has failed to come to grips with the many problems set out in these reports and has obviously disregarded them for political reasons.

Let me suggest that we take a brief, but I intend to make it a reasonably in-depth look, at what Steele said about that portion of the Halton area that we believe ought to have

been part of the Hamilton-Wentworth-Burlington region.

I want to say this in background to it: There is one thing that Hamilton and Wentworth were in agreement with. They may have differed on a number of areas, but they were unanimous in their agreement that the Steele commission recommendations were by far the best recommendations brought forth. And they were unanimous in their agreement that were the government to bring in the Steele commission recommendations they would accept them—they would have accepted them without argument. We must remember that, because that's crucial to what's being said tonight.

The Steele commission recognized in its report, on page 28, that there was a great deal of controversy facing the commission, even at that time, with regard to the town of Burlington, whether or not the town of Burlington should form part of the restructured government of the Wentworth area. "The council of Burlington—" and I'm quoting:

The council of Burlington and most of the organizations and people from within Burlington were making representations to the commission opposing such an association both in their written submissions and during the public hearings. Burlington was included in the Peel-Halton local government review, which review had recommended that its inclusion in a revised Peel-Halton region was desirable.

Note that: "Peel-Halton region was desirable". They went on:

However, the report specifically stated the recommendation of Burlington's inclusion was not conclusive.

For the above reasons and because of the size of Burlington and the importance of its future, the commission has carefully studied its relationship to the review area. The opposition by Burlington to its inclusion in the review area was largely based on its self-sufficiency and confidence in its past achievements. Its effective administration and its growth potential has generated justifiable pride in the community. This attitude can be commended.

As a desire to go it alone in an age of increasingly mobile population, with communities becoming more and more interdependent and considering the actual facts of the habits of its population, its wisdom and justification must be questioned.

And they go on. I don't intend to read it all,

but they go on to point out some of the arguments that were raised by Burlington and other people during the discussion as to where Burlington should fall and how it should be considered in the consideration of the Halton and Wentworth-region. They go on to say:

It is the commission's opinion that the city of Toronto and its surrounding municipalities, in forming Metropolitan Toronto, took a great step forward in municipal government. Metropolitan Toronto has been able to revitalize the city of Toronto and has created better functioning urban patterns, improved urban transportation and has protected natural resources and has created nature reserves and recreational areas.

And the commission was saying this in response to Burlington's argument that it didn't want to be part of the decaying core of the city of Hamilton. Burlington, in what my colleague from Hamilton Mountain said was its snob view—I think I'm quoting correctly—was not interested in assisting Hamilton in its rebuilding programme that had to be undertaken. Burlington wanted to go it alone for purely personal reasons; reasons which were surrounded only by its snobbery and its upper-class attitude.

Strong concern was expressed that Hamilton would dominate any reorganized local government. This concern was also expressed by other municipalities.

They go on to say:

On the question of socio-economic ties to Hamilton, Burlington spokesmen maintained two positions. On the one hand they contended that the town did not have strong ties with the city; they pointed out that much of the statistical data in this connection was based on the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Transportation Study and the Burlington Traffic Planning Study which was compiled in 1963-1964 and was now quite dated.

Of course, that was quite dated by that time simply because it took the government so long to act. And I quote again:

Burlington argued that while they might have been at one time a dormitory suburb of Hamilton they had been increasingly self-sufficient economically.

And they give examples employing a larger portion of their population within the town.

They further stated that to the extent they went beyond their own municipal boundaries

their orientation was increasingly to the east and not to Hamilton. I will deal with that in a moment.

Burlington expressed considerable concern that the commission might devise a restructured local government for the remainder of the 20th century on the basis of evidence now six years old and in their opinion no longer valid.

That, by the way, if I may just make an aside, is in fact a valid complaint by the town of Burlington, and it should have been followed immediately by a study by the province to determine and to ascertain exactly what was going on in regard to traffic flow, employment opportunities and orientation. That didn't occur. I quote again:

On the other hand, Burlington contended that even if there were socio-economic ties with Hamilton these were not important for devising government boundaries.

They obviously hadn't read the criteria established by the government which set out quite clearly that that was in fact one of the criteria.

They maintained that if such ties have developed in the past without the two communities being part of the same government structure they could continue to do so in the future.

Of course, that argument could be used by any single municipality in discussing its relationship with another municipality. The town of Stoney Creek could well have said that they didn't want to be part of the Wentworth area because they had been able to grow to their satisfaction without being a part of the total region.

The same thing could have been said by Streetsville and in fact was said by Streetsville to some extent, but this was ignored by the government and quite rightly so in that instance. The fact of the matter is that because one was able to grow in the past without being closely tied politically doesn't necessarily mean nor does it conform with the criteria established by the government.

Another recurring theme in Burlington's presentation was the desire to associate with communities of similar characteristics and problems, and they made much of the similarity with Oakville, appearing to suggest likeness as a criteria for combining areas into larger government units. Likeness. In contrast, they stressed their differences with the city of Hamilton, and whatever their past connections with the city avowed that any

problems that Hamilton now faced were not their concern.

"Burlington emphasized their historic association and close ties with Halton county," and I pause for a moment simply to find out what their association and historical ties were with Halton county.

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Provincial Secretary for Justice): Always been there, that's why.

Mr. Deans: That's right, it has always been there.

Before 1853 Burlington was part of the united counties of Halton and Wentworth. For no apparent reason Burlington was included in the separate creation of Halton county.

They had been there in fact at that point about 100 years, but the fact of the matter is that what was being recommended by Steele would have left the very close ties with the major part of Halton county which was on a day-to-day basis related with Burlington, and what Steele recommended would not have broken the ties that were very much a part of Burlington's day-to-day existence with the portions of Halton county that had any ties at all with them.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It hasn't really broken the tie with Hamilton either; it is still there.

Mr. Deans: It goes on:

The commission encountered several difficulties in assessing Burlington's position [as obviously the government has]. In part, this arose because of a ministerial statement on the Peel-Halton region which was made after the Burlington brief had been submitted to the commission.

That was a problem that ought not to have occurred. That was one of those things thrown into the hopper that the hopper could well have done without at that particular point.

Since they had been opposed to forming part of such a government structure during the Peel-Halton study, this policy statement left the town in a rather uncertain position. While they continued to oppose joining a restructured local government in the review area the commission were not sure that they had fully considered or were in favour of the alternative facing them.

The commission assumed at that point—and quite rightly so, as we have seen by the statement of the member for Chatham-Kent in 1970—that the alternative facing Burlington was to be included in the Peel-Halton

region, because the commission believed—and I believed, as I am sure the member for Hamilton Mountain believed and as I am sure the member for Wentworth North believed—that there was not even the remotest possibility of Halton forming a region on its own. There was no one in the area who believed, with perhaps one exception, the Provincial Secretary for Justice here, that Halton in itself was sufficiently viable to form a region on its own. There was no one who believed that.

Those of us who have taken a look at the restructuring of regional government believed that the government had rejected the county as the basis for local government and that the government had decided that the county was not sufficiently economically viable to form a region separate and apart from other regions. Those of us who looked at it believed that the government was not in the business of simply reapportioning responsibility from the lower to the upper tier in a county council structure but rather, that the government was prepared to take the bold steps that would establish regions which would be viable for the next century and would provide the people of the area with local government that would be able to cope with the new problems that were coming up, the problems of transportation, the problems of services and the problems of combating pollution and dealing with waste disposal. These were relatively new problems and required a very strong, viable and vibrant community to be able to raise the kind of capital and stand up against the kind of pressures that are brought on by extremely large neighbours looming over the top of you.

I quote from the commission again:

The commission also found some difficulty in accepting Burlington's contention that they had nothing in common with the city of Hamilton and no legitimate concern for their problems. Burlington Bay and the escarpment both provide unifying natural features. The future development of the bay, a development of benefit to both Burlington and Hamilton, calls for a single municipal voice, not a divided jurisdiction.

The commission agrees with the submission of the Hamilton and District Labour Council [a fine organization] in this connection. The control of this bay, which receives the effluent from the sewage disposal plants of Burlington, Dundas and Waterdown, as well as half of Hamilton, and the effluent from many industrial plants, is a matter of vital concern to the entire region.

The government of the region, which will include representation for the entire region should have control of the bay.

I think that I get complete agreement from everyone who represents any part of the Hamilton area that that is, in fact, a viable statement.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Agreed.

Mr. Deans: To continue to quote from the report:

The economic interdependence of Hamilton and Burlington and the fact that they form part of one metropolitan area and one labour market does not indicate the separateness alleged by Burlington.

Again, I want to bring to the parliamentary assistant's attention that I'm quoting from, and to this date, the only definitive study undertaken.

Mr. Cassidy: Right.

Mr. Deans: The only one. There has been no other.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What's the matter with Plunkett?

Mr. Deans: Plunkett did not go into the detail that Steele went into. It's interesting that the minister should ask that question. Plunkett did a study but Plunkett's study—are you awake, Mr. Speaker?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is still a study.

Mr. Deans: Yes. Mr. Speaker, I'm sorry, I thought you had fallen asleep.

Mr. Speaker: I wouldn't go to sleep with the member talking.

Mr. Deans: Plunkett's study was not the kind of in-depth, definitive study that Steele did. Plunkett didn't do the kind of analysis of the area that Steele did. Plunkett did a very fine study, no doubt, but his study was not of the calibre of the Steele commission report.

Anyway, to continue with Steele:

The greatest paradox facing the commission was that the orientation of Burlington, as alleged during the public hearings, was not borne out by the evidence. In fact, the evidence was to the contrary. Considerable emphasis was placed on Burlington's ties to the east. However, much of Burlington's eastern orientation is to Metropolitan Toronto. Part of the special pull of that national centre, the commission believes

should be discounted for the purpose of restructuring local government.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The member sees where that's a conflict, doesn't he?

Mr. Deans: It is not. Just wait till we get to it. The minister hasn't read it yet.

Very little evidence was brought forward to substantiate ties between Burlington and Oakville. In spite of the supposed common interest and common problems of the two communities it's interesting to note that an Oakville proposal for a merger of the two towns was strongly opposed, nine votes to two, by the Burlington council.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It's too small. What does it accomplish?

Mr. Deans: What does it accomplish? The government has just done it. What does it accomplish? That's what I'm asking now. Thank you very much.

Mr. Stokes: The minister knows the right questions. He's got the right questions. He hasn't got the right answers.

Mr. Deans: He and I should make up a team.

Similarly with the exception of the north part of Burlington, there was little evidence of the ties between the town and Halton county.

That was the argument that I was making with the minister a moment or two ago.

The linkages stressed by Burlington, such as homes for the aged, education and health, arise out of the normal statutory requirements existing in all counties, and do not necessarily reflect any strong community of interest. In fact, prior to and during the commission deliberations, Burlington was actively endeavouring to become a city separate from Halton county.

Remember that!

Hon. Mr. Snow: Not really.

Mr. Deans: Remember how Burlington was struggling along in those parts of the late Sixties trying to get away from Halton county—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Because they wanted municipal reform.

Mr. Deans: —asking to be made a city so they could get away from Halton county. And now we have Burlington standing up, literally screaming at the top of its voice about those close ties and those historical

bonds keeping it close to Halton county. Well, I ask you now, Mr. Speaker, isn't that a bit of an interesting fact?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Satisfied with their representation.

Mr. Deans: But nevertheless, what we find then is that in spite of Burlington's desire to be set up as a city—

Mr. Stokes: Enlightened self-interest.

Mr. Deans: —separated from Halton county, we find that the government responds in its usual way, listens to George rather than to Don or to John, or to anybody else.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Ian?

Mr. Deans: Or to Ian. No, I didn't expect them to listen to Ian. Listens to George and is set up. And instead of meeting what Burlington wanted in the late Sixties they now establish a region and make Burlington the major part of it. That shows the kind of interest that they have.

Hon. Mr. Snow: I don't agree with that either.

Mr. Deans: Anyway, it was most significant in the commission's view that the available evidence clearly indicated that.

Burlington residents participate very extensively in a larger area centred in Hamilton [As indicated below; and I am going to read them in a moment] over a wide range of social and economic activities. Burlington and Hamilton interact freely as if there were no municipal boundaries between them of interest. Some of the very considerable body of evidence linking Burlington and Hamilton is outlined below.

I want to say to you Mr. Speaker, the reason I am quoting extensively from this is because I doubt very much if many people in the ministry have paid much attention to it. I think they have listened to the member for Halton West.

Hon. Mr. Snow: They are sure not paying much attention to the member for Wentworth.

Mr. Deans: And the members have to be very careful about listening to the member for Halton West, because they know the problems that can lead to.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Better than listening to just Brian.

Mr. Deans: It is "just Brian;" that's right. But he did a good job, the minister has got to admit. I'll tell you he provided—

Mr. Stokes: What's wrong with Honey Harbour? Mr. Kelly likes it.

Mr. Deans: What happened to my water?

Mr. Foulds: Somebody cut it off.

Mr. Deans: Go on, say it: "You didn't realize a windmill operated by water." I know.

Membership in various clubs and organizations and use of the social, recreational facilities indicate the interrelationship between Burlington and Hamilton residents.

And that goes without saying, and I won't go into it. It goes on to explain the membership in the very many service clubs. It shows that there are far fewer people in the Burlington area who are oriented towards Oakville and who take part in the Oakville community, than there are who are oriented towards Hamilton and take part in the Hamilton community.

It also points out at the time of the study that many of the community leaders in the review area live in the town of Burlington.

Mr. Stokes: Where is the member for Halton West going?

Mr. Deans: One recent study found that of more than 60 leaders of the city of Hamilton in both public and private sectors, roughly 90 per cent were residents of Burlington. Now that is interesting. Anyway:

Residents of Burlington participated in the presentation of most of Hamilton's briefs during the commission's hearings. In the presentation of the Burlington brief a number of the Burlington residents participating gave Hamilton as their place of employment. Of the council of Burlington, three councillors were at that time employed in the city of Hamilton, six were employed in Toronto and only two in Burlington.

A similar pattern was evident in the membership of the Hamilton organizations. For example, 40 per cent of the Hamilton YMCA at that time were residents of Burlington. Residents of the town represented one-third of the membership of the Hamilton Rotary, Kinsmen and Kiwanis clubs.

And yet the minister wants to drag this poor town of Burlington away from where it obviously ought to be. Now that is the part that

I don't understand. Why would the government, knowing that all of these people were so concerned and interested in the city of Hamilton, want to separate them by an artificial boundary?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Artificial?

Mr. Deans: Why would the minister want to do a thing like that? Oh, well, I don't know. Anyway:

A very substantial percentage of the active members of the Hamilton Art Gallery are from Burlington. An even stronger representation is apparent—

What is the member for Halton West muttering about?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Deans: It says, "Even stronger representation is apparent in the Act there. It is 59 per cent and sustaining 25 per cent membership in the Junior League of Hamilton." They go on again.

Mr. Speaker, you will be interested in this, knowing your interest in the legal profession. Do you know that 20 Burlington lawyers—the majority of them at that time—belong to the Hamilton Law Association? Do you realize that? Do you know that 41 of the Burlington doctors belong to the Hamilton Medical Association? That was incredible.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: How many Burlington lawyers practise in Toronto?

Mr. Deans: It just shows us.

Burlington's ties to Hamilton are also apparent in the social welfare field. The Hamilton District United Appeal at that time embraced 47 agencies and its jurisdiction included the town of Burlington.

Does the minister remember that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Get to hard services.

Mr. Deans: We are coming, don't worry. Let me tell the members that these are important things. They had better listen to them. I may never get another chance and I am going to get it all on the record tonight because I am going to tell the government why I don't support its bill. It is documented and I think it is important.

The interdependence of Burlington and Hamilton is further indicated by data relating to newspaper circulation and telephone calls. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in the 1966 domicile survey, indicated that 96.3

per cent of Burlington homes subscribed to *The Spectator*.

How about that?

Mr. Kerr: Why not? How many subscribed to the *Globe and Mail*?

Mr. Deans: One would think they would be subscribing to the *Oakville Journal-Record* according to the way the government speaks.

According to the information obtained directly from the offices of *The Spectator*, in the spring of 1969 between 18,000 and 20,000 copies of the paper were sold daily in Burlington.

In addition, information compiled in the Review Area Data book indicates that of the total telephone calls by Burlington to other communities in the surrounding area, 93.7 per cent were within the Hamilton-Wentworth-Burlington region; 80.6 per cent of these were to Hamilton and only 6.3 per cent were to Oakville.

There was only 6.3 per cent to Oakville and yet the government is going to drag Burlington out of the Hamilton-Wentworth area and put it in with Oakville. Out of 100 people, only 6.3 of them ever telephone Oakville for anything. My goodness!

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): And 55 per cent of the married couples are men!

An hon. member: Some strange habits are being called into question!

Mr. Deans: To go on:

The social, shopping and work habits in one ward in the western portion of Burlington were also indicated to the commission by a Burlington councillor. This showed that the actual association of most residents was predominantly to Hamilton but with a division of opinion as to whether or not they should be included in any regional government.

I want to go over it a bit for a moment. I am going to miss a bit, members will be pleased to hear.

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): Read it all.

Mr. Deans: No, I am not going to do that.

Mr. Cassidy: It is a good report. Government members should have read it before they drew up the bill.

Mrs. Campbell: Don't confuse them with facts.

Mr. Cassidy: The member never makes that mistake, does she?

Mr. Deans: Okay. I want to turn to the employment statistics which are important.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Start picking on Grimsby.

Mr. Deans: I am going to get to Grimsby in a moment. Finally, I am going to get, at some point in the course of the evening, away out to Caledonia, okay? So don't feel badly, we will get there eventually. That's the next bill.

The analysis of the information obtained by Berner's directory on employment of the Burlington labour force is shown as follows: Employed in Burlington since 1969; Employed in Burlington was 37.9 per cent of the work force; employed elsewhere in the Hamilton metro area was 41.9 per cent of the work force.

Employed in the total Hamilton-Burlington-Wentworth area was 79.8 per cent of the work force of Burlington. Employed elsewhere, including those employed at Ford of Oakville, 20.2 per cent.

Yet the government is going to take Burlington and include it with the Halton region; even though they wanted to be a city of their own in 1968; out of the Halton region, even though they are obviously oriented toward Hamilton, even though they only make 6.3 per cent of their telephone calls to Oakville, even though only 24.2 per cent of the residents who work work in the Oakville area, and that includes the Ford plant—

Hon. Mr. Snow: But 85 per cent voted to stay on.

Mr. Deans: —the minister tells me that he is going to drag them kicking and screaming out of the Hamilton-Wentworth area and establish a Halton-Burlington area.

Hon. Mr. Snow: And 85 per cent of them voted to stay on.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That was a kind of sneaky survey, wasn't it?

Mr. Good: It wasn't that they wanted to—

Mr. Cassidy: That is right. In other words, it is pure politics, right?

Mr. Deans: Just to clear the record, I don't want anybody to get the impression that I think they are kicking and screaming.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Deans: No, I know they are not, because in their elitist view of what Burlington ought to be, they want to stay by themselves.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Deans: Yes, that's right.

Mr. Good: Since the member doesn't have to brand them—

Mr. Deans: If you can't get along with anybody they'll leave you alone, that's Burlington's view.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It sounds like the arguments I used against Metro, remember?

Mr. Deans: Anyhow, let me go to the summary in regard to where Burlington ought to be, so that we won't dwell too long on it.

In summary, the commission unanimously believes that the citizens of Burlington and their everyday activities give ample testimony to the existence of a larger community embracing themselves and Hamilton. Further, there is little evidence to show any significant community of interest between Burlington and Oakville or the rest of Peel-Halton.

I am staking my submission to the government on the Steele commission, because between the time the Steele commission report was presented in November of 1969 to date, there has not been another study undertaken by this government to try to dispute or to try to provide additional facts or alternative facts to those which are contained in the Steele commission report. It was basically sound in 1969; it is still basically sound in 1973.

I think it provides ample testimony for a position which I take, that were Burlington to be included with Hamilton and Wentworth, then it is obvious that the remainder of Halton could not survive alone. It is obvious that the remainder of Halton wouldn't have the viability or the economic base to be sustained by itself, and therefore—

Mr. Stokes: That makes everything make sense.

Mr. Deans: —the remainder of Halton, including Oakville, should have become part of the Peel region. That would have established a reasonable, viable, sizable, economically intelligent region between Metropolitan Toronto and Hamilton-Burlington which would have enabled growth to take place in an orderly way, which would have enabled pressures to have been deflated and would have enabled

the two regions west of Metropolitan Toronto to grow in accordance with their wishes and desires rather than by development pressure.

The commission says that it completely rejected the idea of leaving Burlington with Halton and Peel. And it made it very clear that when we speak of Burlington, we speak of the portion that is south of Highway 5.

The government has recognized some of what was said by Steele, because it is gradually coming around to his way of thinking. When they started out they were going to stuff Waterdown in with Halton, even though they didn't want to go there; gradually they came around to recognizing that, in fact, Waterdown belonged with the Hamilton-Wentworth region. I would have hoped, given enough time and given the opportunity to take another look at the statistics that obviously would have been borne out similar to those contained in Steele, that the government would have come to the realization that in spite of the political wishes of the member for Halton East and the member for Halton West, it would be in the best interest of that region and the regions adjacent to it to have established a Peel-Halton region excluding Burlington and a Hamilton-Wentworth region including Burlington.

Mr. Stokes: Pretty formidable case.

Mr. Deans: We'll take a look at it, because there is more. We haven't come to the end, not quite.

Mr. Foulds: Just like the Johnny Carson show, more to come.

Mr. Deans: More to come, more to come.

Mr. Stokes: Don't adjust your set.

Mr. Havrot: Just turn it off.

Mr. Deans: Now, let me just say—

An hon member: Happy neighbour—

Mr. Deans: —I don't want to take too long on it but I do think it's important and I think it's maybe the last chance we'll have to try to get the government to change its mind. I'm sure the government's on the verge of changing its mind, anyway, but I want to—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: He's convinced me. I am going to vote for the bill.

Mr. Foulds: It's on the verge of collapsing on its collective derrière if it keeps leaning back in its collective chair as it is now doing.

Mr. Deans: It's interesting that I should convince the hon. minister. The minister should have listened to John Robarts when he was around; he wouldn't be in the mess he's in today.

Mrs. Campbell: I was telling the minister that right now.

Mr. Singer: He should have listened to him today.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: He hasn't talked to me today.

Mr. Singer: He'll hear about that tomorrow.

Mr. Deans: I want to point out that the views that I made—

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

Mr. Foulds: Are there voices in the back benches of the Conservative Party actually saying "Who is John Robarts?"

Mr. Deans: It's okay. Relax. The views I am expressing that are contained in Steele are not the only views of that ilk. There are other people who have expressed similar views. I want to refer to a report of the planning and subdivision control subcommittee of the town of Mississauga; it was printed in February, 1971. It says as follows:

The planning and subdivision control subcommittee met with planners from all area municipalities of Peel county, and two meetings were also held with planners from the area municipalities of both Peel and Halton counties. The planners concluded that it would be unwise to create two separate regions based primarily on existing county boundaries in the area between Hamilton and Toronto.

And the reasons they gave for this conclusion were enumerated as follows:

1. The Erin Mills development stretches across the Peel-Halton border and represents a common interest between Halton and Peel.

2. The Credit River watershed stretches from Orangeville in Dufferin through Georgetown in Acton and Halton, and through Streetsville, Mississauga and Port Credit in Peel. These communities are interrelated in regard to matters which concern this watershed.

3. Transportation links are well-established between Halton and Peel.

4. The lakeshore area between Hamilton and Toronto is the common interest of both

Halton and Peel and requires an overview from a planning agency in order to guarantee that its development will be orderly and will make the best use of both the shore and the northern areas.

5. There are no physical boundaries between Halton and Peel. The Halton-Peel boundary must therefore be viewed as rather an arbitrary, historical and political division only.

That was the planning subcommittee of Mississauga reviewing whether or not it would be appropriate to establish two regions between Hamilton and Toronto. They said positively no, for those reasons.

If we combine those reasons with the reasons given by Steele for the inclusion of Burlington with Hamilton, its easy to see even an imbecile could see—that it would be folly to set up two small regions based on county boundaries. And I say that I don't think the parliamentary assistant is an imbecile by any stretch of the imagination—

Mr. Cassidy: Worse.

Mr. Deans: Therefore, I am sure that he can see too, in looking at what was said by the planning subcommittee of Mississauga, when taken together with what was said by Steele, when viewed together with what was said by Plunkett, when considered alongside the many thousands of dollars' worth of recommendations sent to this government by the many agencies and boards that are concerned about the orderly development and restructuring of local government in that area, that one can come to only one conclusion.

That conclusion is—and I will close on it, although there's a lot more to be said—that there should have been one region; that Peel and those portions of Halton which are not directly included in the town of Burlington should have been formed into a region which would have been viable, economically sensible, sufficiently large and would have had a community of interest—which would have met every single one of the criteria established in 1967 by the then Premier (Mr. Robarts) and enunciated clearly by the then Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. McKeough) in 1970.

If the government had followed that course of action, it would have established a single region; that single region would not have been along county boundaries and it would have been acceptable to everyone in this House. We would then have had two regions west of Metro. Those regions would have had

a chance to survive and we wouldn't have had the political upset that this government has caused over the course of the last two years.

The discussion that took place between this government and the people of the areas obviously took place behind doors. The decision that was made with regard to where Burlington ought to fall was made in the offices of these buildings rather than out in the public.

Mr. Stokes: Is the member for York East listening?

Mr. Deans: I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that what is contained in those reports deserves a better look and better consideration than it has got from the government of Ontario since the time of 1969.

I close on this note. There have been many hundreds of thousands of dollars spent by this government, and spent by local governments, and spent by individual agencies, and spent by individuals, and spent by individual community groups, in making representations, the end results of which, in almost all instances—certainly 90 per cent of them—came to the conclusion that there should be only one region between Toronto and Hamilton and that Burlington should form part of and be an integral part of the Hamilton-Wentworth region. This government has so aborted its own regional government programmes that what it has offered us here tonight in Halton doesn't deserve to be called regional government. It doesn't deserve the name. The government has completely disregarded the best views expressed by the people who were charged with the responsibility of determining them.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Halton West.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Speaker, recognizing the hour, I am not going to spend too much time on this bill. I would like to start out, really—

Mr. Deacon: Move the adjournment of the debate.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —by sincerely commending the hon. member for Wentworth. I think that he presented his argument very well. I think it was sincere, it was cogent, and he, of course, dealt with the main arguments that were set out in the Steele report. However, I think that we should also deal with another report, an earlier report which dealt with regional government between Hamilton and

Toronto, and that of course is the Plunkett report.

An hon. member: Is that called the hors d'oeuvre report?

Mr. Deans: Does the minister have a copy? I'll send him mine.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No thanks. The hon. member for Wentworth did refer to this report. He also referred to the quotation in the report that Plunkett did not, with any great enthusiasm or finality, recommend that Burlington should be part of the proposed Peel-Halton region. However, I would like to read two paragraphs that Mr. Plunkett refers to as two factors which eventually helped to resolve the uncertainty on the part of this particular study and led to the recommendation for the inclusion of Burlington in the proposed Peel-Halton region.

Mr. Cassidy: He is going to tell us about traffic movements, right?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: These factors are the following:

Burlington has a substantial orientation toward the other municipalities to the east, and within the southern part of the area, and this orientation is likely to increase in the years ahead.

Of course, which it has done quite substantially. For example, population has doubled since the time of this study. And secondly:

Burlington has no dependence on Hamilton or any part of Wentworth county for physical services such as water and sewer, and in fact Burlington is in an entirely separate drainage area.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that as far as criteria are concerned, the criteria in relation to hard services as referred to by Plunkett, sewers and water, are the most important criteria of all. There is no exception to that. There is no getting around that. You can't have a viable municipal unit without that unit being self-sufficient as far as services are concerned.

I would like to also refer—

Mr. Foulds: Is Metro self-sufficient in terms of its garbage disposal?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The new region will be. Now another—

Mr. Cassidy: That is amazing—they toss away eight years of regional government planning for a few sewers.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Sewers are pretty important.

Mr. Deans: The minister wouldn't understand that.

Mr. Lewis: Well, it depends on the size of the pipe.

Mr. Cassidy: When 96 per cent of the people read the Hamilton Spectator.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Wentworth of course referred to the criteria laid down by the former Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: He referred to the eight criteria that he used as guidelines in designing regional government. Rather than reading them all again I would like to just refer to two or three.

Mr. Deans: I didn't make it up. They were the government's guidelines.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right.

Mr. Good: The minister keeps twisting them to suit his purpose.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I'd like, for example, to use the first particular criterion that a region should exhibit a sense of community identity based on sociological characteristics economics, geography and history. I think that favours Burlington and Halton.

Mr. Cassidy: Oh, nonsense!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Secondly, a region should have a balance of interest so that no one group or interest can completely dominate the region. Certainly Burlington in a Hamilton-Wentworth area will be dominated by Hamilton. It can't help to be. The makeup of the proposed regional council had the majority of members from Hamilton.

Mr. Deans: By taking Burlington out the government has allowed the remainder of the area to be even more dominated by Hamilton, which is worse.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's all right.

Mr. Deans: The fact of the matter is Burlington did satisfy that very delicate balance necessary to maintain that economically there wouldn't be any domination.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: My argument is that Burlington should be left where it is, where it doesn't have to cope with that particular

problem. Why should it be the sacrificial lamb to help an economic balance?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Deans: But the government has to cope.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Another particular reference, as the hon. member says, is that regional boundaries should facilitate maximum interregional co-operation. And here's the big one, of course—there must be community participation and where possible community acceptability for the formation of regional government. Certainly you have that—

Mr. Deans: But the government has to cope—

Mr. Good: The government doesn't want to pull its weight.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —where you have 80 per cent of the people in Burlington voting in favour of staying in Halton county, remaining in Halton county.

Mr. Deans: May I ask the minister a question?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, the member has had his little speech.

Mr. Deans: I want to ask him a question. Did I inform the minister at any time in the past about the survey I conducted, which showed that 98 per cent of the people that I polled in my riding didn't want regional government at all?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That really has no connection with the point we are arguing to-night.

Mr. Deans: Of course it does—community acceptance.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What we are arguing, and the member has really laid the foundation for that argument, is the future of Burlington, where Burlington should be vis-à-vis Hamilton and Wentworth.

Mr. Deans: It is whether or not there should be another Metro.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I'm just saying, assuming that regional government was necessary, that this was their choice. I'd like to say on that point that I don't think it is a question of being anti-Hamilton—

Mr. Deans: Of course it is.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —or of snobbery or anything else. Burlington has been and always has been, as the hon. member says for over 100 years, part of Halton region, Halton county. It has grown within that region. The whole structure of the community has been—

Mr. Stokes: It's still with Baldwin. That's what the minister is saying. It is still with Baldwin and it is 120 years old.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —part of Halton county. The county services, the municipal services, the legal services and registry office are all part of the Halton county system. And so it has thrived. It has been very fortunate as part of Halton county. At the time that the Plunkett report was commissioned, in 1966, Burlington had a population of 55,000 people. Today it has 100,000 people. It has a good geographic location; there is no question about that. It has also been well managed and well planned and, therefore, it wants to stay in that area where this has all been possible.

We are talking about natural boundaries. Certainly the canal and the whole marsh area is a much more natural boundary than a man-made boundary between Oakville and Burlington, for example, or some line drawn by a planner or a draftsman or a government minister.

Mr. Deans: I argue with that. In fact, this puts it together rather than separates it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: On another point, the hon. member referred to Steele on a number of occasions, and I think this is rather important. One point that Steele didn't dwell on too much was the whole question of education, because he knew how disruptive taking Burlington out of the Halton county board of education would be for that area and for the remainder of the county. It just wouldn't leave a viable educational unit. I'm quoting on page 174:

It was noticed that Design for Development: Phase 2 had expressed an objective. It is our aim and that of the Department of Education that as new regional governments are formed we will attempt to design them so that they and the school authorities will have coterminous outer boundaries.

I think that's very important.

The other point that the hon. member mentioned was in relation to a survey in the Steele Report. We talked about the percentage of those employed in Burlington, the percentage of those employed elsewhere in

the Hamilton Metro area, and then the total. But the survey was rather sneaky from the point of view that they used the people employed in Burlington as part of the Hamilton area, as part of the total, therefore really making it not an accurate total but rather a mythical total that doesn't really prove anything.

Mr. Cassidy: Boy, he is really trying hard, isn't he?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As the hon. member said, which was quite a true statement, regarding the figures both in Plunkett and Steele, the percentage of those people working within Burlington and to the east of Burlington, has increased substantially. As a matter of fact, it's probably doubled. And certainly now, the great majority of people work other than in the city of Hamilton, whereas this wasn't the case during the time of Plunkett.

Mr. Deans: But the minister has never substantiated those figures at any time.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Those can be substantiated at any time, right now, with county figures, with town figures, and certainly with TEIGA figures.

Mr. Deans: They can't be, that is the problem.

Mr. Lewis: We know about TEIGA figures.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Again, I want to emphasize, Mr. Speaker, that the people in Burlington—

Mr. Cassidy: He didn't even try to get the figures for us.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —are not anti-Hamilton. In spite of some of the presentations that were made to the hearings held by Steele, there was no indication that we don't want to be part of that city because of its decaying core or any other reason.

Mr. Cassidy: Some of his best friends live in Hamilton.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The fact is that they wanted to remain as part of Halton, as an integral part of Halton.

Mr. Deans: But they wanted out of Halton six months previously.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What is the member talking about?

Mr. Deans: They wanted to get out of Halton.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Speaker, the idea of Burlington putting on pressures to become a city is quite true. The main reason for that is because they were dissatisfied with their representation on county council. They had to put some pressure on county council or on this government to bring about some form of regional government.

Mr. Deans: They didn't give a damn about Halton then, if they had had such studies they would have been out—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: If it became a city, it would still remain as more a part of Halton certainly than a part of any other region. It would be an independent city. There would be no question of it becoming part of Metro Hamilton in that proposal. As I say, the main reason for that was because it was dissatisfied with its relationship with the county. The county was marking time. There—

Mr. Lewis: Boy, oh boy!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —was no indication of rep by pop at any stage.

Mr. Bullbrook: He should quit while he is behind.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Now, as I mentioned, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Lewis: To hear him tonight I don't know how he got it through caucus.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member referred to the member for Chatham-Kent and his criteria. He certainly stressed the importance of servicing. Anybody who is familiar with the Burlington-Hamilton area knows that it's physically impossible for Hamilton to provide services for Burlington or any part of Burlington in the same manner as that city can for Ancaster, or Stoney Creek, or the Saltfleet area.

Mr. Cassidy: So? So?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The harbour and Dundas marsh are natural barriers between the two regions from a servicing point of view.

Mr. Cassidy: Crossed by more bridges than you can shake a stick at.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Some 40 years ago, Mr. Speaker, the Aldershot area of East Flam-

boro, and the whole East Flamboro area asked for servicing from Hamilton. The Hamilton engineers and political leaders at that time said it was unworkable because there was no way to provide those basic services across that canal and marsh area.

Mr. Cassidy: That's an incitement to Toronto Island to secede!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Certainly, nothing has changed to justify—

Mr. Lewis: Sometimes yes; this time no.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —any change in that attitude at the present time.

The hon. member for Wentworth talked about Hamilton Bay or Burlington Bay and the harbour generally, and the importance of having this all under one jurisdiction.

Mr. Deans: Right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Certainly the hon. member knows that the federal government and the Hamilton Harbour Commission have control of the bay, the development of the bay and the water lots within the bay.

Mr. Foulds: How about pollution control?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Frankly, we would like to see that the Burlington or Aldershot area of the bay remain as is. We want to have control over the planning of that area. We don't want to see a lot of industrial development along North Shore Blvd.

An hon. member: Right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: So why would we want to lose control of it? How would having it under one unit benefit the people within Burlington or Halton county or the Aldershot area? The argument is specious.

Mr. Lewis: Well, all right.

Mr. Deans: Nonsense.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It doesn't make sense. The city of Hamilton has not that control that the member wants to have under one unit at the present time.

Mr. Deans: But the city of Hamilton should have it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We have got the conservation areas at the present time with a certain amount of control. That need not change; it has been that way for years.

Mr. Deans: Why?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Why change it? There is no great advantage to changing it.

Mr. Foulds: There speaks a true Conservative. Why change?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: At the same time, the member is talking about control over something that we haven't got at the present time. If he wants to change the Hamilton Harbour Commission Act, maybe we can talk about that.

I think, just to end because I don't want to delay it any longer, Mr. Speaker, we can't, as I say, ignore the wishes of some 88 per cent of the people.

Mr. Cassidy: The government did in Streetsville.

Mr. Foulds: Where are those 80 per cent located?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I am sure the hon. members opposite will agree that it is the duty and responsibility of a member of a certain area to represent the people in that area.

Mr. Bullbrook: We felt that this afternoon with the Peel bill.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: They have spoken quite loud and clear. I am willing to bet that the formation of the regional municipality of Halton will be the smoothest creation of a regional government of any in this province.

Mr. Foulds: Well, that's not saying much!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: For example, I would like to give members some—

Mr. Deans: Does the minister know why that's true? Because all the government has done is take the county council and give it a little more power.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would like to tell members what hasn't happened by the creation of the regional municipality of Halton or the proposals in this bill. As members know, there is no substantial change in county boundaries.

Mr. Lewis: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There is no major objection within the region to internal boundaries.

Mr. Lewis: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There is no confliction with the original criteria—

Mr. Lewis: Right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —set out for the establishment of regions particularly as to community identity, provision of services, hard services. There is no internal bickering among existing municipalities or objections to changes in municipal reform. There is no conflict with the present board of education boundaries.

Mr. Deans: In fact, nothing has been done.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There is no conflict with the conservation authorities. It's coterminous as recommended by the Design for Development: Phase 2.

I am saying, Mr. Speaker, that this region—and it is not that we are bragging in any way—will be formed, really, with less disruption and more co-operation than any other region in the province.

Mr. Deans: Yes, that's because the government hasn't changed anything.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We have got one happy region. We have got the warden, Mrs. MacArthur saying, "I've won." There are editorials all through the county saying, "We're happy with it." Let's have at least one like that, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Hamilton Mountain.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Mr. Speaker, I think this morning—and not only this morning but in the past 24 hours—one of the finest speeches that has been given in this House has to be the one made by the hon. member for Wentworth. I must say that I think this is one of his finest hours in this House. The hour is extremely late but he very well documented the full case regarding the head of the lakes and regional government.

I think, Mr. Speaker, it is most regrettable that it will go down in the annals of the history of this province that one of the greatest sociological breakdowns that has occurred in our history has been that of the inability of the people of Burlington to see their way clear to joining forces with those of the Hamilton-Wentworth front. Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that that climate of thought and attitude was fostered by several factors.

The city of Hamilton's very rigid position on the adoption of the Steele Report and therein the one-tier form of government undoubtedly frightened off many people in Burlington but, of course, the other criteria might very well be, as the hon. member for Ottawa Centre said—for the first time this evening I heard the terminology of the nabobs—the political nabobs. We are all per-

haps in that category, all of us here; we are politicians as well.

Undoubtedly, the political forces of Burlington were convinced in their own minds that their fortunes lay with that of Halton county. They were able to convince enough—not only enough but, in fact, the majority—of the people of that community that they should join with Halton county.

Hon. Mr. Snow: Join? They never left.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Yes, join with Halton county in the formation of a new regional government rather than with the Hamilton-Wentworth region.

Mr. Speaker, as the hon. member for Wentworth has outlined, point by point and in case after case this morning, they are tied economically, socially, in every way, communications-wise—television, telephone, radio—they are totally plugged in to the city of Hamilton and the county of Wentworth. There is only one thing—they want all the profits of that great city, the commerce, the sweat of its industries. They want that and they also want to enjoy the pleasures of living in one of the finest residential communities in this country but with none of the social responsibilities that those of us who represent the older industrial communities face.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We have more low-cost housing in Burlington than the member has.

Mr. J. R. Smith: One of the real problems perhaps has been the image of cities like Hamilton but these are the places which are now on the rise and, quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, we don't need Burlington but the day is going to come within the next decade when the people in Burlington are going to regret it because they are going to need Hamilton. They are going to need the support of Hamilton and they are going to regret this bill.

Mr. Speaker, as far as I am concerned, we lost the battle for Hamilton four or five years ago when that support was dissipated and just vanished. There was only perhaps a rise, or the faint glow, of a phoenix in the past six months with a Mr. Allan Marshall and his citizens' committee from that city which were pro-Hamilton-Wentworth.

Right until the last moment in this whole debate, has been the fate of that community known as Aldershot which only a few years ago was part of the county of Wentworth. We are talking now about an area that although it never really had strong Halton ties—and no matter what size the pipe might be

tonight; what size the flange or whatever one wants, the pipe just won't fit—because Aldershot is part of the perimeter of Hamilton harbour, Burlington Bay, Macassa Bay, call it what one wants.

It is part of the head of the lake, and an integral part of Wentworth county and the city of Hamilton and the only thing that doesn't fit is the sewer pipe. So what? It all discharges into the bay in the long run and that bay front is the integral part of Wentworth county, Mr. Speaker. This can be recognized in the fact that the city of Hamilton over these many years has maintained, developed and withheld pressure by developers and all other kinds of people who would despoil that land known as La Salle Park, that frontage on Burlington Bay, Hamilton Bay and Macassa Bay.

That is a very sizable property and, Mr. Speaker, although only a portion of it is known as park land few people realize that on the other side of the road there are many acres of wooded land that were never developed because the Hamilton Parks Board never had the funds to develop the area fully.

The city's cemeteries—the Woodland Cemetery, the Roman Catholic Holy Sepulchre Cemetery—and the headquarters of the Royal Botanical Gardens are basically Hamilton institutions as such, although I admit supported in part by people from Burlington and from Halton. The Royal Botanical Gardens, of course, although a basic creature of the city of Hamilton, is now funded by provincial funds and smaller grants from the city of Burlington and Halton county.

So there is a very strong Hamilton presence, and there always has been, in Aldershot, Mr. Speaker. A thing that I just can't comprehend is why the people of Aldershot seem to have no inclination to become part of the Hamilton-Wentworth region. We have tried repeatedly through public meetings and other means to try and gain that public acceptance, but regardless of that I think the geographical features of the area are such that it should be part of Hamilton-Wentworth. One of the things that is going to come out of all this when it is finished is I think the people of Halton county are going to have to start to pull their weight in the support for the Royal Botanical Gardens. This has been a substantial cost for the people of Hamilton, which they have gladly paid for the total enjoyment of people in the entire area and the province.

And we've seen this as so often the case with Burlington. They have been able to use

the services of a community like Hamilton. They used our swimming pools to teach their children how to swim before they had a pool. They used our educational facilities, including night schools, before they had their own. They used all of these services; and now that they are on their way to maturity as a city they say, "We don't need you any longer. We want to go in the other direction."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I feel very strongly that Aldershot—at least Aldershot should have remained—should be excluded from the Halton region and should remain with the Hamilton-Wentworth regional municipality.

The hon. member for Halton West has said that the jurisdiction of Hamilton Bay shouldn't enter into the question of Aldershot, but I think this is one of the red herrings the federal government always throws in the face of the Hamilton city council whenever disputes arise regarding the jurisdiction of Hamilton harbour.

The people of Burlington say, "We should have representation on that Hamilton Harbour Commission. The Act should be amended. We want to stay in it." Well, we wouldn't have this problem if we were all one. What is going to happen when two strong regional municipalities form and we are on one side of the harbour and Burlington is on the other? Sure as we are sitting here this morning, within a few months or years they are going to say: "We want to be a member of the Hamilton Harbour Commission. We have an interest in Hamilton harbour. We are concerned about the lack of open shoreline, the filling in of Hamilton harbour, the disposition of the water lots. We are concerned about public accessibility to the waterfront of the harbour; development plans and everything; the pollution problems of the water and of the air."

All of these things are interrelated, interconnected and clouded by the various responsibilities of different levels of government. It would eliminate that controversy and help clarify the situation if Hamilton harbour was all within the one municipal jurisdiction; it would be so much easier in future years.

I think the people of Hamilton realize that the harbour and the recreational lands and the bay water have to be reclaimed for the people of this province. Indeed, we are looking forward to the swim across that bay in a year or two years' time by the hon. member for Halton West. Many of us will be joining him and it will demonstrate that the push has been made to clean up Hamilton harbour

and to try and restore it to conditions of the past.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Mr. Speaker, the hour is very early this morning. I think the whole debate has been raging really about Burlington and Aldershot for these past six years and quite frankly I'm most disappointed and I know I speak for the people of my constituency when I express here this morning that they too are very disappointed and very unhappy over the fact that Aldershot in particular is not included.

I might say that although Burlington will not be part of Hamilton-Wentworth, we will go our separate ways. Hamilton-Wentworth will look to the south to a union with Nanticoke in the great industrial expansion that is to take place through that corridor and we'll become an even stronger region.

As I say again, we really don't need them, but I think we could have done a great deal together. It is a great social tragedy, because our two communities are interrelated; and, as far as I am concerned, we always will be. Perhaps I shouldn't have been so strong this evening to say that there is a snob appeal associated by many people, but nevertheless this is perhaps a natural human weakness. When people pull themselves up financially and leave the city for a landscaped bungalow, they do sometimes forget. But whoever helped them, they will live to regret it.

Mr. Lewis: That was the member's first good speech:

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, I want to draw to your attention in this debate to a peculiar notice, which appeared in the *Globe and Mail* today—

Mr. Stokes: Why no applause over there for this very courageous member? Why?

Mr. Cassidy: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It was a very sensible speech.

Mr. Lewis: He was much more sensible than the cabinet minister, much more sensible than the parliamentary assistant. He had much more feeling and was much more knowledgeable. Those people opposite should be supporting him. And wait, the member for Oshawa will say the same thing to them, and they will ignore him too.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, for the member who has just spoken there appeared a very

peculiar notice in the paper today. I want to draw it to your attention as a rather unusual extension of the practices of this House. It was not signed by one of the whips, but obviously it was intended to go out on behalf of the whips. It was sent to the residents of Ontario county, Durham, Peel, Halton, Wentworth, Oshawa, Hamilton and Wasaga Park. Obviously, the member for Oshawa was involved, certainly the member for Hamilton Mountain was involved and possibly some members on this side.

It said very simply: "The enumeration starts June 18 [That was last night, when we had our first vote.] Without you it won't be right." And it said also: "We are counting on you in this early enumeration."

When the government has to go to these lengths, in order to ensure that its members line up for the bill, Mr. Speaker, then something is obviously very seriously wrong with the particular bill.

Mr. Drea: Oh, come off it, will you?

Mr. Cassidy: That's right—\$1,000 to make sure that the caucus lines up.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: That is bringing down the level of the debate a bit.

Mr. Deans: What is the minister going to do about housing, which John Robarts asked him about? When is he going to start a housing programme?

Mr. Stokes: Back to the drawing board!

Mr. Deans: Did John never tell the minister that when he was around?

Mr. Cassidy: I am rather sorry, Mr. Speaker, that the member for Halton West has left because of the pathetic arguments that he had to put forward in order to defend Burlington's orientation, as he called it, toward the west. That orientation, as the member for Hamilton-Wentworth has pointed out, has no basis in fact—in any facts which were in the Steele Report or in any facts that have been produced since.

The only thing that he could rest upon was sewers, and we are seeing from the Treasurer and now from the member from the area affected an enormous reliance on sewers. In fact, we have a kind of underground theory of government that is fast being erected on that side of the House, Mr. Speaker, because that's the only justification that he could offer.

The figure which he offered about traffic, which is the only reason the Plunkett report

saw for Burlington's orientation toward the east, showed that only three per cent of the people from Burlington moved to the east of their area and 39 per cent went to the west of the area; 48 per cent went to Burlington and seven per cent went to Oakville.

Mr. J. H. Jessiman (Fort William): It is great the member can read.

Mr. Foulds: That's more than you can do.

Mr. Cassidy: I think these figures should be in the record, as a matter of fact, because they show conclusively that between Burlington and Hamilton, something like 88 per cent of the passenger movements were in those two areas; that is, in what would have been a Hamilton-Wentworth-Burlington area—

Mr. Foulds: Is the member for Timiskaming still struggling to make his maiden speech?

Mr. Cassidy: —if the minister from the area concerned had not meddled and gone to create his separate region.

The minister sought to prove, in means that I fail to understand, that there were no sociological ties between Halton and Burlington when every indicator which had been read in the House indicated that there were definitely sociological ties.

He talks about dominance and, once again this is very obvious. The regional governments that are being created include two where there is clear dominance of one municipality, Mississauga and Peel region, and Hamilton and Hamilton-Wentworth region. The only region where there is not a clearly dominant municipality is in the artificial Halton region which has been created for the purposes of the minister's own friends.

Mr. Speaker, I won't go on with these figures. The member for Wentworth has given them very ably. I needn't go on with them at all. I would like to point to one other point in this bill, though, and that's this question which is incessantly before this House of the government's inability to stick to the principle of representation by population, and its determination to create rotten boroughs all through the Province of Ontario in every new regional municipality that it creates.

Mr. Havrot: A replay of the last bill.

Mr. Cassidy: In the case of the Peel county regional council we saw where one vote in Albion will be worth more than six votes in Mississauga and within a few years as many as 10 or 20 votes in Mississauga. In the

case of the proposed Halton region the balance is marginally better. However, one vote in Central Halton will be worth two votes in either Burlington or Oakville. In fact, again for the record, Mr. Speaker, I would point out that according to the new representation which the government has adopted since its proposals of January, there will be 10,333 electors per regional representative in Burlington, 8,450 in Oakville, 4,833 in Central Halton and 6,300 per representative in North Halton.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to point out that had a Peel-Halton region been created, it would have been possible to create a region which met the criterion of community of interests. It would also have been possible to create a region which met the criterion of representation by population, but the government threw democracy out the window when it decided to separate the two.

If the two counties had been amalgamated and whether or not Burlington had been included, although we say that Burlington should not have been included, it would have been possible to have had every municipality within about five or 10 per cent of one representative for 15,000 population on the figures which exist right now. And, because of the size of the council, it would have been perfectly easy from time to time to add representatives. Moreover, no particular municipality would have dominated it.

I'll give you the figures, Mr. Speaker, once again, without including a fourth municipality in Peel, although that would not change the figures appreciably. If there was one Peel-Halton council, Central Peel would have had five representatives with 72,000 population. South Peel would have had 11 representatives with 175,000 population. Burlington would have had six representatives with 93,000 population. Oakville would have had four with 60,000; Central Halton one with just under 15,000 and North Halton two with 31,500.

Mr. Lewis: That is pretty good.

Mr. Cassidy: In every case there, Mr. Speaker, the population per representative is within 500 or so of 15,000 per representative. The only one that causes any great difficulty is North Peel which has 17,500 and which might, because of its extent, because of its size, be given two representatives rather than the one they would otherwise get. That would have given a total of 32 representatives, Mr. Speaker, including the chairman for a municipality of 462,000. If you look at that you

can see again that that proportion of 15,000 per representative holds almost to the last digit in this particular municipality.

Had Burlington been excluded, then you would have had 26 representatives for a population of 370,000 and the ratio would still hold. In the case of the Peel-Halton region with Burlington, South Peel, the largest municipality would have had 11 representatives out of 32 which is clearly not a preponderance. Even South and Central Peel municipality would have had 11 representatives out of 32 which is clearly not a preponderance, even south and central Peel together would have had only 16 out of 32. In other words, every one of them would have had to be present and voting together. It is clear from every indication that we have had that their interests do not coincide in order to pass a motion or a bylaw on the joint council.

If Burlington had been excluded, South Peel's vote of 11 would still have been 11 out of 26, which is clearly far from a majority. One of the main aims of the province's regional plans to ensure that there isn't dominance of a particular municipality would have been achieved without the artificial kind of gerrymanderings and the artificial creation of rotten boroughs which has occurred in the scheme that we have before us today. That is yet another reason, Mr. Speaker, why we oppose the Halton bill.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough Centre.

Mr. Drea: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, when I look at this bill I am thankful for common sense.

Mr. B. Newman: What about the other bill?

Mr. Drea: I am coming to that.

The reason why I say that I am thankful for common sense Mr. Speaker, is that I do not believe it is a prerogative of this Legislature to impose a type of municipal government upon people that they, for one reason or another and to the best of their own intentions, do not approve of. While the Halton bill may be very popular in certain quarters, because everybody in the county of Halton—or at least in the Halton regional area—seems to agree with this; I realize that in other areas where they had hoped to take in parts of municipalities or municipal corporations that are now included in the region of Halton, that that kind of thing will be unpopular.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to raise with you the question of county and municipal lines that by and large go back across this province for over 100 years. We go back in a great many cases—particularly in eastern Ontario and particularly to that part of Ontario which you are most familiar with—the people who first settled on land grants. Some were like my mother's side of the family, people who bought 100 acres of land for \$100; and they incorporated themselves into small townships.

Mr. Speaker, they drew boundary lines—in many cases more than 100 years ago—and may I suggest to you that those boundary lines have more than stood the passage of time.

I am prepared to admit that many of these lines were arbitrarily drawn; that in some places they were very artificial lines. However, the people who drew those lines a long time ago knew precisely what they were doing. Mr. Speaker, I may suggest to you they knew much more precisely what they were doing a long time ago than many of us who are standing in this chamber tonight may know in 1973—and I include myself in that.

I for one cannot understand the penchant of modern government for arbitrary planning by the use of people who use coloured pencils and who have all kinds of maps; by the use of people who went to school and who read a book and who have never owned a house or have never owned a piece of land.

Mr. Speaker, it bothers me that people like this are making the real decisions when it comes down to the disintegration of those boundary lines that were drawn more than a century ago.

I am prepared to admit that certainly in the cases of certain municipalities or certain townships that there have been additions, through the period of time, but very small additions.

I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, if you look at maps of Ontario township by township, municipality by municipality, you would see very little difference since the turn of the century until we in the provincial government got to tinkering in the past 10 or 15 years. Now I realize that this doesn't sit very well with those who like to play with the slide rules, the T-squares, the plans, the books, and all of this.

Mr. Deans: What is he talking about?

Mr. Drea: For once I am glad to see that common sense has prevailed, because, Mr. Speaker, on this bill, had we gone along with

all of these people, Burlington would not be part of the region of Halton. I suggest to you one of the interesting things that may happen, and somehow we have a great fear of the past, is that probably the region of Halton will not be the appropriate name. I see that we keep changing now and then.

Mr. Stokes: The member is embarrassing the parliamentary assistant.

Mr. Drea: What is it the member for Thunder Bay has to say at this late hour?

Mr. Stokes: I say the member for Scarborough Centre is embarrassing the parliamentary assistant.

Mr. Drea: Oh, I couldn't embarrass the parliamentary assistant. In this party we have free speech; we don't throw them out.

Mr. Deans: Free flowing speech, anyway.

Mr. Drea: And I am proof positive of it.

Mr. Ferrier: The member will never make it to the cabinet.

Mr. Drea: Well, for a fellow who threw out the Waffle, I think it should be a free flowing speech to him.

Mr. Speaker, to come back to where I was, I was just talking about county lines, municipal boundaries, planners, a few of these other things, which is very mundane compared to the remarks that were thrown in. In this bill we have, finally, in a regional government bill come to grips with the will of the people. The simple fact of the matter is the people of Burlington do not want to go anywhere else other than where they are going in this bill.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's right.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, I wish in all fairness that I could have said this about the preceding bill. I wished to speak on the preceding bill but unfortunately, because of some circumstances, I was not able to. I sympathize with the deputy House leader of the NDP, and from now on every single time that he raises the point that he was not informed, sir, I will bang the desk. I learned the lesson tonight because I was not informed.

Mr. Speaker, in the last bill, we did not go along with this principle of common sense. This concerns me a great deal. Mr. Speaker, if we go into the next bill—

Mr. Bullbrook: But the member voted in favour of the last bill.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, I would have voted in favour of the last bill, regardless of my personal feelings about it, because the member for the riding involved wanted it passed. I don't care if the member for the riding involved was the Premier of the province or just an ordinary backbencher of this party, when it comes to the member of the riding wanting it passed, I will—

Mr. Ferrier: Does the member mean he was wrong?

Mr. Drea: —waive my feelings on it. I may go to my bed and I may go to my thoughts and I may have second, third and fourth thoughts, but when the member says in the final analysis that's what he wants, that is what the party system is all about.

Mr. Deacon: But the member didn't—

Mr. Stokes: Free speech and no integrity!

Mr. Bullbrook: Does the same obtain for opposition members?

Mr. Drea: If the member for Sarnia, with his fine legal mind came to me and said, "I do not want it in my riding," yes, sir, I would go along with his wishes.

Mr. Deans: Will the member stay out of my riding?

Mr. Drea: In view of the feelings I have expressed, yes.

Mr. Handleman: Stay out of Burlington and we'll stay out of the member for Wentworth's riding.

Mr. Lewis: This is a new philosophy of government.

Mr. Drea: I think there is a matter of suzerainty when it comes to a member's own riding.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if I may return to my main point, I am trying to make this very short, except unfortunately, and again I refer to the technicality, I was not allowed to speak on the last bill, so I am going to have to use a bit of fancy footwork.

Mr. Stokes: The member wasn't here to speak on the last bill.

Mr. Drea: Besides, no one has talked on this bill. Somebody who has come in to this at this hour, at 1:50—

Mr. Stokes: Call him to order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Drea: —and has listened for the last half hour, wouldn't know what bill we were

debating. I would have thought, and I think any reasonable person would have thought, we were talking about the Hamilton-Wentworth bill. And, lo and behold! It's the Halton bill.

Mr. Lewis: No, not at all.

Mr. Deans: Not according to my remarks. Nonsense! I was talking about the Halton bill.

Mr. Drea: Anyway to come back, Mr. Speaker, as I have said before, at last, in the long last, and I say this with all due deference and respect to my colleague the parliamentary assistant, we have finally come to grips with common sense. If people do not want a particular form of municipal government imposed on them, Mr. Speaker, it is the duty of this Legislature, despite all the planners, despite all the books, despite all the professors—

Mr. Stokes: What about Oshawa?

Mr. W. Newman (Ontario South): That's coming.

Mr. Drea: —despite everything that we say to them that if that is what they want then that is exactly what the status is going to be.

Mr. Lewis: What is the member going to do about Oshawa or Streetsville? What about the member for Oshawa?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Drea: He can speak for himself.

Mr. W. Newman: Okay, just wait until it comes up.

Mr. Drea: I'm giving him the script. If he takes it on I'll be with him. Mr. Speaker, the thing that bothers me is, when I discussed the last bill—

Mr. Lewis: On this bill we went to the Minister of Government Services and we said, "Do you want this bill passed?" And he said, "Yes, for my riding." And that was it.

Mr. Drea: Well, it's common sense too in this case. We're all on the side of the angels in this one.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, of course. It's a new theory of government—speak to the local member.

An hon. member: Can't lose east of Metro, either.

Mr. Drea: Would he like to ignore the wishes of the local member?

Mr. Lewis: If they are wrong, surely. Why not?

Mr. Drea: How many local members are ever wrong on a matter when it comes to municipal governments?

Mr. Lewis: Quite often.

Mr. Drea: Well, I've yet to find one.

Mr. Lewis: Quite often. The only one I know who is right on that side of the House is sitting right over there from Oshawa.

Mr. Drea: I'm looking at the deputy NDP leader and I'm saying to him that he is right.

Mr. W. Newman: And he is going to play at politics and the whole game, instead of worrying about—

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It's getting harder to tell the players even with a programme!

Mr. Drea: Yes, right. Yes.

Mr. Deans: Even after they're retired!

Mr. Drea: Have you calmed them all down? Can I continue?

Mr. Speaker: I don't hear a word!

An hon. member: Very quiet.

Mr. Drea: But you see, Mr. Speaker, the thing that bothers me is that this government is very inconsistent in its application of the theory of common sense. In the question of Peel county it is my personal belief—and I've already explained why I voted for the bill—that we acted with a complete lack of common sense.

As I have said before, Mr. Speaker—and I come back to this Halton bill—despite the reservations that many of us may have, when people in a particular area express a common point of view, even when the almighty people in the Legislature say to them that they are wrong, I am still enough of a realist to believe that the people at the local level are correct.

I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, there are some things that haven't been said about the socio-economic relationship between Burlington and the city of Hamilton. I think everybody in the House knows what that socio-economic relationship is. The hon. member for Ottawa Centre had courage enough to

raise it and I think he deserves marks for that. I think it would have been a very grave disservice to the people of Burlington to impose upon them a relationship with a municipality that they did not want.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest to you that the difficulties in other jurisdictions, particularly in Metropolitan Montreal and particularly in the United States of America, have been largely fostered or festered or provoked by either the imposition or the threat of putting on to people the fact that they are going to have to enter into an economic or a socio-economic relationship with a municipality for which they have no use. I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, the history of other jurisdictions is replete with the disadvantages of things that occurred from that type of thing.

But you see, Mr. Speaker, one of the other things that bothers me tonight is that when we get into these bills—and I think they can be debated logically, I think they can be debated in an orderly way, I think they can be debated in such a way that the people who are involved in the final decision—that is, the people in the municipality—are going to have to accept our decision. I think these things can be debated in such a way that even those who have the most fanatic hatred against the very thing that the legislation tonight, in all its ramifications, is going to produce, even those people will accept the rule of law and order.

But, Mr. Speaker, what bothers me is that throughout the debates tonight—first on the Peel bill, and latterly, although not to the same extent, on this bill—there has been the implication, sometimes subtle and sometimes not so subtle, that very sinister forces are at work and that is why this government chose the boundary lines in the type of legislation that the parliamentary assistant has introduced tonight. Mr. Speaker, nothing could be further from the truth.

In the last bill—and I don't want to drag it up again—but in the last bill nobody answered. Well, I am going to answer right now. In the last bill the very sinister innuendo was drawn that the Premier of this province had an interest in a law firm that was acting for a number of clients, both at the public and the private level.

Mr. Speaker, it is commonly known in this province that the Premier, despite the fact that his last name appears on the name of that law firm, has nothing whatsoever to do with it since he has been in public office, gets no remuneration for it, and has no interest in what it does. And I think that that should be made quite clear.

An hon. member: The name is there.

Mr. Drea: And secondly, Mr. Speaker, there again has been the innuendo—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Drea: Oh, well, I wouldn't want to interrupt the fine legal mind from Sarnia. Perhaps he wouldn't mind if I continued.

Mr. J. Riddell (Huron): Which bill is the member speaking on?

Mr. Drea: I am speaking on the Halton bill.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Drea: Oh, I could never convince anyone like the member for Sarnia—never. Nor would I want to.

An hon. member: Nor could you.

Mr. Drea: Nor would I want to.

Mr. Lewis: Please don't provoke.

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): At 2:10 in the morning we will agree to anything.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Good: If you have anything to eat. You wouldn't—

Mr. Drea: Oh, well, I'm night people, you know. We can go till 4 or 5. I'm just warming up.

Mr. Bullbrook: Is it the Communist plot that you are talking about that is so sinister?

Mr. Drea: Is it a what?

An hon. member: A Liberal plot, a Liberal plot.

Mr. Bullbrook: A Communist plot?

Mr. Drea: No, no.

Mr. Bullbrook: Why don't you go—

An hon. member: A Liberal plot.

Mr. Bullbrook: What is this anyway? Tell us.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Let's get back to this bill.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, I am trying to stay on this bill, but I am constantly interrupted by the other side.

Mr. Speaker: I am going to be listening very carefully.

Mr. Drea: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I know you are.

Mr. Speaker: It has been raised laterally in the past bill, but again there is the innuendo in this one, that somehow these bills are introduced for the interests of the developers who sometimes appear on the municipal councils.

Mr. Deans: Well, that was not said in this bill.

An hon. member: It was never said.

Mr. Lewis: On this bill that was never suggested.

Mr. Drea: It was what?

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Never suggested.

Mr. Drea: Oh, ho ho ho! Well, then, the members weren't here tonight.

Mr. Lewis: It was never suggested on this bill. If the member wants to debate the other bill he must—

Mr. Drea: No, I remember a long list of people who were on councils and what their land holdings were, and so on—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order. The hon. member is not speaking on this bill.

Mr. Stokes: He promised you that he would speak about the last bill in this debate. You know he did.

Mr. Speaker: No, he didn't. He said he was going to speak on it on third reading, which he is not.

Mr. Drea: No, I am speaking on the Halton bill, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: You are not speaking on the Halton bill.

Mr. Drea: All right, then, Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to say that since the question of developers—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Drea: —on councils has never appeared in the proceedings tonight, I will not bother to discuss it.

Mr. Speaker: Not in connection with this bill it hasn't.

Mr. Drea: Well, no, that's not what was said.

Mr. Deans: That's not what was said in connection with the Halton bill.

Mr. Drea: And now we come to the question of the rotten borough. I think that this is a very valid point—

Mr. Deans: The what?

An hon. member: He says it's a rotten borough.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Drea: The rotten borough. Your own member for Ottawa Centre raised it not 10 or 15 minutes ago.

Mr. Lewis: I haven't said a thing to you.

Mr. Drea: Well, your deputy House leader did.

An hon. member: The member for Ottawa Centre.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Drea: Aren't you?

An hon. member: No.

An hon. member: I was with the member for Downsview.

Mr. Singer: He hasn't been here for an hour.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: That's par for the course.

An hon. member: You haven't been here; you were talking about the PM not being here.

An hon. member: No, never.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: We've had our share of listening to you.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Order.

Mr. Drea: Oh, I see!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Kennedy: The member was talking about the Premier not being here—the member wasn't here.

Mr. Singer: I was upstairs listening to his speech.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Drea: I see.

Mr. Singer: What's more it wasn't any more appealing up there than it is down here.

Mr. Lewis: As a matter of fact it is much more appealing.

Mr. Stokes: Did the member for Scarborough Centre ever notice how much more difficult it is to give a 10-minute speech than a 20-minute speech?

Mr. Drea: No. No, I have always tried to follow the lead of the member for Thunder Bay. It is called incommunicado all the time.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! Let's get back to the bill.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, I was raising the question that had been raised about the rotten boroughs.

Mr. Stokes: Is that a dead donkey?

Mr. Drea: I think this is a very valid complaint about regional government, Mr. Speaker, I think what has been a very valid complaint about certain forms of county government and certain forms of municipal government across this province in the last little while is that inequality of population and inequality of assessment and inequality of development—whatever you want to call it—leads to a situation that we had in Metropolitan Toronto at the very beginning of the first regional development bill in this province. That was the fact that we had municipalities with very small populations—I think at that time there were five of them—which had an equal number of votes with municipalities like the city of Toronto and like the three major suburbs that were growing. Mr. Speaker, in this bill there is no provision for a continuing situation where a municipality or a regional area has inequalities in population or in assessment that it will require further legislation to correct.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I suggest to you in the passage of time since 1953 or 1954, when the first regional development bill was put into this Legislature, there has been a very adept realization of many of the problems that we have come to.

Now then, in conclusion, Mr. Speaker—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I would like to point out, and I would like to reaffirm one more time that finally, in the area of the Halton bill, there is common sense. I say to my friend from Hamilton—

Wentworth that I wish there was common sense in his bill which is coming up, I really do. I wish there was as much common sense in that one as there is in this one.

Mr. Deans: I want to tell the member I didn't draft it.

Mr. Drea: I wish there was as much common sense in the Peel bill that went through before. But Mr. Speaker, I leave you with this. It seems to me that the—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Gaunt: Spare the Speaker!

Mr. Drea: One sentence, Mr. Speaker. You shouldn't have cut me off earlier, you know, you would have got away a lot easier than you are now.

Mr. Deans: That's an original thought.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the fundamental concern in the future about regional development should not be with the geographers, should not be with the planners, should not, in all due respect, be with the parliamentary assistants—and I think this parliamentary assistant has done a great job across Ontario as has his counterpart—but it should be with what the people in the area want regardless of how we in this sacred chamber feel about it. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for York Centre.

Mr. Deacon: I realize we all feel it is a travesty of the democratic process to be debating at this hour of the morning. Why the rush for this bill I don't know, and I don't think very many people in this House do. The councils were elected last fall for two years. The bill wasn't ready in time to bring before this House so we could have an opportunity to debate at a time when there wasn't pressure placed upon the members to rush it through.

An hon. member: That's all part of business.

Mr. Deacon: It's part of the typical, disgraceful performance of this government. It has been seen year after year around here. It is arrogant dictatorship; it is an insult to the people of this province!

Mr. W. Newman: Is this the member's leadership speech?

An hon. member: We will agree with that.

Mr. Singer: When has the member for Ontario South ever made a speech?

Mr. Deacon: The whole problem that we are meeting in connection with regional government is the amount of power that is being placed in a new bureaucracy. The fact is we are removing power, removing responsibility from local communities. This is why we are having this fight over the boundaries tonight. It is not because Burlington doesn't know it belongs, really in the Hamilton region as far as its whole sphere of influence is concerned and the way in which the people work and meet together.

The member for Wentworth and the member for Hamilton Mountain have made excellent presentations, as well as my colleague from Waterloo North, on the inter-relationship of Burlington with Hamilton-Wentworth. But the problem is that in this form of government we are imposing in this bill we are removing power, we are removing responsibility from the level of government upon which the people feel they can have some influence. We are placing it up in a big bureaucracy which is easy for Queen's Park to manipulate. That's all it is for.

An hon. member: Well said!

Mr. Deacon: If we formed regional government with the idea of it being something that will co-ordinate planning, something to allow co-operation in municipal borrowing; that would be using regional government in its best form.

But, we go overboard when we put into regional government the responsibility, for example, for roads that are really through roads; roads that should be taken over by the province.

The Derry Rd., for example, is a road that goes from one end of Halton into Peel. It goes right through from one end to the other, and it is really a through road; it is a through highway and should be considered as such.

The Guelph Line comes from Lake Ontario right up through to Eden Mills and into Wellington County. Why should it be called, and why should it be assumed, a regional road? It should be a provincial road.

We have these many burdens we've placed on the region or the county that the province should be looking after. That isn't a responsibility that local people are worried about losing. They know that the motor car operates on gasoline that produces tax rev-

enue that is supposed to pay for the roads—and it should. But, instead of that, we put these burdens of responsibility on the regions, which therefore have that as well as other functions that require tremendous financial resources.

Here we are forming yet another region without adding any strong financial base to take on these other functions.

Health and welfare was in the county. But in our own region of York—and I'm sure they will find it in this bill—that removal of welfare from the community has removed commonsense and introduced regulations that have not allowed people to benefit and the—

Mr. W. Newman: Is the member in favour or against it?

Mr. Deacon: I'm in favour of reform of government to get power back to the community and not—

Mr. W. Newman: The member is in favour of regional government?

Mr. Deacon: I'm not in favour of this regional government. I'm in favour of reform of government, and that is a far different thing than what this government's dictators keep imposing on the people.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Deacon: When it comes to the whole question of police, we used to be able to manage and maintain law and order in the township of Markham with one policeman for every 3,000 people. The police worked in co-operation with the people. We now have regional police forces imposed upon us. These are regional police forces that have all the extras of a city and they are being imposed on rural areas. They have lost their connection with the community and its support. As a result of losing that, we have to have about one policeman for every 600 people. It is extra cost.

Mr. W. Hodgson: That is wrong, that is wrong!

Mr. Deacon: We could achieve all these things by providing the experts of the OPP for detective work and things like that—but put the responsibility of police back in the community.

Water and sewage! Why do we place on the regional government the responsibility for building big sewage plants, building treatment plants and building trunk mains? They

do not have the financial base on which to do it.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Deacon: Why doesn't the Province of Ontario—

Mr. Kennedy: He is away back in Markham. The bill is on Halton.

Mr. Deacon: —take on this responsibility? Leave the responsibility for distribution mains, as it now is, in the area municipalities; which this bill does, I agree.

Mr. Singer: No, it doesn't. It's the Halton region.

Mr. Deacon: Yes it does, doesn't it?

Mr. Singer: It's all regional.

Mr. Deacon: It's all regional? My gosh, I've got the wrong bill. It's the Durham bill I've got.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Deacon: But as far as I am concerned, putting all that power in the region is a travesty. It's wrong; it's unnecessary and all it's doing is building more bureaucracy. That is the cause of the fight tonight.

The fight by Burlington is a typical example. It is due to the problem of placing too much responsibility in a new bureaucracy. It's time this government stopped destroying the basis of democracy in this province and—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Deacon: —believe you me, unless the government does it is going to be out of here; and it is going to be out of here anyway!

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Snow: Mr. Speaker, at this hour of the morning I assure you that I'm not going to thrash a whole lot of old straw too many more times.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: Enough is enough!

Hon. Mr. Snow: I do want to make a few remarks and speak in support of this fine bill that we have before us here tonight.

Mr. Gaunt: Oh, take it easy!

Hon. Mr. Snow: Mr. Speaker, this Halton regional bill, Bill 151, has been planned by

and for the people of Halton county. We have all heard about the considerable number of reports that have been prepared by so-called experts. These reports have been considered by all our people in Halton county and our elected representatives, but after considering all these reports they have decided what type of restructuring of their county system they want.

Mr. Speaker, a year ago last January I met with the new Halton county council and urged them at that time to reactivate their local committee and to get to work on planning and submitting the presentation to the Province of Ontario on how they would like Halton county restructured.

Mr. Speaker, Warden Swanborough and his council did at that time reactivate what they called their TECO committee, and later the elected representatives committee. They did present briefs to the Treasurer and his staff regarding the restructuring of Halton county; and I must say that the bill we have here before us tonight is basically the recommendations that were made.

Mr. Speaker, Halton is a very historic and a very closely-knit county. It's one of the smallest counties in the Province of Ontario. A few years ago, Halton county had 10 local municipalities. These have now been reduced to seven, as the situation is at the present time. A few years ago, the town of Burlington and the township of Nelson amalgamated, and about the same time the town of Oakville, the township of Trafalgar and the incorporated village of Bronte amalgamated, reducing that 10 to seven.

Basically, what we are doing here tonight, Mr. Speaker, is restructuring the county of Halton from those seven municipalities to four. This, Mr. Speaker, is restructuring the county system and realigning the boundaries the way the people of Halton county want it. There will be no disruption to the board of education within the county, because we have followed basically the county boundaries.

One item of interest, Mr. Speaker: Recently the history class of the Milton District High School carried out quite an extensive survey. They delivered questionnaires to practically every household in the town of Milton. They got a return of, I think, something like 70 or 80 per cent, and I know any of us who have carried out a poll will know that it is almost unheard of to get a return of that magnitude.

I think they had 50 or 60 questions on the questionnaire. One of the points that inter-

ested me was the fact that something in the neighbourhood of 65 or 67 per cent of the people answering that questionnaire were very much in favour of the restructuring the county system as we are doing here tonight. We will have four very viable communities, with communities of interest. Two are basically urban communities and two communities are of quite a rural nature and rural culture.

I would like to congratulate the parliamentary assistant to the Treasurer, the hon. member for York East, on the effort he has put into the meetings he held with the elected representatives. I have been able to attend most of them; certainly those from my riding.

He has received all their briefs. He has given a great deal of consideration to the briefs which were submitted since the Jan. 23 presentation. The changes which have been made in the structure since the Jan. 23 presentation are the result of those briefs put forward by the local people, which have been considered by this government and in most cases encompassed within the Act.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, when one adds Bill 151, which we are discussing here, the parkway belt west plan and the plan for the Niagara Escarpment, all of which greatly affect the county of Halton, will have a region or a county or whatever one wants to call it, of which our children and our grandchildren will be very proud.

We have heard a great deal of talk tonight about the town of Burlington. I don't want to belabour that any more, but I must say that Burlington always has been a part of Halton county. It is a very integral part of Halton county with roots deep in the system of Halton. I can certainly well understand that some 80 per cent of the people of Burlington wish to stay in the Halton county system and I am very happy that they will stay.

Mr. Speaker, I spoke about Burlington having deep roots in the Halton county system; my grandparents on both sides of my family have been in the county for well over 100 years. I look forward to the type of atmosphere that we have had in this county being carried on under this legislation for my children and grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to participate in the debate? If not, the member for York East.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Speaker, taking the last of the opposition members first, the hon. member for York Centre positively astonishes me with his observations. He hasn't been in the House all night and he comes in here at the

last minute and proceeds to give us a lecture on regional government when he simply doesn't have a clue what this is all about.

Mr. Deacon: The member for York Centre has been here all night.

Mr. W. Newman: Here in body but not in mind.

Mr. Meen: Here we are endeavouring to restructure the county system to give some further authority and capacity to govern at the regional or county level—

Mr. Deacon: So the government can run it easier from Queen's Park!

Mr. Meen: —to give them the tools, give them the planning tools to carry out the job; the major hard services of water and sewer and solid waste disposal, and major arterial roads; that kind of thing—and he suggests this is a backward step. Anybody who knows anything about the programme recognizes that this kind of programme is a forward step toward bringing government back to the people.

Mr. Deacon: There was no forward step in York.

Mr. Meen: It will allow the people to get to their local representatives and let the area representatives have some authority to handle things that are of an area responsibility; and then let them, through their representatives, serve at the senior level on matters that are of regional importance. To come in here and give us that kind of story is just incredible.

Mr. Gaunt: When the member is over here, he will think about those things.

Mr. Meen: I would like to deal for a moment with the observations by the member sitting on his right, the member for Waterloo North, who has a far more fundamentally sound understanding of regional government. He has offered some constructive criticism in these debates and I would just repeat to him what I said in the debate with respect to Peel—that we have provided the financial information to these municipalities. They can study it. They can figure out what things are likely to be. Indeed, we have told them how it can go. We have given them the figures.

We can't guarantee their taxes won't go up, of course, because that depends on what the new regional councils do in the years ahead. We can tell them what we anticipate would happen with the normal course of events, and we have done that, too.

Mr. Good: The government hasn't got a clue for the first year.

Mr. Meen: I am sorry that the hon. member for Ottawa Centre is not in his seat, but I see that the hon. member for Wentworth is, because they've both been asking about the Plunkett report. I think the member for Wentworth asked me to explain why we could not adopt the Plunkett report. I thought I had explained that during the course of the other debate, but let me just simply repeat it.

The Plunkett report recommended two single-tier municipalities stretching in an east-west direction, one across the bottom half of each of the two counties of Peel and Halton, the other stretching across the top half of those two counties. The point of the matter is that with our educational structure represented at the county level, there was no way in which we could rationalize the Plunkett recommendations against the county school board system. We have all the assessment in the lower half. We have large tracts of farmland and recreational area in the north half. All the assessment is in the south half, all the wealth to support a municipality.

Mr. Deans: That wasn't what I was asking. It may have come out that way, but it wasn't what I was asking.

Mr. Meen: The point of the matter is that it's quite obvious to us when we looked at it that we could not accept the Plunkett recommendations. We had to go back, in the colloquial, to square one and figure out how best to resolve this dilemma with recommendations from the Steele commission which, at the request of Burlington, included Burlington, and then to deal with the counties of Peel and Halton lying between Hamilton on the west and Metropolitan Toronto on the east.

We've gone to the municipalities, to the county council, and Halton, just as Peel has offered us a completely viable alternative proposal, which we have accepted.

I don't know how much labouring of this point one needs to undertake. I don't think we need to labour it. The fact of the matter is that although the Plunkett report—

Mr. Lewis: That's for tomorrow night.

Mr. Meen: —has a lot to be said for it in many areas—Thomas Plunkett is a very competent planner—in light of today's circumstances, it simply couldn't fit.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, well.

Mr. Deans: I was asking in regard to the county structures, that's all.

Mr. Meen: I've pointed out, with regard to the county structure, it happens that the county school boards identify the county boundaries rather graphically. I've come to realize in the last few months just how sharply the eyes of the taxpayers and the people in the county focus on those county lines.

I detected that in spades talking to the people over in East Flamboro. They're really quite prepared to pay additional money for the water they get from Burlington; they're prepared to pay a sewer surcharge to Burlington to take their sewage from them, before they would be prepared to let the county boundary be altered so that their kids would wind up going to another school. It's that dramatic.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That should be in with Halton.

Mr. Meen: Even though we felt, from a planning standpoint, the provision of the services and the way in which they could be looked after out of Burlington made good planning sense, they told us that they much prefer to be related to Hamilton in the Wentworth scheme of things.

That illustrates to my mind as graphically as anything I have ever seen just how important it is for us to pay attention to these county lines. I feel that the proposal we have made tonight, despite the articulate way in which my colleague, the hon. member for Hamilton Mountain, has expressed the feelings of many in the Hamilton area about Aldershot, the fact remains that to lift Aldershot out of the Burlington school board area would create additional problems as well. And so, we really would be resolving one problem and creating another one probably much greater.

If you superimpose upon that, Mr. Speaker, the parkway, and particularly the Niagara Escarpment area, and that very wide swath that cuts down across between Aldershot on the south and east and the balance of Wentworth, Hamilton, and East and West Flamboro of course on the north and west, you recognize just what a divider that does create and how any services from here on are going inevitably to come from the Burlington end.

Mr. Deans: That's why Burlington should have been in with the Hamilton area.

Mr. Meen: You must realize, then, there's no practical justification for Burlington and Aldershot being taken into the Hamilton end of things. So there were many reasons, some of which I could not talk about publicly until the unveiling of the Niagara Escarpment proposals on June 4. It's been kind of difficult at times, I must confess, to explain fully what we are trying to do without being able to talk about the Niagara Escarpment.

So we've had to look at all of these. One of the members opposite made quite a point of the hundreds of thousands of dollars, as he expressed it, spent on the various studies. Mr. Speaker, I say with respect that I believe this government would have been derelict in its duty to the people of Ontario had we not spent that kind of money to complete these various studies.

Mr. Deans: The government didn't spend it. I wouldn't have minded if it had spent it.

Mr. Meen: Look at the Steele report, for example. A very substantial part of the Steele recommendations can be seen in the Peel bill—in the Hamilton-Wentworth bill, I mean.

Mr. Deans: In the Peel bill. Yes, that's about right.

Mr. Meen: A Freudian slip, eh? It can be seen in the Hamilton-Wentworth proposal, in the Hamilton-Wentworth bill. You can see from there, with the recommendations from two counties of Peel and Halton, how we have adopted their recommendations as well. We could only do that after these other studies had been completed. You can see we couldn't go for the Plunkett recommendation.

Mr. Singer: That is sinister.

Mr. Meen: We have been able to adopt many of the elements of the Steele recommendations, and then we have been able to come in with proposals for the areas in between. We could not have done that without the backdrop of the studies that have been completed over the last eight or 10 years by these various bodies.

Mr. Singer: Tell us about the rotten boroughs now.

Mr. Meen: My colleague, the member for Halton West, has, I think, touched very articulately indeed on the question of the feelings of Burlington.

Mr. Lewis: As a matter of fact, it wasn't articulate. The member for Hamilton Mountain was articulate.

Mr. Meen: The entire Burlington council, including the Burlington representative from Aldershot, I think, can be said to have been elected on a platform of Burlington with Halton. And it's abundantly clear to us that's the way in which Burlington wants to be associated.

Mr. Foulds: Why was that clear?

Mr. Meen: We have also touched on the matter of Hamilton harbour. I think it has been said by my colleague from Halton West, and I think it bears repeating, that the Steele commission, in my opinion and in the opinion of others, was grasping for rather a long reach in the matter of Hamilton harbour, when you recognize that Hamilton harbour is under the authority of the National Harbours Board as to its surface use. All effluent into that harbour is subject to the control of the Ministry of the Environment. So does it really matter, then, that its under one jurisdiction or under two?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Meen: I think, as the hon. member said, it's an utterly specious argument.

Mr. Deans: Don't let him dive into my harbour.

Mr. Meen: I think that Mr. Steele was not on sound ground in advancing that argument to support the contention that Burlington should be part of the Hamilton-Wentworth complex.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: There is a dreadful sense of anti-climax. Why don't we vote?

Mr. Meen: I think I will wind this up very shortly, Mr. Speaker. I think I have touched on all the points, except maybe one.

Mr. Singer: Another very articulate speech!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Meen: That one is the data referred to, of people living in Burlington and working in Hamilton, living in Burlington and watching CHCH-TV and so on. I am beginning to think maybe Toronto should be a suburb of Hamilton, because my wife and I have wound up watching CHCH every night ourselves.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Meen: And, of course, that's more lately than previously.

Mr. Deans: What channel is that?

Mr. Meen: In any event, that same argument, I might add, could be used to justify Mississauga being part of Metropolitan Toronto, because a very substantial number of people living in Mississauga work in Metropolitan Toronto. So it really is not an argument that makes a whale of a lot of sense.

Mr. Lewis: The government has made Mississauga a part of Metropolitan Toronto today. The Peel bill made it a part.

Mr. Meen: What you have to look at more today are the implications of the servicing and all the other matters we have talked about, the planning and so on.

Mr. Speaker, that winds up my comments. I have found the debate stimulating and I would urge all members to support this bill.

Mr. Singer: I'm glad someone did.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill 151.

The House divided on the motion for second reading of Bill 151, which was approved on the following vote:

AYES	NAYS
Auld	Bounsall
Bales	Bullbrook
Beckett	Campbell
Bennett	Cassidy
Birch	Deacon
Drea	Deans
Evans	Edighoffer
Gilbertson	Ferrier
Grossman	Foulds
Guindon	Gaunt
Handleman	Good
Havrot	Lewis
Henderson	MacDonald
Hodgson	Newman
(Victoria-Haliburton)	(Windsor-Walkerville)
Hodgson	Paterson
(York-North)	Riddell
Irvine	Ruston
Jessiman	Sargent
Kennedy	Singer
Kerr	Smith
Lane	(Nipissing)
MacBeth	Stokes—21.
Maeck	
McIlveen	
Meen	
Morningstar	
Newman	
(Ontario South)	
Nixon	
(Dovercourt)	

AYES

Root
 Scrivener
 Smith
 (Simcoe East)
 Snow
 Stewart
 Timbrell
 Turner
 Walker
 Wardle
 Wells
 Winkler—38.

NAYS

Clerk of the House: Mr. Speaker, the "ayes" are 38, the "nays" are 21.

Mr. Speaker: I declare the motion carried.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading? Committee of the whole?

Agreed!

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, before I move the adjournment of the House I would like to call the business for tomorrow.

Mr. Stokes: Today!

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Today, I'm sorry. As they stand on the order paper, item 23, item 14, items 20, 21, 24, 25, 26.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The House leader is dreaming; he knows that.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Items 4 and 5 and item 2, Bill 144.

Mr. Lewis: If we continue to sit this late I am just not coming to question period.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 2:55 o'clock, a.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, June 19, 1973

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1973

The House met at 2.00 o'clock p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are pleased to have as guests with us today in the Speaker's gallery the 444 Club, Don Mills Senior Citizens' group. In the east gallery are students from Malden Public School of Amherstburg and Oak Park Junior High School of Toronto; and in the west gallery students from the Martin St. Senior Public School at Milton and a group of ladies from Middlesex North.

ALLEGED SPADINA-ST. JAMES TRADEOFF

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue): Mr. Speaker, I rise on a matter of personal privilege. This morning's Globe and Mail on page 5 has a so-called news item by N. John Adams in which he states as follows:

Some Ontario cabinet ministers are informally considering a tradeoff with Toronto's citizens movement, approving its appeal against the West St. James Town highrise rezoning, but rejecting another appeal over the Spadina ravine route of a northwest subway.

One of those involved is Revenue Minister Allan Grossman. His midtown Spadina riding would be bisected by the ravine subway route pushed by Metro council and approved by the Ontario Municipal Board.

Last week, Mr. Grossman told a director of the midtown Annex Ratepayers Association not to expect the cabinet to change the subway route. It would follow for the most part the original pathway of the defunct Spadina Expressway terminated by Premier William Davis.

Mr. Speaker, in all of the years I've been here—I guess about 18 years—I think one could count on the fingers of one hand the number of times I have expressed feelings about being misquoted or anything of that nature. Like any experienced politician, I usually take these in my stride.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Pretty big hand with a lot of fingers.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Usually it's some statement taken out of context or perhaps a difference of opinion as to how I express myself.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): We thought the minister was going to comment on John Robarts' comment on housing.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I am completely non-plussed, sir, about this particular article. I want to say that at no time have I had a discussion, informally or otherwise, about a tradeoff. If a representative of an Annex Ratepayers Association has advised this reporter that I did make such a statement to him, the reporter has been completely misinformed. This is a figment of someone's imagination and I think the newspaper should apologize.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Does the minister want it as a lead editorial or just as Our Mistake.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Front-page headlines, at least!

Mr. Speaker: I believe the hon. minister does indeed have a matter that he could properly raise as a point of privilege at this time. He has every right to be quoted properly and not to be misquoted.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): How does he spell his name?

Mr. Speaker: Statements by the ministry.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS REVIEW BILL

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I should like to inform the members of the Legislature that the parliamentary assistant to the Premier (Mr. McKeough) will be presenting Ontario's brief on the Foreign Investment Review Act—Bill C-132—to the House of Commons standing committee on finance, trade and economic affairs at 3:30 this afternoon. Tomorrow morning, the parliamentary assistant will also meet with the Senate committee on banking, trade and commerce.

I shall not attempt to recount the main points of the brief here, Mr. Speaker. To do this would only restate the parliamentary assistant's opening remarks. I do, however, commend those remarks to the attention of all hon. members and I am tabling them along with the government's brief.

The member for Northumberland (Mr. Rowe) is represented in the delegation.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): The parliamentary assistant is trying to take over the Treasurer's job.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): He can have it!

Mr. Speaker: Oral questions.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

SALES TAX ON BUILDING MATERIALS

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): I have a question of the Treasurer, Mr. Speaker. Since the Treasurer's mentor, the former Premier of Ontario, has been giving him and all of us advice on the tax basis of the province and certain other things, is he going to reconsider his decision to vote against the Liberal amendment, put forward some weeks ago, to remove the sales tax on building materials, since Mr. Roberts refers to the continuation of that tax as ironic and immoral?

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I had the pleasure of welcoming the Hon. Gordon Miniely, provincial Treasurer of Alberta, last night. I thought he would be gratified—

Mr. Lewis: That's a direct reply.

Hon. Mr. White: —and entertained and educated, I think I could say, if I invited John Roberts to this small supper party. This gave me an opportunity to ask Mr. Roberts to—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Clarify?

Hon. Mr. White: —elucidate! I was half hoping he would say: "Aw, shucks! I was only fooling!" In fact, he didn't say that. I did say to him: "If it's such a hot idea, why didn't you do it?" To which no reply was forthcoming.

Mr. MacDonald: That was before he took the minister into the cabinet.

Hon. Mr. White: When I receive advice from the Hon. John Roberts in public or in private, I have to give it serious consideration. The cost of this little idea, I remind the House, is \$250 million.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Not just in Ontario.

Hon. Mr. White: So while I'm prepared to consider this and all other ideas emanating from the private sector, I can give no assurance to the House that this suggestion can be adopted.

SATELLITE COMMUNITIES AND HOUSING

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have another question, along the same lines, of the Treasurer, Mr. Speaker. What kind of a private response did he get from his mentor, former leader and former Premier, regarding Mr. Roberts' views that satellite communities will perpetuate the shelter cost spiral, creating a network of second-class communities, since the Treasurer has asked us this year to make a \$130 million commitment to the acquisition of land alone for only one of these communities, which apparently is going to perpetuate the shelter cost spiral?

Hon. Mr. White: I wasn't aware of that remark and I didn't have a chance to ask for an explanation. I remember vividly, however, in London Central Collegiate Institute at the time of our joint nominating meeting in 1967, Mr. Roberts taking a very firm position in favour of new towns.

Mrs. Campbell: We all are interested.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Since the former member is not here to defend himself, would the Treasurer not agree that Mr. Roberts in his position, now relatively independent of political cut, thrust and pressure, is in fact speaking on behalf of the majority of the citizens of Ontario, since inherent in his statement is the feeling, felt by us all, that the province is seriously lacking in modern housing policy, not necessarily rent-geared-to-income but housing for people who are fully and gainfully employed but who no longer have the opportunity to buy and own and develop for themselves a single family dwelling?

Hon. Mr. White: Yes, sir, I consider this to be a problem of the first magnitude. When we are in receipt of the Comay report my

officials and others will be scrutinizing the existing system in every detail to see how land can be made more quickly and more readily available on the market. I am very hopeful indeed that we can bring these prices down.

I had the opportunity, sir, to speak on this and related matters at the University of Guelph yesterday and a man in the audience who was from the British government, a senior official, said that the price of his house on the outskirts of London, England, had increased six times in the last three years. So it is a condition being experienced in all of the western countries of the world, as inflation induces people—

Mr. Foulds: England has a lot less land than we do.

Hon. Mr. White: —to look for a safe roost for their assets in real estate. So I can't promise that the actions of my ministry will completely cure that problem, but I can tell you it is going to get my top priority at the end of this session.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: If you will permit one more supplementary, Mr. Speaker, does the Treasurer not agree that one of the comments made by Mr. Robarts and echoed by opposition members for years, having to do with the planning procedures that have enveloped approvals that have been centralized under the Treasury in recent years, that those planning procedures should be expedited and, to use the former Premier's words, loosened; and that his centralizing of authority has been one of the ham-stringing tangles of red tape which has been at least partially the cause of the present shortage of housing?

Hon. Mr. White: Sir, I don't disagree with that at all. I have said in some number of public forums, perhaps even in this chamber, that we are determined to get this power down to the regional level of government—

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East). About time!

Mr. Lewis: That's not what the member for Peel South (Mr. Kennedy) said this morning.

Hon. Mr. White: —and this will be part of the package which I hope to prepare in July.

Mr. Singer: By way of supplementary, Mr. Speaker, would the Treasurer care to comment on any new steps the government is going to take insofar as providing servicing

to raw land so that housing can be more quickly and more cheaply constructed?

Hon. Mr. White: This is a very important matter also. I don't know if it's appropriate to tell this story, but I did say to Mr. Robarts last night:

"Which do you think would help more, to relinquish \$250 million worth of revenue or thereabouts—I am not sure of the exact figure—or invest those moneys in services?" And he, when faced with that alternative, had to say he didn't know. The member for Downsview has raised a very interesting point. I think we have an obligation to provide for major services, perhaps in a way not contemplated before. I can't give a definite answer on this yet because this will be part of the study which I am undertaking in July.

Mr. Lewis: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker, if I may: In that context, what are the Treasurer's plans over this fiscal year for the public ownership of urban land for the purpose of facilitating a great deal more housing of the Malvern variety? How much has the minister budgeted for it? What does he expect he will spend? Where in southern Ontario or northern Ontario does he anticipate such purchase?

Hon. Mr. White: I think this question will have to go to the Minister of Revenue.

Mr. Lewis: All right. I will wait.

Mr. Speaker: The member may redirect the question.

Mr. Lewis: May I redirect it to the Minister of Revenue?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, it is not necessary to provide a fixed sum for the assembly of land because obviously OHC is attempting to buy up as much land as is available. The funds are there and if more funds are needed the government is prepared to give them and, in fact, always has been able to provide these funds.

This was one of the questions we raised at the federal-provincial conference. In fact the amount of money that the federal government had laid aside for assembly for the whole of the country—which was, I believe, \$100 million—wouldn't even look after the Pickering project.

As a matter of fact, it is not really just the assembly of land, of course; it is the provision of services for that land. I think as my colleague has mentioned, the Comay task

force is, in fact, struggling with that problem now, and hopefully will have a recommendation for the government to consider in a matter of two or three weeks.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Waterloo North.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: What action has the government taken regarding the five proposals put forth at the tri-level conference in Peterborough by the federal Minister of Urban Affairs, especially the one relating to his invitation for suggestions from the provinces regarding a renegotiation of the sewage treatment loan programme with the federal government?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: These matters are already under discussion at this time.

Mr. Good: Well, under discussion!

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): A supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa East is next.

SALES TAX ON BUILDING MATERIALS

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary to my leader's first question to the Treasurer: In the light of the fact that the former Premier of this province has taken a position on the sales tax—the federal sales tax and the provincial sales tax—and in the light of the fact that his colleagues, the federal Conservatives, are seeking that the 12 per cent federal sales tax on building materials be removed, how can he possibly justify a 40 per cent increase by the province on building materials? Does he not feel at the very least he should bring back the sales tax to five per cent on building materials?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Roy: No answers? It is too embarrassing for him, is it?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, the question was directed to the Treasurer. There is confusion about who it was directed to. It is to the Treasurer.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. minister need not reply. According to the standing orders, he may reply or may not reply as he sees fit. He didn't see fit to reply.

The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): A supplementary of the provincial Treasurer: Is the provincial Treasurer giving serious consideration to the use of mobile housing and public mobile parks in an attempt to alleviate the housing shortage?

Hon. Mr. White: The Ministry of Industry and Tourism has done some work on this and has quite a good report on it. At the present time the responsibility for such parks apparently rests with the Ministry of Industry and Tourism. I think there is a case to be made for bringing that into the regular municipal stream and this is one thing that I do want to look at when this session is over.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

APPOINTMENT OF R. W. MACAULAY

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have a question of the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development. Can he confirm that Robert Macaulay has been appointed general counsel for the government with special responsibility for energy policy, that he has begun taking a major role in hearings before the Energy Board, and will probably carry Ontario's case to the Supreme Court vis-à-vis the situation with the Province of Alberta? Will he report to the House the financial commitment made to Mr. Macaulay for his retention as a general counsel in these matters? And don't tell me it is \$50 an hour.

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): Mr. Speaker, I believe that Mr. Macaulay is doing work for the government in this field but I have no knowledge of the particulars. I would suggest that the question probably might best be addressed to the Premier (Mr. Davis) in his presence.

Mr. Roy: Who runs the show? Who is in charge of it?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: He will, of course, have the details in relation not only to the employment through his own office but through the Premier's office as a whole.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: If you will permit me, Mr. Speaker, to redirect the question to the Chairman of the Management Board in the absence of the Premier and the deputy Premier. Can he inform the House what the financial responsibility of the province is

for which, in return, it gets the services of the former minister Robert Macaulay as our general counsel in energy matters?

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): What the financial arrangement is?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes; what we are paying him.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I don't know what the fees are.

Mr. Roy: They are paying a few cents.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I will find out for the member.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Will the minister undertake to find out and report before the end of this week?

Mr. Singer: He never did find out about Barry Lowes.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, he did.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I will do that. I will give the member that, too.

Mr. Singer: All of them?

Mr. Lewis: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The member got three.

An hon. member: No, two.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): A supplementary to the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development. Do I understand, with respect to his response to my leader, that he, as Provincial Secretary, has no knowledge or gave no authority to Mr. Macaulay, as general counsel, to grant to Union Gas a temporary three per cent increase in its rate structure?

Mr. Roy: What does he do?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: As I think most of the members of the House know, the whole question of energy and our response to energy questions, our appearances before boards, either provincial or federal, has been one which has developed over the last number of months from the Premier's office to his parliamentary assistant. That has been the chain of authority.

Mr. Singer: Well! Well! I am glad we have a secretary for something or other.

UNEMPLOYED TEACHERS

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have a question, Mr. Speaker, of the Minister of Education. Can he report to the House at the present time the number of fully-qualified teachers at the elementary or secondary level who have not been able to obtain employment in the teaching profession? If he cannot report that number, can he report it to the House before the end of the week?

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I read that report yesterday; the one which is up-to-date to the end of last week. I haven't got it with me but I'll bring it with me tomorrow and tell the hon. member.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

LEMOINE'S POINT PARK

Mr. Lewis: Yes, Mr. Speaker; a question, first, of the Minister of Natural Resources: What is the state of negotiation in the government acquisition of Lemoine's Point Park in Kingston township?

Hon. L. Bernier (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, to my knowledge there are no discussions or no negotiations with regard to Lemoine's Point.

Mr. Lewis: Has not a fairly desperate effort been made, either through the ministry or through the conservation authority, to acquire Lemoine's Point Park in the public sector, since there is such a very small percentage of shore line—an infinitesimal percentage of shore line—available to anyone in the area? Has he not been involved in it over the last year?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, Mr. Speaker, there were discussions concerning the acquisition of Lemoine's Point. The figures which came to us were not figures we could accept and we have not moved any further.

DISMISSAL OF TEACHERS IN CORNWALL

Mr. Lewis: Before the Minister of Education leaves the chamber, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I could ask him a question. Does he recall that in the letter to him from Mr. Symons, commissioner looking into the Cornwall school situation, he said that he was pleased with the agreement that was reached

and that it was one which should enable all citizens of goodwill to come together again to work for the best overall development of the educational system in the three united counties?

Does the minister feel that the reprisals which followed immediately upon Prof. Symons' departure constitute goodwill and will work in the best interest of the citizens of the three united counties?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I do not feel that the events which have occurred in the last little while constitute goodwill in the Cornwall area.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Well!

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do feel that the remedy that we have suggested—the appointing of a board of reference to hear Mr. Boyer's dismissal—will bring to the fore and to the public domain a complete inquiry into the events surrounding his dismissal. This will be a good public hearing and that is in progress.

Mr. Lewis: I very much accept the minister's reply; if he does not see the events as reflecting goodwill, to use Mr. Symons' words and his, and concedes that the reference of inquiry deals with only one of the five aggrieved individuals, why will he not use the authority given to him under section 10 of the Ministry of Education Act, which says the minister may determine all disputes and complaints laid before him, the settlement of which is not otherwise provided for by law? Surely it is therefore completely within his ambit to step in in the other four cases?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, the last words say the settlement is not otherwise provided for by law—and the settlement or the handling of this dispute is provided for by law under the board of reference section of the Act.

Mr. Lewis: No, no, no; it doesn't mean the board of reference! Does the minister not recognize that there is nothing other than the courts?

There is no legislation to govern the grievance of the one probationary employee and the three whose names were filed. If the minister thinks that goodwill was not served surely he can reinstitute goodwill and enlightenment by resolving the dispute himself, as he has the right to do under the Act? Why does he resist it if he feels this way about it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I don't know how many times I have to keep emphasizing

that in my judgement I think it can best be served by a board of reference hearing the case of the teacher on permanent contract who has been dismissed. This form of judicial inquiry, which in fact it is, is the best step to proceed to at this point in time.

Now I said in the House here two or three weeks ago that I regretted the situation that had arisen again in Cornwall, but I think in my judgement this is the best way to handle it at this time.

Mr. Cassidy: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sudbury East was up first.

Mr. Martel: What happens to the priest who does not have recourse to a board of reference? It will be too late, will it not, by the time the decision is made with respect to the one man who is getting the board of reference. There is no protection, is there, for the man who has been released on a probationary contract? Shouldn't the minister—to head off a very unpleasant situation occurring—appoint a third party or himself to look into the case of that man who has no protection under a contract?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, my friend is a teacher and I think he knows that a probationary contract provides that either side may sever that contract without giving any reason and that there is no particular recourse to a board of reference. As my friend, the member for Stormont (Mr. Guindon), has indicated, there are other people on probationary contracts whose contracts were not renewed by the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry board.

Mr. Cassidy: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Is the minister willing to guarantee that he will ensure that Fr. Bessozzi's job is restored with full pay to the termination of the contract if the board of reference reinstates Mr. Boyer and clears him of the charges?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The answer to that, Mr. Speaker, is no. That decision is up to the board.

Mr. Lewis: So ill will and prejudice will govern again?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am not going to guarantee Fr. Bessozzi's reinstatement.

Mr. Cassidy: Another supplementary, Mr. Speaker: In view of the minister's contention that the termination of the contract of Fr. Boyer is like the termination of the other eight teachers who are on probationary contracts, what does the minister make of the minutes of the committee of the whole of the Stormont-Dundas-Glengarry school board which states that in connection with the report re staff at the school, which I have now sent him, direction was given to not renew the contract of one teacher, that is Fr. Bessozzi, to request the resignation of another and to file the other names mentioned in the report. Does the minister believe that Fr. Bessozzi was treated like the other probationary teachers whose contracts have not been renewed, or does he not believe that these were deliberate reprisals made on grounds of bigotry and discrimination?

Mr. Lewis: Right. He was singled out by the board.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I will just reiterate what I have said. I believe that our practice in regard to probationary contracts in this province should remain as it is and that the board, this board, was elected and we have to give it a certain degree of autonomy. The board in its wisdom decided to act this way, and that is what it—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Foulds: Supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: This will be the last supplementary.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Listen to the member for Stormont talk about it.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Foulds: In view of the minister's reply that he does not think the situation has developed goodwill and has not advanced the purposes of the ministry's own policy with regard to Francophone education in this province, does the minister not feel that it is his responsibility with regard to the probationary employee is that he should appoint, as he is empowered to do under section 10 of the Ministry of Education Act, subsection (f): "A commission of one or more persons as he considers expedient to inquire into and report upon any school matter"?

Mr. Speaker: The question seems to be almost identical to a previous one and has been answered.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I just want to say, and emphasize for this House, that in this particular matter I have had the advice of two people whose judgement I respect in regard to Francophone matters, the member for Stormont and the member for Glengarry (Mr. Villeneuve).

Mr. Lewis: Oh, they are giving the minister the information on which this is based.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, but the member expects me—

Mr. Lewis: The member for Stormont is accepting this pattern of reprisal?

Hon. Mr. Wells: He is telling me what is actually going on there.

Mr. Lewis: I don't believe it.

Mr. Cassidy: It's a black day for Francophone Ontarians.

Hon. Mr. Wells: And I say let's have the board of reference hearings.

Mr. Lewis: I don't believe that he would allow this wedge to be driven between the community.

Mr. MacDonald: That is what I call the major political goof of the week.

Mr. Lewis: This isn't the Minister of Labour's (Mr. Guindon's) resolve. It is this minister's resolve.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Does the hon. member for Scarborough West have any new questions?

ANTI-POVERTY COALITION MEETING

Mr. Lewis: I have a question of the Solicitor General, sir. How many extra OPP officers did he have at the legislative buildings, inside and outside, when the Anti-Poverty Coalition came to present their briefs?

Hon. J. Yaremko (Solicitor General): I don't know the exact number, Mr. Speaker. I would be very happy to find out for the member this afternoon.

Mr. Cassidy: So many the minister couldn't count, is that right?

Mr. Lewis: In a situation of the Anti-Poverty Coalition people coming, having written and spoken to members in advance,

what is it about them that would prompt the minister to have extra police through the buildings and outside?

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): To protect them, and why not?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, the OPP are charged with the responsibility of the security—

Mr. Foulds: Get that on, the record from the member for Algoma.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —of the persons and property within the legislative assembly.

Mr. Lewis: The minister felt they were threatened?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: They have to go on the basis of various reports which come to their attention in anticipation of the attendance of people whether they are students, the senior people or teachers. After the fact would be too late. They exercise their judgement, based on what is brought to their attention ahead of time. After the fact, there is no necessity.

Mr. Lewis: Various reports?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: There may have been more there than ordinarily but, based on reports, I think we would be subject to criticism if something were to happen. This has nothing to do with the anti-poverty group but with people who exploit the protesters.

Mr. Cassidy: Oh, go on!

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: If the hon. member for York South will go out on the front steps and see that there is a delegation from the school teachers and then go and pick up the literature that litters the front steps, he will find—

Mr. Foulds: They picked it all up. They are so law-abiding.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —that a lot of the literature has nothing to do with the group that's there. Some of the groups that appear on the front steps of these buildings are being exploited by others who have their axes to grind.

Mr. MacDonald: A supplementary question: Is the exercise of judgement to increase the force at any given time made exclusively by the OPP detachment here, or is it on the advice of any person in the government, including perhaps the Solicitor General?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker that judgement is exercised by the inspector who is in charge. The only conversation that I have had with him is that I have expressed an opinion that there should be the security presence just as a reminder to people that we are secure, but without an overwhelming or intimidating presence.

Mr. Foulds: That is a fallacy.

Mr. Lewis: Maybe one to one or one to two.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is an exercise of judgement and I have left it with the inspector. I have given him my opinion in this regard and that's the only opinion I've given. Then I left it to his judgement.

Mr. Speaker, as I have mentioned before in this House, I would urge that before this Parliament is over that you, sir, call together whomever you wish, representatives of this Legislature, to lay down some guidelines with respect to the security of this chamber and its environment, because there is no definitive direction in that regard.

Interjections by an hon. member.

Mr. Speaker: Order. Does the hon. member for Scarborough West have any further questions?

Mr. Lewis: Certainly not, and I regret the last one.

Mr. Speaker: I believe there have been sufficient supplementaries and certainly sufficient response. The hon. member for Essex South.

OMSTEAD FOOD PLANT STRIKE

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South). Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Agriculture and Food concerning the strike at the Omstead food plant in Wheatley, Ontario. Is the minister aware that this particular plant fast-freezes the bulk of the pea crops in Essex and Kent counties which are ripening next week and that other vegetable crops are coming into production in about three weeks?

Will the minister consider initiating an inquiry into the total ramifications to the farming community, to the several food processing plants that utilize these facilities as a holding action, and to the consuming public at large should this particular crop and other crops be lost to the public in Ontario?

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture and Food): Mr. Speaker, first of all let me say I am grateful to my hon. friend from Essex South for having drawn his concern to my attention yesterday. I must confess at that time I was not aware the strike was in progress. Recognizing the seriousness of the situation, should it progress, I immediately took up with my colleague, the Minister of Labour, the seriousness of the matter. I drew it to the attention of the chairman of the Farm Products Marketing Board this morning and we have been in touch with the various marketing boards affected by this strike.

Some arrangements have been made with certain processors to have the pea crop frozen at other plants. There are at least two processors, one with a contract of over 1,300 acres and another one with a contract of over 250 acres, which have not been able to get the crop frozen.

Should the strike proceed and not be settled—it's been in effect now for at least a week—I think we are all concerned, Mr. Speaker, with the seriousness of the matter and what this can mean to the producers. If there are 1,600 acres of crop in the field with no one to process it, at an average yield of about 1½ tons of green peas per acre, one can see that there are at least 2,400-2,500 tons of peas which will not be processed, unless adequate arrangements can be made or the strike settled to everyone's mutual advantage.

We are working with the marketing boards and with the people involved to try to do what we can to see that it is satisfactorily resolved. My hon. friend, the Minister of Labour, has advised me as we came into the House today that the appropriate officials within his ministry will be in touch with the plant owners, Omstead Frozen Foods Ltd., and with the local branch of the Teamsters' Union—which is now on strike—to see if there is anything that his ministry can do to bring the two parties together in order to get the matter resolved before these peas rot in the field at a time when we simply must have food preserved, with such a demand.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Wentworth.

ALLEGED PROBLEMS IN OHC PROJECTS IN HAMILTON

Mr. Deans: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Revenue: Is the minister

aware of the rather large number of problems that have arisen in the last two HOME ownership programmes to be developed in the Hamilton Mountain area? Will he take some action to ensure that there is a performance bond lodged by those persons who are successful in bidding for the contracts in order to ensure the quality, the closing date and occupancy, and the land grading of Ontario Housing Corp. developed projects?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, I am sure that OHC takes whatever action is deemed necessary to protect itself by way of a performance bond, unless the hon. member is suggesting that a performance bond doesn't require certain conditions to be carried out. Is that what he is suggesting?

Mr. Deans: Let me ask if the minister is aware, for example, that actual building of the home is regarded by Ontario Housing to be a private arrangement between the purchaser and the builder? The homes are neither ready on time, not adequately built in some instances, nor graded appropriately in other instances, and Ontario Housing Corp. virtually has no control over those things?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I don't know the particular project the hon. member is talking about, but I can assure him that the Ontario Housing Corp. is, of course, interested in the performance of the builders who take up these lots. If he has any particular case in mind, we would like to have the information. Indeed, it is generally understood that with anyone who builds for OHC or in conjunction with OHC, the standard of quality is generally above average.

Mr. Deans: A supplementary question: Will the minister consider establishing a warranty, with the backing of Ontario Housing Corp., that must be complied with by builders who are building under the HOME programme, in order to ensure that the quality of the home and the completion of the entire project is up to the standard required by Ontario Housing Corp.?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, this question was raised about a year ago. In fact, OHC was considering something of that nature, also having regard for the necessity to keep the costs of projects down. However, this is now being dealt with by Consumer and Commercial Relations here and with its counterpart in Ottawa; and I understand the federal government is coming out with a warranty.

Mr. Bullbrook: That's right!

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Indeed, in the discussion at the federal-provincial conference, the federal minister made a statement to that effect. I believe they were going to bring down some sort of warranty which would protect house buyers generally, and not just those who build under OHC.

Perhaps my colleague could shed some light on this, but in view of the discussions that were taking place at that time as between our ministry here and the federal ministry, OHC felt it didn't have to do this any longer because, as I say, there was going to be protection generally for those people who have houses built for them.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sarnia.

APPOINTMENT OF R. W. MACAULAY

Mr. Bullbrook: Thank you Mr. Speaker; through you to the Provincial Secretary for Justice, a question in three parts. Could he advise whether he was consulted in connection with the appointment of R. W. Macaulay, QC, as counsel to the Ontario Energy Board? Secondly, would he agree with the Toronto Star today when it says that he, meaning Mr. Macaulay, bumped out government lawyers and took over as top counsel for the regulatory Ontario Energy Board and gas rate hearings continuing this week? And thirdly, and most important, should Mr. Macaulay characterize himself as an ombudsman? And does the minister agree with his position as counsel in establishing temporary rates for the board, in direct contradiction or contravention of the recommendation for administrative boards as enunciated by Mr. McRuer.

Mr. Singer: The minister doesn't really know anything about it.

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Provincial Secretary for Justice): Mr. Speaker, the appointment of Mr. Macaulay to the Ontario Energy Board would be a government decision. There is no specific consultation or request to me in that particular situation.

Mr. Singer: Three little Indians; they see nothing, hear nothing, and know nothing.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As I say, this would be a government decision—

Mr. Roy: The government; who is the government?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: As far as the comments of the hon. member with respect to Mr. Macaulay's position as an ombudsman, in light of his other activities, I don't see really any conflict in respect to the principles as enunciated by McRuer.

Mr. Bullbrook: By way of one supplementary, does the minister as Provincial Secretary for Justice regard it as just and equitable for counsel to an administrative tribunal to establish temporary rates, which is the function and responsibility of that tribunal?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, Mr. Speaker, it is the function and responsibility of that tribunal. Mr. Macaulay, I would assume, would act as counsel to the Ontario Energy Board. The Ontario Energy Board will make a decision and make recommendations to the government and to the minister. If Mr. Macaulay was acting for some of the companies, or some of the distributors who might appear before the Board, whose rates may be in some way affected, there would be a conflict; but otherwise, there would not be.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Windsor West.

TEACHERS' PENSIONS

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Question of the Minister of Education, Mr. Speaker: Is the minister planning any legislation or taking any steps to provide recipients of superannuated teachers' pensions any supplementary benefits related to the consumer price index?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, we are presently considering the brief presented by the Ontario Teachers' Federation concerning the teachers' superannuation fund and we will be having a response to them, probably in a month or so.

Mr. Bounsall: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker; the minister is certainly aware at the moment, when considering this, that there are other governments in Canada, particularly in the Maritimes and Quebec, which do have cost of living escalation clauses in those kinds of pensions.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, I am aware of that, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Kent is next.

FARM LABOUR

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Minister of Agriculture and Food. Has the minister anything further to report in regard to sufficient experienced farm labour to take care of agriculture needs to harvest the crops in the next few months?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, I haven't anything positive to report. I can say that discussions are continuing with the federal officials—

Mr. Roy: That's not unusual.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: —because there seems to be a strong desire on the part of the producers themselves to have, particularly West Indian labour if we can get it from the islands, Jamaica and other areas there. We are hopeful that we can get the allocations expanded. Efforts are being made, of course, to interest local people, but this is stoop labour in many instances; particularly the strawberry crop and others require hand labour, and it's not easy to find such labour this year.

We are most hopeful that we will be able to work out some arrangement to increase the supply. I would like to draw the attention of the House, Mr. Speaker, to the fact that there are many high school students who are anxious and willing to work and who, with a little supervision and guidance, to my way of thinking, could perform the function extremely well.

As a matter of fact, the high school students in the past who have been employed in the tobacco harvest fields of this province are rated among the best employees the tobacco growers ever had, and I think that is a mark in the favour of high school students and a tribute to them. I'd like to see people get out and try to get these young people a job rather than standing back criticizing them because they can't find a job as easily as we'd like them to.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Carleton.

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a question of the Minister of the Environment.

Mr. Foulds: He doesn't have the ear of cabinet any more than we do, eh?

Mr. Speaker: Order!

WITHDRAWAL OF MOSQUITO CONTROL PERMIT

Mr. Handleman: Has the minister received a personal letter from the reeve of Nepean township complaining about the withdrawal of the mosquito control permit as reported in the Globe and Mail on June 13? And whether or not he received that letter, can he inform the House as to the reasons for the withdrawal of the permit, the withdrawal being announced in the same article?

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of the Environment): I have received a copy of a letter from the reeve. I have read the story in the Globe and Mail of last week about this, and also a clipping from the Ottawa-Nepean Clarion, and I think perhaps I might very briefly explain what has happened.

The responsibility for regulating the use of chemicals to control aquatic larvae stages of mosquitoes falls to the water quality branch of my ministry under the terms of the Ontario Water Resources Act.

Under this legislation, permits are required for the application. I might just stress that this is a larvicide, not a pesticide. There is some question about the safety of this larvicide, too. While available larvicides are registered for sale by federal authorities, not all the environmental consequences of pesticides use are presently understood—

Mr. Roy: Is this a ministerial statement?

Hon. Mr. Auld: —and it is particularly important that the instructions on the label be adhered to.

Mr. Roy: Why doesn't the minister just put out a press release?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are particularly concerned about compounds which are to be applied to water over widespread areas. They must ensure that safe application techniques and dosage rates are utilized.

To be effective in this particular instance it's a question of spraying, first, all areas where the larvae are; and secondly, of doing so at that stage in their development when they are susceptible to the use of the larvicide. You can't just spray a lot of mosquitoes with this sort of stuff and make it work.

Mr. Stokes: Just say "Shool!" and they go away!

Hon. Mr. Auld: For these reasons, it's the viewpoint of my ministry that authorization to use larvicides should be given only where programme planning is sufficient to ensure

that the minimum quantities of the chemical will be applied in the correct manner, at the right time, to produce a good chance of success.

The indiscriminate and widespread use of pesticides, which has sometimes occurred where a local body is anxious to alleviate public pressure for mosquito control with the minimum output of funds and effort, can't be condoned by us.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I might just point out that the story in the *Globe and Mail* said that the township was instructed by the Ministry of the Environment that larvicides could be sprayed only by regular and trained licensed provincial employees. This is not correct. We gave the township the authority to do this.

Mr. Cassidy: This is a statement disguised as a question.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well I just happened to have it ready.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Cassidy: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: Order. Let the hon. minister finish his answer.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In this connection all I can say is that this ministry undertook a very large experiment in Mara township last year on some 3,800 acres. We propose to continue this kind of experimentation because we have found the method of application and the timing are the key factors.

There is certainly no point in spraying a large area to no effect.

Mr. Speaker: In my opinion the answer constituted a ministerial statement. I will therefore extend the question period by two minutes.

The hon. member for Nickel Belt.

Interjections by hon. members.

TAX SITUATION IN SUDBURY

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Mr. Speaker, a question of the Treasurer.

In view of the fact there is a strong possibility that there will be substantial tax increases on the property level in the Sudbury

region, will the Treasurer reconsider his decision to exclude the equivalent of mining revenue payments from the resource equalization tax in the calculations that were done to arrive at that were done to arrive at that figure?

Hon. Mr. White: No, Mr. Speaker, I will not. We will, however, be providing transitional and special grants to Sudbury as soon as we have in hand details of the budget.

Mr. Cassidy: That's the Treasurer's regional slush fund, right?

Mr. Laughren: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Does the Treasurer not realize that the increased costs incurred are not transitional costs? The mining revenue payments were a continuing payment but the transitional grants will cause an easing in the problem for only one or two years.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. White: I am attempting to assist the chairman in expediting figures from the area municipalities so that we will know what we are looking at. It's a little hard to estimate the problem when one has no data.

Mr. Foulds: It's never stopped the government before.

Hon. Mr. White: We are trying to encourage these figures to come up from the areas and from the regions to us. Then we'll sit down and see what problem, if any, exists; and no doubt seek a solution.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa East is next.

Mr. Roy: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: He has about 60 seconds.

RIGHTS OF COMMON-LAW WIVES

Mr. Roy: Only 60 seconds? That's very short.

I have a question of the Provincial Secretary for Justice, Mr. Speaker. When is he going to bring amendments to the Dependents' Relief Act and the Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act so as to give rights to common-law wives and illegitimate children, as he has done for instance in the Workmen's Compensation Act?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Speaker, those particular pieces of legislation are now being discussed in two policy fields, both justice and

social development. I think there will be a decision very shortly on that. At the time the amendments to which the hon. member referred were made it was pointed out that these amendments were long overdue, particularly in respect of illegitimate children.

Mr. Speaker: The time for oral questions has now expired.

Petitions.

Presenting reports.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Martel: The member is bringing in his Oshawa report!

Mr. McIlveen: No, I am not.

Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the first interim report of the select committee on the utilization of educational facilities.

It is with great pleasure that this committee tables its first report.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman, I wish to take this opportunity to express to you my satisfaction with the hard work and enthusiasm of my hon. colleagues in the creation of this report.

I would also like to acknowledge the fine contribution of the past hon. members of this committee who have since moved on to bigger and better things.

Mr. Laughren: They were more past members than anything else.

Mr. Foulds: Bigger, but not better.

Mr. McIlveen: Bigger and better!

Mr. Foulds: Those of us on the committee have reservations about the past members.

Mr. McIlveen: Our committee has been well served by a resourceful staff and I would like to welcome three of them to the Speaker's Gallery today—our research director, Miss Katherine Bladen; our research assistant, Mr. Tom Liban, and our community co-ordinator, Mrs. Barbara Coulas. We must also acknowledge the service of Mr. David Callfas as clerk of our committee.

Since the establishment of our committee 1½ years ago, we have held many hearings and discussions throughout the province. Through briefs and other submissions, through a study and inspection of community facilities and programmes, we have been provided with many insights as to what has

been achieved in the way of using educational facilities, and what can be achieved.

I must say how pleased I am with the interest shown by so many people in the work of our committee. I know that in my own community, as in most other parts of Ontario, there is a great interest in the increasing use of elementary and secondary schools for community purposes.

Our first recommendation, Mr. Speaker, is designed to diminish the financial burden on the users and on the school boards so that greater use of schools by the community can be achieved. We find that fees charged for school use are inappropriate. We have become aware that throughout Ontario there exists a need for something more than just mere community use of schools.

The message that has come across to us over and over again during public meetings, through briefs, and during visits is that many people feel frustrated by all the red tape they have to go through in order to use their schools. People are confused by the complicated arrangement set up between the various boards councils and committees which now control the use of educational facilities.

We find this situation unfortunate. Our intent as a committee has been to remedy it. We believe it must be a right and not just a privilege for each member of the community to have access to and use of schools as community facilities.

Not only should a community have a right to use its facilities, but it should be the people in the local communities who decide how the schools will be used as community facilities. We are convinced that community involvement which brings people together to work out their problems as a community is most important, if we are to achieve the fullest possible use of schools and of other educational facilities.

It should be members of the local communities who decide whether they need a child-care centre housed in a public school or whether the high school gym can be used for a wedding reception complete with champagne.

Our recommendations, Mr. Speaker, are intended to encourage this kind of community involvement so that the idea of a right and not just a privilege can become a reality for every individual. As a means of achieving this, we have suggested a system of community co-ordination, which we believe will allow people, as part of their community, to have a direct say in

what their needs are and how their needs should be met.

We have found the issues and problems involved in the question of increasing utilization of educational facilities cut across conventional legislative and departmental lines. In fact, the range of concern outlined for us by the people of Ontario involved the whole field of social development. We have had to recognize that education is really a life-long process. People in their work and in their leisure need educational opportunities for retraining, upgrading and adding to their knowledge and skills. We believe that schools can play a major role in providing a wide variety of educational, social, cultural and recreational programmes for people of all ages.

This is the basis on which we have founded our recommendations. We intend, Mr. Speaker, to present two further interim reports in the fall and early winter. These reports will deal with the issues surrounding the year-round community use of post-secondary educational facilities. You will note that the copy of the title page of our report reads: "The school must reflect its community, be part of its community, serve its community and have its community serve it." I hope all the members will look closely to notice that the arrows move both ways. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Yakabuski, from the standing resources development committee, presented the committee's report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee recommends that it be allowed to sit concurrently with the House and that substitution be allowed in its membership for the consideration of Bills 128, 129 and 130.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the House leader, are we then to assume that the social development committee looking into the estimates of colleges and universities suspends its activities?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Pardon me, I didn't get the last part of the question.

Mr. Lewis: Do I take it that the social development committee, looking into the estimates of Colleges and Universities, suspends its activity until such time as natural resources committee finishes dealing with these bills?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I will endeavour to facilitate the members of the House, yes.

Mr. Lewis: Well, what does that mean?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, fine.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That is what I said.

Mr. Lewis: That's what I thought.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the report be received and adopted?

Agreed!

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

ONTARIO WATER RESOURCES ACT

Hon. Mr. Auld moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Ontario Water Resources Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Speaker, this is basically housekeeping, amending the definitions to include regional municipalities; legitimatizing or referring to the old employees of the Ontario Water Resources Commission now as civil servants; and the repeal of a section dealing with pesticides, which is now in the recently enacted Pesticides Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

Hon. Mr. Auld moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Environmental Protection Act, 1971.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Again, Mr. Speaker, this is basically housekeeping. It deals with some definitions with regard to vehicle emissions. A new section in it regulates ice fishing shelters in respect of waste, which was discussed in the estimates. There are also some amendments about abandoned motor vehicles and amendments to section 7 having to do with making agreements with local authorities in connection with private waste inspections.

PUBLIC SERVICE ACT

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Public Service Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, the amendment provides that the Statutory Pow-

ers and Procedures Act, 1971, does not apply to the proceedings and decisions under the Public Service Act, or the regulations thereunder.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

SALE OF LIVESTOCK MEDICINES ACT

Hon. Mr. Stewart moves second reading of Bill 165, An Act respecting the Sale of Livestock Medicines to Owners of Livestock.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, there's been a good deal of discussion in the rural community about what the government is going to do in regard to the control of livestock medicines. Most areas of the province are well served with veterinary surgeons, but standard medicines are also available very freely through many outlets, not necessarily directly through the veterinarians, nor under their control.

I believe that the concept of this bill is a supportable one and I don't think it is necessary at this time to have any lengthy discussion of its provisions. No doubt the matter will, in the future, come up for further review, but essentially we feel that the availability of veterinary medicines must not be unduly inhibited nor restricted in view of the economic aspects that are of a prime consideration to the farmers.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to participate in the debate? If not, the hon. minister. No comments?

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

THIRD READING

The following bill was given third reading upon motion:

Bill 165, An Act respecting the Sale of Livestock Medicines to Owners of Livestock.

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HAMILTON-WENTWORTH ACT

Mr. Meen, on behalf of Hon. Mr. White, moves second reading of Bill 155, An Act to

establish the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose the bill in principle and in a number of particulars. The hon. parliamentary assistant (Mr. Meen) has heard my views expressed in another public forum in this connection, when he came to Hamilton shortly after the presentation on behalf of the ministry by himself and some of his colleagues. He was good enough to attend a public meeting in Hamilton, the first of many at which I had an opportunity to participate with him, and representatives of the county of Wentworth and the city of Hamilton.

At that time I expressed my objections to the procedures established by the ministry and the concept of regional government as it was then understood. I would say to you, Mr. Speaker, that the concept that was established under the direction of the member for Chatham-Kent (Mr. McKeough) has altered very little, other than perhaps that the present Treasurer (Mr. White) and those who assist him as parliamentary assistants have attempted at least to put a more reasonable face on the imposition of a type of local government which has been decided at the centre.

One of the interesting aspects of the presentation made by the parliamentary assistant on that occasion and on many others is that he said categorically that the government would not proceed with a regional government bill unless there was support in the community, a majority of support in the community. He was asked how he was going to determine that and, of course, he rejected the concept or possibility of any sort of a referendum or plebiscite.

He didn't make clear, however, how he was going to determine what the support might be, but evidently he is now convinced that not only the elected officials but the people of Hamilton and Wentworth are of the opinion—if not unanimously, at least a majority of them—that the government should proceed with this bill.

I believe that he is wrong in this, but of course that's not what we are here to determine. We are elected as individuals to determine by our own best judgement whether or not government policy should be supported, and also to put forward alternatives to that policy when we are in a position where we must oppose it.

So that is the position I find myself in today. I recall with great clarity that late winter evening at Mohawk College when the

parliamentary assistant and the new Treasurer—just recently appointed, following the shambles of the former, let's say, vacancy—and even the Premier (Mr. Davis) himself came to express their views to the assembled municipal officials.

It was by invitation only. There were a good many taxpayers and other citizens kept outside by the guards because the hall was not sufficiently large to accommodate the number of people who wanted to hear the statement of government policy—and, hopefully, to have an opportunity to express their own views. Mr. Speaker, we have grown accustomed to these multi-media productions where the spotlights descend into a darkened hall.

Mr. A. K. Meen (York East): May I rise on a point of clarification, Mr. Speaker? Could the hon. member advise me—I was distracted momentarily—was he referring to Mohawk College and the presentation on the 23rd?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes.

Mr. Meen: Was he not aware that the overflow crowd in the other auditorium were all accommodated? So far as I am aware, there was no one precluded from entering and either being present in the main chamber or in the overflow auditorium to which we had the closed circuit television connected.

Hon. C. A. Kerr (Provincial Secretary for Justice): He is being dramatic or melodramatic. One can hear him all the way to St. George.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I certainly welcome that interjection. Perhaps since the hon. parliamentary assistant was distracted he didn't hear my objection. It was expressed as clearly as I can express it, even though the hon. member for Halton West is quick to object. It was that the people present didn't have an opportunity to express their views in any way on that occasion.

Mr. Meen: Yes, but didn't the hon. member report they were being kept out?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, they were kept out of the room, and no one had an opportunity to express his views.

Mr. Speaker: Order. If the parliamentary assistant would let the Leader of the Opposition speak, then he will have an opportunity to make his remarks.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Actually I don't object to the comments or

interjections of the parliamentary assistant, and under your direction, of course, would welcome them. I don't want to dwell on the multi-media production and the coloured spotlights ascending out of the gloom to pick out the new Treasurer who was all smiles, all sweetness and light—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Background music.

Mr. R. F. Nixon:—and allowed as how he was a new boy on the scene and really didn't know too much about this. But he did know that he was going to give everyone an opportunity to express his view and that there was a new approach to regional government. There was going to be no idea of imposition, but only a bill established by the power of this Legislature through the leadership of the government in the best interests of the taxpayers and citizens concerned. That winning smile never left his face.

When the Premier came on there was a great intaking of breath, because the Premier indicated that he in his high position did not normally attend meetings of this type; that this was the first time that he had ever done so, and that he was there only because the announcement included one of his favourite parts of the province, Peel county.

It was then that it became apparent that all this palaver and folderol about consultation referred to only two specific consultations. The first was with the Conservative powers in Peel county, represented by the gentleman who was rumoured to be the favourite government appointee as the new chairman. The other consultation was with the voice of Conservatism from Burlington, the Provincial Secretary for Justice, who has been good enough to stay in the House this afternoon for the debate. He had indicated quite clearly what was going to happen to Burlington. I have been criticized for saying that he gets all his advice at the golf club.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No idea.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: All I am indicating is something similar to what was indicated last night, that there is sort of a snobbery associated with the decisions on the disposition of Burlington, although the Provincial Secretary for Justice has fallen from his former pre-eminence in the ministry. As a matter of fact, there was one time he was even mentioned for leadership.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It ain't too late yet.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He has fallen from that high pinnacle. But as he grasps the edge of

the precipice, he can still yell loud enough to decide that Burlington is not going to be mixed up with that Hamilton gang, those people who work with their sleeves rolled up, who have a democratic form of government that may be, by the approach taken by the esoteric member from Burlington, just a little bit rough and ready.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh, no. That's the Leader of the Opposition's idea. We love Hamiltonians.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Those were the only two bases of any consultation, Mr. Speaker, that I am aware of. The hon. parliamentary assistant, sitting up in the back row and piloting this series of bills has been, if you will forgive me the use of the word and I don't think it is unparliamentary, the patsy in this whole story. The decisions have all been made elsewhere. They said to him, "Arthur, we think you are a comer. You have got a lot of ability which all of us recognize. You have unlimited patience and you can go to all these meetings in all of the municipalities. You can deal with those vocal members of the community who do not agree with government policy."

Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain): Long-suffering.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You can be the buffer between them and the people who make all the decisions." There are not too many of those. The member for Halton West is still partly in that group but rapidly on the way out.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The parliamentary assistant makes decisions.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Essentially it is probably the former Treasurer (Mr. McKeough), who is evidently in Ottawa today telling the federal government what they should do, which is really one of the things he likes to do best—

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture and Food): They can use a little advice.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —and the Premier himself, who takes a peripheral interest in these things.

Mr. J. R. Smith: They might learn something.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I can't help but feel that regional government bores him largely and interests him only to the extent that the residue of his political sensitivity warns him that it is this particular basis, the centraliza-

tion of Tory philosophy and the imposition of regional government, that is going to be the death of him and his government.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is something the member has not got. It is something he lacks.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I am telling the member that under these circumstances he has carried a very large and unfair load. He has attended all the meetings where the citizens and taxpayers of the Hamilton-Wentworth area have berated him—perhaps in his own mind unfairly—but only unfairly in that he had to defend the kind of policy which is essentially indefensible. He was sent out there, as I said, as a patsy to take the pressure off the Treasurer, the former Treasurer and the Premier.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Great words.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Speaker, I do resent the term "patsy." I'm no patsy.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There are 22 patsies over there.

Mr. Meen: I don't mind being a buffer. I don't mind being a spokesman for our party and for the policies which we've decided on. But I'm no patsy and I consider that quite uncalled for.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): What else would the member say at this point in time?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, since the member has indicated that he is no patsy, I must accept his assurances of that. Let me simply say to you, sir, that his defence of this particular bill and the others has been as good as it possibly could have been and far better than that which would have been put forward by almost any of his colleagues.

I would suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that I am going to get to the many things which are the matter with the bill and the basic flaw in the bill is the exclusion of Burlington.

Mr. Speaker: The Speaker is wondering when the member is going to get to Bill 155.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The member should watch it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: What is the matter with the bill?

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): We are going to tell the government in a minute. I'm going to tell the members.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member should deal with the principle.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, that is really what I want to talk about.

Mr. Speaker: I was wondering when the member was going to get to the principle of the bill.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes. I am going to get to it very shortly now.

The government offered two alternatives. It said, "We will give you a one-tier system or a two-tier system." Both the city and the county municipal governments examined the details and they came to the proper conclusion that neither one of the alternatives was properly acceptable.

To tell members the truth, I thought we had come into a new period of reasonableness as well as sensitivity when, as it became apparent that the local elected representative and the local taxpayers expressed their views to the parliamentary assistant and others, and made it clear that neither of those alternatives was acceptable, the Treasurer got up in this House and said, "That's fine. If they do not want that sort of regional government we will put a moratorium on it for a couple of years."

Mr. Meen: He did not say that.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Somebody did! Certainly the impression was clearly reported that there was going to be no further action on regional government. As a matter of fact a group of the representatives in the area went out to Winnipeg.

Mr. Meen: Will the member accept a question at this point? Why on earth did we rush out to Winnipeg within a few days of having the meeting if we were going to put a two-year moratorium on the whole matter? It was in order to see whether Winnipeg offered anything of substance which we could look at. If there had been any time element—

Mr. Deans: Will the member accept an answer?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: All right. The hon. member for Wentworth is quite free to get in on it now, or as I'm sure he will, later.

The point is that many people have felt that the prime flaw with the government's approach to regional government has been that it has surrounded itself with experts who have said, "This is the way it is to be done." It has then hired the very best public relations

people that money can buy—and some of the ones it is getting lately aren't as good as they used to be; they have been selected from among the backbench Tories and there are quite a few good ones that haven't been recognized at yet—and somebody would go out with a fresh approach, with all the innocence and the idealism that many of the backbench Tories have before they are immersed in the reality of Progressive Conservative government after 30 years of power.

They have gone forward and rammed regional government down the throats of the unwilling taxpayers in the areas concerned. The same thing is happening here.

I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, the new Treasurer has said, "I'm not running again." He has taken on an extremely heavy job, by far the biggest job in government. In my opinion, it is a bigger job as far as detail and administrative work is concerned than the Premier's job.

There is every indication that the Treasurer wanted to do it by his very best lights and it was obvious to him, surely, that the local people were not willing to accede to the treatment of the member for Chatham-Kent and he, as the Treasurer, did not have to use the old treatment.

Frankly, I thought that there was going to be a postponement while the specific recommendations of the government could be reviewed and examined carefully; and that the new regional government bill would emanate from the region rather than from the think tank of the Minister of Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs—a think tank that is pretty hollow and dry at the present time.

Mr. Speaker, there was no moratorium, there was no delay. Even though we questioned the Treasurer in the House, it soon became apparent that it was business as usual and the thing to do was get it over and stand the complaints and stand the criticisms and hope that with supplementary grants in the next two years, it could be sweetened to the point that the residue of Conservative support in the Hamilton area could be maintained; even though it is fast evaporating in favour of the Liberal alternative.

So, Mr. Speaker, I want to spend a few more minutes on some broader concepts having to do with the approach to regionalization in the Hamilton-Wentworth area, because I have always felt that an alternative to this approach would be new planning legislation. This would involve both the city and the urban area in something other than just a voluntary basis. And if we were able to implement that, we would not necessarily have to destroy all that has been established and

built in the provision of municipal services and municipal government over many years.

We believe that the present Planning Act, which is being discussed in another committee at this very time, is a response to the centralizing philosophies of the present Conservative administration; that it should very well have been replaced by the kind of planning responsibility at the local or regional level, call it what you will, which would have required an official plan and zoning bylaws binding on the whole area, with the government doing just what the Treasurer said he would like to do in question period today.

He said we would like to give the planning authority to the local area. Now, we know that that has not come about. Even in the Niagara region it hasn't come about. I was down to Niagara Falls a few weeks ago and the big concern down there was when the Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs was going to decide where a new shopping centre would go in Niagara Falls. That shows to what extent the centralization of powers has become almost complete in this province over 30 years of Conservative rule.

Our approach on planning is a viable one and I am quite sure that the Conservatives would agree. The parliamentary assistant may want to comment on that. As a matter of fact I heard him publicly say that he agreed with it, except that it could not be implemented.

Well, I believe that it can be implemented by a government which has some sensitivity and commitment to the dispersal of power rather than the centralization of power. And that in fact the final planning decisions would not be made by the Treasurer of Ontario, or any other individual, but they would be arrived at by a local planning board based on an official plan and zoning bylaws. They would not be subject to veto nor approval by any centralized authority; and one of the big advantages is that we would get away from the unconscionable delays which have held up the development of housing subdivisions and other proposals for many months and years because of the ineffective approach to this responsibility taken by the Treasurer and his predecessors.

There is another reason that is often put forward by the government for the need to regionalize, and that is this financial inadequacy of the present municipal distribution.

We believe that this could be compensated for by moving toward unconditional grants

at a far greater and more effective rate than the present government is doing. We've been talking about that since the election of 1967. Although the present Treasurer has said that he favours it as well, less than 10 per cent of the moneys payable from the provincial Treasury to the municipal treasury is still unconditional. The rest of them all have strings attached. Municipalities have to use them to fix potholes or abolish warble flies or cut weeds or something like that. This is the sort of conditional approach that still continues to centralize the responsibility right here at Queen's Park.

We also believe that there should be a larger share of the cost of education paid at the central level. To give credit where it is due, since this was an issue in the 1967 election campaign, the Treasurer and his predecessors have moved toward the payment of a little over 60 per cent on the average of these costs. Until the government is paying 80 per cent, it is still a burden on the local property owners, which means that there is a complete dislocation of local financing because of the continuing heavy costs imposed for the provision of education services.

It's interesting also when we talk about these costs that under the Regional Municipal Grants Act, since the first regional government was imposed some years ago in 1969, almost \$90 million in special funds has been paid out to the regional governments since that period. Actually in 1970-1971, there was over \$20 million. In 1971-1972, it was \$29 million. It's estimated this year that close to \$40 million will be paid out from the provincial Treasury to assist the new regional government.

In many cases, the promise of these extra funds is held out like a carrot to local politicians. "If you follow our provisions," says the parliamentary assistant, "and accept regionalization, look at the rich bonanza which will accrue to you, much richer than if you maintained your present municipal position." What he neglects to emphasize, and which is in the backs of the minds of the local taxpayers, is that these grants are paid on a transitional basis.

Mr. Meen: Oh, no!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh, yes! After five or six years the transitional grants will dry up. There will be a continuation of a grant system. I see the parliamentary assistant writing busily. Of course, there will be grants. That's what we are talking about.

But they've got to be unconditional grants. This is the only way that we can bring any order to the present chaos of municipal finance, for which little has been done, other than the imposition of regional governments. My point is this, that there has been \$90 million of special funds payable in order to make this system, an experimental system, work so far.

I'm sure you recall, Mr. Speaker, just before the election of 1971, when regional Niagara was having difficulty with its budget, the then Minister of Municipal Affairs, presently the Attorney General (Mr. Bales), went down to St. Catharines with an extra million dollars in his hip pocket and said: "Here, maybe this will be of some help to you." And it was. He went up into regional York with about \$500,000. He went to Muskoka with \$250,000. They were special grants to sweeten the pot just before an election. And this is the way they say that regionalization is going to improve the financing of local government.

There has never been an answer from the government in any specific terms as to what regional government costs in comparison with what local government would have cost before it had the refining touch of the McKeough regionalization system. It's practically impossible to get an estimate of the costs, although we have, specifically, the expenditures by regional municipalities over a period of time.

I won't read all the statistics to you, Mr. Speaker. Ottawa-Carleton, for example, in 1969 had a total expenditure of about \$23 million. It went up over the year, until it is estimated in 1973 that regional Ottawa-Carleton will have an expenditure of over \$43 million, an increase since its inception, of 88 per cent.

Niagara, its first budgetary year being 1970, had a budget of \$22 million for the regional municipalities at that time. It is estimated in 1973 that its cost will be \$41 million. That is an increase of about 85 per cent. York, a smaller area, in 1970 spent about \$14,750,000. It is estimated in 1973 that it will spend \$26,527,000—he is familiar with that area himself—an increase of 80 per cent.

The figures are not available from the Treasury on what the costs were, municipality by municipality, in the year immediately prior to regionalization. But the jump from the former cost to the present cost would be even more spectacular than that.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, am aware that the costs of all local governments have gone up

whether they have been regionalized or not. But surely, sir, you would agree with me that the imposition of regional government has imposed an intolerable new tax load on municipal taxpayers, which is one of the main specific reasons why in principle we cannot support any of this regional legislation.

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): They can't deny it either; they can't deny it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is expensive and it is going to be an unwarranted new burden on the local taxpayers. In order to make it as palatable as is possible, the government has brought forward special grants, interim grants—what does it call them?—transitional grants, and a special approach for permanent grants made payable to the regions. But even this is going to result not only in an extra burden on the consolidated revenue fund of Ontario, but also additional heavy new taxes on the taxpayers and landholders, the ratepayers in the regions that unfortunately come under the impact of this and other regional bills.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I was talking, Mr. Speaker, about the need for city- and county-wide planning, and certainly I am aware that even this approach is not acceptable in many communities. But I certainly would support that approach being taken by the government in place of this present regionalization.

There is an example which I want to bring to your attention, sir, which I have mentioned publicly previously. My own farm laps out of Brant county into Wentworth and so I have the great honour of being a taxpayer in Beverly township, one of the finest townships, one of the best locally governed townships anywhere, and I have no conflict of interest there since that particular township is not even in my constituency. So, Mr. Speaker, I have followed the events there with a great deal of care because it is a characteristically rural community with a relatively small population and a local government of ability and sensitivity.

Mr. J. R. Smith: A few lions.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And a few lions, right. Yes, right. Maybe the hon. member might explain his own interjection.

But, Mr. Speaker, the point is this, because of the ineffectual planning involving the whole of the city and the county area, there

is deposited in the middle of Beverly township, Archie McCoy's iron foundry. I drive by it every day and he is presumably building a nice rock garden in the front. I know Mr. McCoy personally and well. I know his political propensities. In many respects he is the friend of everybody politically and the supporter of no one, except of the NDP, you can be sure of that.

Mr. Deans: Except the NDP.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: While I don't expect him to be a Liberal supporter, I must say that I don't blame him for the decision to plunk his stinking foundry down in the middle of Beverly township. I don't blame the council of the township of Beverly. After all, under the present system they would accept a glue factory if they could get a little more assessment, because their costs are rising so fast.

I do blame the ineffectual planning procedures that have been initiated and introduced by the government of Ontario. I am quite convinced that under a rational Planning Act, one that derives its authority locally rather than from the decision of one man, now the Treasurer of Ontario, Beverly township could have had the advantages of the assessment of the expansion of the McCoy foundry and it could have been located in an industrial area elsewhere in the Hamilton-Wentworth region. It seems ridiculous to use good farm land—it's not the best, but it is good—for these purposes, when any rudimentary plan of the area would have indicated that it was a mistake to plunk it down there.

Mr. Meen: How would they share the assessment unless they had a form of regional government?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, that is a good point. The hon. parliamentary assistant seems to think that all the taxpayers in Beverly are just aching to share the assessment in the city of Hamilton. Well, you know, they are not, because if you share the assessment in the city of Hamilton, you also share the tremendous cost associated with the services that are necessary to be provided—

An hon. member: Right!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —in one of the largest and most exciting cities in Canada. Beverly has got something else that it doesn't want got clean air, clean water, clean land. It has to share with Hamilton—that is, per se, it has got a different kind of way of life. As a

matter of fact, there are a lot of urban people who go up there and buy farms; they add to the assessment. As a matter of fact, I sometimes get the feeling that about two-thirds of the staff of McMaster University live in Beverly township, which may account for the fact that it is a pretty reactive area when it comes to political issues.

So, Mr. Speaker, I don't think we should get the idea that every rural township is aching to have part of the assessment of Stelco, because that carries with it the tremendous costs of dealing with the servicing of major industry. But if we had city- and county-wide planning, we could rationalize this sort of an approach. Perhaps not to the satisfaction of everybody. You know, if you are going to make tough decisions, there are going to be some people dissatisfied. But at least we could do it without getting into this ridiculous imposition of regional government which is being put forward by the Treasurer, and apparently will be defended by the parliamentary assistant.

I do want to say something else about this bill. That is the decision dictated by the Conservative member for Burlington: that Burlington not be involved in the Hamilton-Wentworth area. The reasons why it should be included were well documented by the member for Wentworth and, I understand, by other members. It is not necessary to repeat those arguments. They were based on the professional judgement of the officials, experts and commissioners of the Steele commission and the Plunkett commission.

I have said the same thing in Burlington and I am well aware that the opinion there is divided. Some years ago there was even some kind of a referendum in which a large percentage of the people voted in favour of inclusion in Halton rather than Wentworth. I reject the veracity of that referendum for reasons which we can argue any time anybody wants to raise the subject again. It was a travesty of a referendum. It is strange that this government, in spite of all of the recommendations of the commissions it established to look into this matter, and in spite of the hundreds of thousands of dollars which it spent to pay the experts, has rejected that advice and has accepted the political advice of the member for Burlington.

With the acceptance of that intrusion, the whole fabric of regional government between Toronto and Hamilton is put in jeopardy. It may, in fact, take the election of a Liberal government to set it straight. There is an anomalous feature to this decision which

simply means that it can never be an effective approach to regional government. I wanted to put that forward as our view. I said it in Burlington and I say it, Mr. Speaker, to you and to the members of the ministry.

It is interesting that there is not a single minister here—a further indication of the arrogant view they take on the imposition of this new approach to local government.

We are prepared on occasion to accept the fact that ministers have responsibilities elsewhere. But when they vacate in total and say: "We don't give a damn what is said in the Legislature. This is a foregone conclusion anyway. The Tories will get up and rubber-stamp this and the people in Hamilton had better accept this, because it doesn't matter what is said in the Legislature," it becomes pretty sickening.

I don't for one moment want to discount the abilities of the parliamentary assistant who is stuck up in the back row because the Treasurer is busy elsewhere, and the Premier is entertaining the Prime Minister of India and the like, while we are in here supposedly establishing the goals for the community of Hamilton-Wentworth. They say: "Well, that's all settled. That's all settled, it doesn't matter what the opposition says."

I am also concerned with the role of the city of Hamilton. There was a time when it appeared that the city of Hamilton would dissolve in the new region. It appeared that there would no longer be a mayor but someone called a chairman. And that would be it. I am glad to see that the city is going to be there in a position that it must have as one of the major industrial centres of North America and one of the most exciting cities in Canada—with a very exciting mayor, Mr. Speaker, I am sure you will agree, who may in the future have the right to express his views in this House without question. We look forward to that time because he would be an excellent spokesman for that whole community in this Legislature as he is presently for the community of Hamilton as its civic leader.

The role of the city has been improved from what it was first indicated to be. I was interested in a resolution passed by the city of Hamilton a few days ago—perhaps a week or two ago—rejecting the concept of two-tier government, which it felt would be unduly confining. The city is going to live with it but says it wants a one-tier system by 1984.

The date jumped out of the printed page at me. Obviously, the city picked 1984 as being 10 years from the introduction of

regional government but for me, 1984, if the Conservative government continues in office, will be the day when everything is centralized here at Queen's Park, mostly in the Treasury building, and it won't matter what kind of resolutions are passed by the city of Hamilton or any other jurisdiction.

As a matter of fact, it won't be called the Frost building any more. It will be called the Ministry of Truth and that is really what it is becoming even now. Those Orwellian predictions are getting closer and closer, particularly when we see the predilections of this ministry, particularly the Treasurer himself, to centralize power.

There is a very specific matter that is parochial from my point of view, Mr. Speaker, but I want to raise it at this time. Because of the divisions in the map of the new regional municipality, the two Flamboroughs and Beverly township have been lumped together in one enormous lower-tier local government. There have been very valid objections expressed by the councils of Beverly, East Flamborough and West Flamborough and an alternative has been put forward which I urge on the government.

There is no doubt it has been urged directly by the officials concerned but it seems to me that that particular lower-tier area government is far too large to have a community of interests or, in fact, to be governable unless, in the long run, it is the concept of the government that it is moving toward what it proposed at that meeting at Mohawk College and what the city of Hamilton wants by 1984. That is, a single-tier municipality which, in fact, will be a sprawled Hamilton right out to the edge of my own farm.

I would certainly expect a statement from the representative of the government to allay fears in that regard and to indicate that careful consideration would be given before this bill is considered by committee, in the fact that a further area government might be established involving the township of Beverly and that we might give some further consideration to this.

Another point, Mr. Speaker, has to do with the chairman of the new regional government. The bill makes it clear that the chairman is going to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Every time I visit Hamilton there are certain well-known municipal officials and former municipal people who can't understand why there is so much delay in regional government. They get very excited about this because they just

can't wait until they take over the levers and strings of power.

It is incomprehensible to me that the government of Ontario in 1973 will decide that it is going to sit down and say, "Well, who has been a good loyal Tory there, who would have a career in public service that would justify his appointment? We are going to make him top dog in this important area of Ontario from now until 1977," at God knows what elevated salary but with powers that are clearly enunciated in this bill and are very large indeed.

It is a further consideration of the centralizing tendencies because the government knows that if it allows the local municipalities to select their own leadership, in fact there would be a strong independent Hamilton-Wentworth voice. In this way it is going to have a pussycat over there who will phone over to the Premier or whoever it is and say—

Mr. J. R. Smith: Tiger cat.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: "How does this strike you, Bill? How does this strike you? Who do you really want on the conservation authority, Bill? I hate to mention this, Bill, but our taxes are going up and we certainly are going to need a lot more help than you have got coming so far."

That is the sort of approach to local autonomy which the Conservatives feel they can deal with. It isn't local autonomy at all. It is dictatorship and a political dictatorship at that.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And do you know, one of the more serious aspects of the imposition of a chairman from the centre is that the chairman carries with him a cocoon of officials which he installs around himself before the new members of the regional government have a chance to do anything but come into the new council and say: "Gee whiz, this is a big new government and this fellow has the arm of Bill Davis around his shoulder and he says we need these officials, and I guess we'd better say as Tories do: 'Ready, aye, ready.'"

This is what really happens with regional government under this programme. The new chairman who is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council grafts a little Queen's Park onto the neck of a regional government, which is just like a cancer. The cost of its servicing is incredible but, even worse than that, it intrudes into the body politic

locally, the views of the Queen's Park bureaucracy having to do with planning, the development of the municipality and the rights of the citizens.

The whole thing is an aspect of the centralized tendencies which I've referred to now at least 10 times which is, as I say, the mistake the government is making which is going to result in its defeat.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Certainly the idea of imposing a chairman until 1977 is ridiculous and completely unacceptable and we simply cannot vote for that, or the bill which it encompasses.

There are other specific areas. Once again a parochial plea: I cannot see why the rural areas, which are so well and effectively policed by the OPP now, have got to bow to the views of Queen's Park that they must put themselves under a region-wide police commission with all that it entails. Basically, it probably does entail better policing—that is, police cars more regularly passing the front gate of the farm—but I think the policing is presently adequate. What it really does mean is a tremendous increase in the cost that the local areas in the rural areas are going to pay—and it's unnecessary. It is unnecessary that they be saddled with these costs. I also don't like the idea of putting a judge on a regional police commission; but we can talk about that in committee.

The further tendency toward sort of a one-tier approach has been the decision made by the government that all water and sewage servicing decisions will be made on a regional basis; and that the lower-tier governments are going to have no decision in this at all.

The approach certainly would lead very readily toward the 1984 combination of one-tier government and further centralization which, in my view, seems to be the end of the government's proposals here.

We believe, Mr. Speaker, that the government, in formulating this bill, has made basic and serious errors in principle. I have brought these to your attention, sir, as forcefully as I can.

We believe the government has made a shambles of local opinion as far as its commitment to consider it carefully before the imposition of this new form of government. We feel that the people have had an opportunity, through the media, to express their views and, perhaps, through their local offi-

cials—but that these views have not been adequately considered by government.

We feel that the bill is flawed basically in principle, as are the other regional government experiments presently under way in this province. We can't possibly support it in principle and we intend to make every effort to improve the contents of the bill by amendment in committee.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Hamilton Mountain.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Mr. Speaker, I agree with the hon. Leader of the Opposition that it's most unfortunate that there was not, until now, a member of the executive council to hear his remarks.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Where was the member when the vote was taken last night?

Mr. Paterson: A slight to Hamilton.

Mr. J. R. Smith: In fact, this is one of the three largest cities of this province. It is extremely important legislation and I feel that the implications of this bill, as well as those of the other regional bills presently before the House, are of major importance not only to the present life but the future life of our province.

The speech by the Leader of the Opposition had so much fire and vigour in it, I thought that it reflected that he was not a cat but a tiger cat. It might very well be that he this afternoon was positioning himself perhaps for consideration as one of the candidates for the chairmanship of this new and exciting region. This is the type of calibre of man I think is needed for the job to bring together all elements in the region.

Mr. Ferrier: He would never leave South Dumfries.

Mr. Paterson: Great man! Great fellow!

Mr. J. R. Smith: A good administrator, objective, and unbiased.

Hon. L. Bernier (Minister of Natural Resources): Agreed. After October. Is that the date?

Mr. J. R. Smith: Mr. Speaker, a great deal has been said by the political parties on the Hamilton-Wentworth bill. I think it is interesting to note that the government's position is supported, vis-à-vis the one- or two-tier

position, in some measure by at least one of the members of the New Democratic Party. The Liberal forces, with spokesmen such as the person who is the mayor of Hamilton as well as its chief magistrate and the members of the Hamilton Liberal club, have been most strenuous in their view, in taking the position that it should be a one-tier municipal government.

Mr. Speaker, I think therein lies the basic difference in philosophy as between Conservatism and Liberalism, and in their attitudes toward people and municipalities. Originally I would have said four or five years ago that perhaps we should go ahead with a one-tier region. However, I think we must have the utmost respect for the citizens of these small municipalities and townships that are proud of their tradition, of their strong local government, of their accessibility to their elected representatives in towns such as Saltfleet, Stoney Creek, Ancaster, Mount Hope, Dundas, the Flamboroughs, and so on. These people are operating well. I would be the last person who would want to be party to any legislation that would legislate them out of existence, and ram down their throats a one-tier system.

This is the position that has been taken by so many of the municipal leaders in the city of Hamilton. "Let's obliterate them. You don't really know what is good for you. We will put you in with a one-tier system, in which the city of Hamilton, of course, will be the top dog."

These are developments that in all likelihood will eventually evolve. Whether or not it takes 10 years, as the city of Hamilton would like to see in the legislation, or it takes 20 years is immaterial, I think. The fact is that it will all depend on whether or not the representatives from the municipality of Hamilton can gain the confidence of the people in that former part of Wentworth county, so that they will come and initiate a programme to have this legislation changed to a one-tier regional government.

Mr. Speaker, I say that is participatory democracy at its finest. I think the parliamentary assistant has had an insurmountable job trying to reconcile the various opinions, factions and groups involved in this legislation. All I can say about him is that he is a long-suffering man to be able to bring together perhaps two groups that were most reluctant even to meet together, to see one another eyeball-to-eyeball, to discuss problems that both sides knew existed, yet nobody wanted to talk about. Everyone was

hoping, and afraid of the overwhelming power of Hamilton, and looking for a balance of power that could have been achieved through Burlington's inclusion in the Hamilton-Wentworth region.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is most unfortunate that TEIGA did not have any form really of public education, or through the media a programme to inform the community at large as to what regional government is all about. The Leader of the Opposition hit a very, very valid point when he said many of the contenders for the position of chairman are, in fact, the keenest ones for early implementation of this legislation, while so many of the people, the men in the street, are uncertain as to the full implication of the legislation.

I say the ministry has been neglectful and void in any kind of programme of trying to bring before them really what it was all about. If it weren't for the parliamentary assistant and the various meetings, particularly in the rural districts, we would know even less.

The area of Hamilton-Wentworth is unique. There still is a balance of some rural life in the county. Because of the urban-rural peculiarities of the region, undoubtedly the legislation in effect in the city of Winnipeg really does not apply to the Hamilton-Wentworth situation.

The city of Hamilton doesn't have representation by population in this legislation—only approximately 62 per cent—and on first appearance this is hard to justify. But I don't think anyone in the city of Hamilton would like to feel that he was trying to overpower his neighbours and now his fellow-citizens in the remaining part of the region.

Already the city of Hamilton is providing many services such as water and sewage to neighbouring municipalities. Now we, as a people, will have greater participation in the further development of the total aspects of community planning and development in the adjoining municipalities.

For that very reason, Mr. Speaker, I hope that things such as the Leader of the Opposition mentioned regarding the McCoy foundry, won't happen again. I'd agree that Beverly township is one of the prime recreational pastoral parts left in southern Ontario. It is suited to many of the pursuits that take place in that township—all the way from its Safari Park to conservation and campgrounds and so on. And that's the way it should be.

Similarly, Saltfleet township shouldn't over these many years have been trying to gain

Hamilton-based industries to locate in its industrial park. Co-ordination is needed.

Regarding the extension of police services by the regional government throughout the region, as opposed to the present OPP servicing, many of the residents of these municipalities have been having a free ride too long by having their police services provided by the OPP. We in Hamilton have been paying well. We have a good police force and one of the reasons we have it is because we recognize their contribution to the maintenance of protection and service to our community. That same level of service is now going to be extended to the other municipalities. The only difference is that the taxpayers there will be paying for it through their municipal taxes.

I am pleased to see the enlargement of the Hamilton Police Commission. I think for too long the present commission has comprised only the mayor of Hamilton and the two judges. The new one is being expanded and will have more citizen participation. I hope particularly there'll be one or more women nominees to the commission, either from the municipality or the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to give a new input and wisdom to that body.

Mr. Speaker, the parliamentary assistant has been wise in drafting the legislation to retain the name of the city of Hamilton and the municipality of Hamilton. There's a great deal of paper talk that other names could be possible, and a wide variety of names were put forward, I think many of them tongue-in-cheek. The name is historic and has great meaning.

The office of the mayor and the board of control are being retained. I just hope, Mr. Speaker, that possibly at tomorrow's meeting the council of Hamilton might recommend a further division of wards—perhaps 16 wards in Hamilton with one alderman from each—but that really is its prerogative.

I think a great deal of the success of the region will depend on the goodwill of all those involved from the county and the city and of course in the selection of the new chairman. So, Mr. Speaker, I intend to support the principle of this legislation.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Hamilton East): Mr. Speaker, in rising to oppose Bill 155, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth, I first want to say something about the parliamentary assistant, the member for York East. I don't agree with the Leader of the Opposition that during the process of steering the development of re-

gional government in the various areas he acted as a patsy.

My observance of his activities was that he acted with an appearance of experience; that he was very frank and fearless and instead took on the stance of the loyal lieutenant carrying out the orders of the commander in chief. Who that might be, I don't know; the cabinet or the provincial Treasurer. I do commend him for the very frank way in which he approached a situation which might be considered a very untenable position to be in at many times.

While I condemn the government for the final results of its programme I'm also bound very strongly to condemn the other people involved—the council of the city of Hamilton and the councillors in the various Wentworth county councils. They took very parochial positions; none of them understood—or didn't show that they understood—the concept of the development of regional government or what it meant in the sense of developing the quality of life: the kind of co-ordination and co-operation that would be necessary by all the councillors and commissions involved to bring about, in an area like Hamilton-Wentworth, the kind of quality of life and expansion and development growth which is necessary in this day and age.

We don't have to say that it is an economical move. I never considered it to be so myself at any time. If it developed the quality of life that we believe in then the cost, if there was extra cost, would be well worth it.

Last night I left the chamber just after midnight—about 12:10 this morning—and I had prepared the material before me to make a very lengthy, detailed angry speech on why Burlington should have been left in the Hamilton-Wentworth area regional government. I think that is anti-climactic now. The member for Wentworth has done exactly as I would have done myself, and other members who have spoken on the Halton bill have added to that condemnation of Burlington not being left with the Hamilton-Wentworth area.

I rise today to speak in tired disappointment on the way the contents of the bill have been decimated and eviscerated—it should be edged in black—compared to what I conceived it would have been seven or eight years ago. I was quite enthused with the commissioning of the Steele commission. I had sat in the Legislature years before that and heard speeches about the concept of restructuring the municipalities, to reduce them from some 960 to something around

200, and to bring about the quality of life and the proper type of planning that was needed.

I remember the Smith committee report and the White select committee which dealt with the Smith report. Their findings urged the government to go ahead with all haste with restructuring the municipalities across the province.

I remember the lengthy speech that the member for Yorkview (Mr. Young) made in this House on his concept of regional government, altogether different from what we have before us today in this bill and what we had before us in the other two bills that we dealt with in the last 24 hours.

I want to quote from a speech that the member for Yorkview made on Nov. 13, 1968, to the warden's banquet of Waterloo county when he dealt at some length with the concept and what he believed it should be. He dealt at some length with the Baldwin Act and why it was established to treat things in those days, when they set an established 12-mile distances between villages so that you could get to one community from the other by horseback and buckboard in a reasonable length of time. Then he said, and I quote:

I don't have to outline here what happened in the 1950s—the motor car, paved highways, skyscrapers, medical advance, telephones, radio, TV, bathrooms, books, sophisticated marketing, computers. These and more blew the world of the mid-Eighties to smithereens, destroyed or radically altered many of the sacred institutions of that time, and established new ones beyond the imagination of Baldwin and it's crew of dedicated politicians.

Here is the point that prompts me to oppose the fear of the member for Hamilton Mountain when he talked about the two-tier versus the one-tier situation. He said, "Those who wish the one-tier will obliterate the small communities and destroy their identity." I say this is a lot of hogwash. They have served their purpose in the past. They should be given the Purple Heart and should take their stand with other people who want to join together and cooperate to develop an area in the sense that it should be developed.

The concept of this bill has some 68 councillors, with 47 in the other five boroughs, excluding Hamilton, and 27 on the regional government, leaving 37 in the five boroughs for those 10 to go back and get their permission from to make decisions. What a chaotic situation we are going to have based on past experience for the lack of initiative of

some of those county councils in the past few years—failure to co-operate, failure to have any imagination and objectivity in developing a community.

I want to quote, to put that point home, and I quote from the speech of the member for Yorkview:

But some institutions, especially those involving political power centres, are desperately difficult to change, whether it is a dictator in Haiti maintaining his rule at the point of a gun over a poverty-ridden and desperate people, or a small municipal establishment basking in the little prestige and lesser power of its tiny bailiwick.

Reasons can always be found to justify the status quo. The Caribbean dictator is protecting his people from their enemies, whoever they are, and the little municipality keeps the voters close to the government. What that philosophy does to those of us on the provincial and federal levels, I am not sure.

Nobody decries or degrades the work and the contribution made by many of the small municipalities across the province. But certainly the time has come to grow up.

I read with interest from my file the speech made by the hon. John Robarts, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1968, on the establishment of a system of regional government, during the debate in reply to the Speech from the Throne. I'll have to repeat just four short sentences which have been, I think, placed on the record in the last 24 hours by others. But something was added:

A region should exhibit a sense of community. A region should have a balance of interest. There must be an adequate financial base. The region should be large enough so that local responsibilities can be performed efficiently and regional boundaries should make possible maximum co-operation between regions.

To these criteria put forth by the Smith committee, the government has added three others of immense importance. First we shall seek community participation in the formation of the regional government. And where possible, we shall strive to achieve community acceptability of the proposal.

Now that is something that has not been done and I'll challenge anyone to show me where it has been done.

There has been no community involvement. The discussions and the dialogue have taken place only between the government

officials at the other end. What a scenario, what a charade was put on by the councils.

Secret meetings—I, as a very active member, I consider, in many years in the Hamilton area, was invited to one meeting and I don't know whether other members were ever invited. I was invited to one meeting. It was a secret meeting where the press was barred, to deal with a farcical little paper called "The Neighbourhood Plan" to try to coax Burlington to come back into the Hamilton-Wentworth region.

You wonder what kind of co-operation and support they want. I now understand I've been invited to attend a meeting at 9:30 in the morning with the officials from the city council, to discuss what, I don't know. I'll be there if I get home in reasonable time tomorrow morning to have enough rest to come back. I don't know what purpose I can serve but I'll be there just to find out and to oblige.

We should have been consulted at greater length during the whole piece, but they thought they had the cat in their bag. Their charades were going along fine. They moved from one argument to the other, from unanimity to animosity, and they built it themselves.

No wonder the public was confused about what regional government meant. At no time did the city council or the government under the parliamentary assistant call a meeting or put out a document that explained the concepts and the advantages of regional government.

The parliamentary assistant might tell me that he went to a few meetings. I know he did. I followed his meetings in the press at least and he tried to explain, but his chances of getting his points across under the conditions that he encountered were very slim.

I agree with that; that was the reason. But those meetings weren't called by this department for the sole purpose of saying to people, "These are the advantages of regional government." They were there to excuse the politicians in their particular bailiwicks. They called the meetings to put you on the spot.

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): The tail was wagging the dog.

Mr. Gisborn: When the Steele commission was working I was an executive officer, and still am, of the Hamilton District Labour Council. We were enthused and we took it upon ourselves to set up four subcommittees and delved into deciding what was needed in a region for Hamilton.

We spent a great deal of money and a great deal of time. We came up with a report, quite a lengthy report, covering pollution, transportation, taxation, land use, social, educational and recreational facilities, service facilities, manpower, population trends and everything we could conceivably think about. I spent some days myself in looking over the recreational areas. We dealt with transportation, how it should fit in with the southern part of the province.

The Steele commission commended the labour council in its report. We came down with this recommendation:

The proposed Hamilton-Burlington-Wentworth local government review area should include Grimsby and North Grimsby. This area is close to Hamilton and more involved in outlook and employment with Hamilton than with the rest of the peninsula. Not only do many of its people work in Hamilton; much of the industrial expansion out of this area is towards Grimsby. A one-tier system of regional government would best serve the Hamilton-Burlington-Wentworth area.

That was the recommendation, so we supported the Steele commission report. When it was inevitable that Burlington was not going to be part of the Hamilton-Wentworth region we reassessed our position and we said, "Well, the jig is up. We have to look at what we have got now." And that's what I want to look at today—what have we got now?

When it was decided and became a fait accompli that Burlington would not be with the Hamilton-Wentworth region, it then became more positive that we should have a one-tier region if we were going to have a region at all. To ever have conceived a two-tier system as we have now with the kind of area population distribution is just nonsensical. It is going to make no difference whatsoever to the growth, the expansion, the co-operation, the co-ordination, that's necessary for the kind of situation we have now.

We also said one tier; abolish the board of control. We felt also in part of our brief that the mayoralty should be done away with; that we should get away from those days of political control, of power plays by any political party. It's pretty hard to buck a very enthusiastic, progressive mayor who has the ear of the people who control the campaign funds around the city. It is hard to run against him. It's hard to run against a controller who has listened to the mouthing of the developers, the real estate agents, the

speculators—and when he is assured of enough money to run a city-wide campaign.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Things are pretty bad in Hamilton.

Mr. Gisborn: And when he once gets elected, it's tough to move those board of control members out on an equal basis.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Do steel workers support anybody in particular for these things?

Mr. Gisborn: Therefore, they become the power play in the city. Why shouldn't they have to run on an area ward basis, and then let that group of elected officials decide among themselves who should be their executive officers.

What sense is there having Saltfleet and Stoney Creek, as the new merged area, having their mayor elected at large for the central regional committee, and electing one other at large? That gives the mayor out there his political control. He's a wealthy man, he can put up the money to elect the other member for the regional council. That's what is happening. Why shouldn't they all run at large and take their chances? I can't conceive the decision for that kind of a position in this bill.

Mr. Germa: Political expedience.

Mr. Gisborn: Nothing was listened to. The government capitulated on every issue except those power-play connections. They just demolished the whole concept of a good region.

I don't know whether it's worth wasting time to say any more about it; there has been a lot said, and I am quite disappointed that there hasn't been more of a progressive attitude taken to the need of that area. I did envisage that there would be a really dynamic area, one tier of people who understood that even though some of them had moved from their community council to an area representative council, that there was no worse position than larger cities.

What is the excuse for some one in Saltfleet saying, "Well, I want to be elected from my ward out here, and I want to belong to council out here in Saltfleet-Stoney Creek;" when we have for the past many years had 16 councillors elected in Hamilton on a ward basis. They represented between 40,000 and 60,000 people; and none of the others come near a small percentage of that number in population; and many of them not in geographical coverage, either.

What is the basic argument? It is perpetuate the little powerplays in their baili-

wicks where we won't get the kind of co-ordinated co-operation necessary to do the job once the regional government is established. Because there are going to be some problems.

We know Hamilton can't move to the north; Hamilton can't move to the east. Saltfleet has now developed into a prestige industrial area. The hopes for a green belt there are gone. Hamilton can't go very far west, a few acres. Where is it going—to the south? So very soon we might have to make an appeal for a change.

I can remember the annexations that have taken place in the past 30 years. What we have got now is nothing more than a co-ordinated plan for reasonable mandatory annexation. Before, we had piecemeal annexation in Hamilton, from Sherman Ave. to Gage, from Gage to Ottawa, from Ottawa to Strathearn, from Strathearn to Parkdale, from Parkdale to Nash Rd., from Nash Rd. to Highway 20. Every time these annexations were made there were squawks from Saltfleet township: "We're losing our identity." But they thrived on it all. The people who suffered, of course, were those people who were in the annexed areas, because they didn't get services until five or six years after everybody else had them.

That's what I thought the concept of regional government was—to proceed with annexation on a planned, agreed-upon basis, to encompass a large area and to bring about the quality of life that's necessary.

The bill has failed miserably, Mr. Speaker. I can't support it. I don't know whether it would be worthwhile making any amendments; I think that would be waste of time. The time to come back with amendments is when the government has had its session with this type or system, found the folly of its ways, and has come back as a co-ordinated group asking for some changes to be made on behalf of the people in that area. That's the time we will have to look forward to for the amendments.

I think I am right. I think what I have said will be borne out in the coming years. If I am wrong, I'll accept it and hope that it has been for the better of the region. But at this point I can't see that taking place. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to enter this debate? The member for Hamilton West.

Hon. J. McNie (Minister of Colleges and Universities): Mr. Speaker, I would like to

comment briefly on the bill before the House. I want to make it perfectly clear that while I am prepared to accept the decision of the House I will do so with considerable reservation for reasons which I consider to have profound social and economic implications for the areas involved. I might say that these reservations have been a matter of public record for some years now, and are well known to those of the executive committee and to the representatives of both the corporation of the city of Hamilton and Wentworth county.

However, I am prepared to accept the consensus of the government and I might say that, in the same spirit which is being expressed by the city council and by the Wentworth county council, I pledge my efforts to make the proposal work as well as it can. It won't work as well as it should and could if it had retained the original proposals made by the citizens of the two communities and by the government commission.

I believe the resolution of the problems we have, and they are very considerable in this area, would have been much faster if the recommendations of the government commission and the proposals made by the representatives of the two communities had been substantially implemented. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any other member wishing to enter this debate?

Mr. D. W. Ewen (Wentworth North): Yes, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to say a few words at this time.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Wentworth North.

Mr. Ewen: With respect to some of the remarks by the member for Hamilton East, there are certain things I don't agree with. At the present time I represent the rural area. I have also represented portions of the city of Hamilton.

He may not realize even though he did represent the Saltfleet area at one time, that there are now a lot more pressure groups in these communities than there were a few years ago. The township of Ancaster, particularly the village of Ancaster, and the town of Dundas, are well co-ordinated municipalities that have a very important part to play in regional government. In all fairness to these people, they have excellent fire departments, police departments, recreation councils and libraries. And they have darn good civic employees.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition mentioned a moratorium for two years. In my view we didn't have anything to gain but aggravation. One of the problems that nobody really was looking at was the civic employees whose jobs were at stake. Some of them were slacking off on their jobs; others were leaving. This is something that nobody really considered. And, in all fairness, we are only human. We would probably take the same attitude.

Mr. Gisborn: Speak for yourself. It has been given a lot of consideration.

Mr. Ewen: Well, the hon. member is one I would really be concerned about. Anyway, Mr. Speaker, this is one point that I was concerned with—

Mr. Deans: Don't be nasty, now.

Mr. Ewen: —these people who had these jobs. In fact, the bill spells it out that they are going to be looked after. Their wages will not be decreased. They will continue with the wages they are getting now in whatever job they give them.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: At least. At least.

Mr. Martel: What? For a year?

Mr. Ewen: And I want to congratulate the hon. member down here, the parliamentary assistant, and his staff.

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): Whoever he is!

Mr. Martel: That's the member for York East he is talking about.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West). Old "what's-his-name."

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What's his name?

Mr. Ewen: They did an excellent job.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Ewen: In my particular area, they were invited to all the communities and did an admirable job, and I congratulate them for it.

Mr. Bounsall: We'll introduce the member.

Mr. Ewen: Mind you, it wasn't an easy road for me. I had my problems there. But at least I will give them credit. When I asked them to come into the area they came in. And I thank the people who took the time to write the Premier, the Treasurer, the parliamentary assistant and myself.

Mr. Breithaupt: Great people!

Mr. Ewen: And the local papers that helped to get the message across that we would be heard out there. We were heard, and I appreciate it. I had a tough time, but I got back my riding, which was going to be taken away from me. And the people are very happy to be back in Wentworth.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What has that got to do with it? Is this a redistribution bill? What did the hon. member do for Beverly township? It's stuck in there with Flamboro.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Ewen: Well, it is just like the lady who asked the question when I was out in Beverly.

Mr. Deans: I hope this is clean.

Mr. Ewen: She said, "Are you representing the public or are you playing politics?" And I told her.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What was the answer?

Mr. Bounsall: We know the answer.

Mr. Ewen: Now wait a minute. I said, "In the Throne Speech there was redistribution, and there is a good possibility that if you go into Cambridge you are not going to vote for me anyway; and if you stay in you are going to be mad and you are not going to vote, so how can I play politics there?"

Mr. Breithaupt: And did she believe you?

Mr. Ewen: However, I went with the majority of the people, the feeling they wanted to stay in Wentworth. This is the decision that was made, and I was happy that the parliamentary assistant listened to me on it.

Mr. Bounsall: Old "what's his-name."

Mr. Martel: Arthur is his name, isn't it? Arthur Meen?

Mr. Ewen: But I do feel, in all sincerity, we have to start somewhere; and I think two tiers is the proper place to start.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What is the next stage?

Mr. Ewen: And I feel that the county council and the city of Hamilton have got along very well for years.

Mr. Bounsall: Over-governed?

Mr. Ewen: All right. It can always be changed. The door is open. We have got to start somewhere. And we have got people, and they all don't think alike.

Mr. Bounsall: Change it here. Now.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): Good job. Go ahead.

Mr. Gisborn: How about getting jobs for those boys in the Skyway toll booths? Only about seven of them have found a job.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Keep the tolls on!

Mr. Speaker: Order please.

Mr. Ewen: Well, there again, we are right in the middle: Some want the jobs, some don't. Some want to pay their tolls, some don't. So how can we win?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Maybe you won't.

Mr. Breithaupt: Ever think of that?

Mr. Ewen: Anyway, I'm really proud to be part of Hamilton. They have had some pretty rough rows to hoe over the last few years.

Mr. Gisborn: The member doesn't live in Hamilton.

Mr. Ewen: They got shafted by the federal government on urban renewal.

Mr. Bounsall: It has just started.

Mr. Ewen: They got set behind the eight-ball in this respect financially, but I think when we get that convention centre down there, the city of Hamilton will never look back. And financially the merchants are going to benefit, because it is going to bring a lot of conventions into the city that we couldn't have before.

Mr. Bounsall: Bigger and better pollution.

Mr. Ewen: It will automatically get a couple of hotels right away, and we are really going to be proud now we have the theatre-auditorium.

Mr. Gisborn: Is that in the bill about building hotels?

Mr. Martel: Bigness doesn't mean greatness!

Mr. Ewen: There is going to be a lot of class there. And I do feel proud of being part of the city of Hamilton, and being a taxpayer in the city of Hamilton.

Mr. Bounsall: The member has always wanted to live in Hamilton.

Mr. Ewen: Well, isn't that nice. But I don't know whether we want him.

Mr. Bounsall: No, the member for Wentworth North has always wanted to!

Mr. Ewen: Anyway, they are never going to look back and we are going to be proud of them; and I think in a few years Burlington is going to regret the fact that they didn't come into the region. I still feel this, and I am a strong believer of it. But I am happy with what is going to happen, and I think that if we are all patient and work together in that area as a team, it is going to work out very well for everybody concerned. And I will say now that I think the member of the opposition there is a dreamer.

An hon. member: As usual!

Mr. Ewen: As usual. And I think the people are not going to be that upset—any that I have talked to, anyway. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Wentworth.

Mr. Deans: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Last evening I set out in considerable detail the reasons why I felt that this was not going to be a viable region. I discussed, during the time we had the Halton bill and what was left of the Peel bill before us, the reason why there ought to have been only two regions between here and the Niagara region. I have now come to the conclusion, reluctant though it may be, that the government isn't going to change its mind today.

They are not going to see the reason in the argument I put forward last night, and they are not going to withdraw the Halton bill, as I think they ought to do, and withdraw the Peel bill, as I think they ought to do, and introduce two pieces of legislation to bring about some sensible regional government in the area west of Metro.

One complaint has run through every single public meeting, every single discussion, every single letter and every single brief, and I am going to make it with the parliamentary assistant here again this afternoon. That complaint has been the inaccessibility of the Provincial Treasurer in dealing with this matter of vital importance to the people west of Metropolitan Toronto.

I want to register in the strongest possible terms my objection to the provincial Treasurer's being absent from this Legislature at a time when he has major legislation going through. Though I compliment the Treasurer's parliamentary assistant on his ability and on his handling of the very delicate matters of regional government, I do not believe that the reconstructing of local government should have been handled by anyone less than the Treasurer himself.

I object most strenuously to the fact that the people of my riding, the people of the city of Hamilton and the people of the surrounding area have had great difficulty in making any representations to the Treasurer at all. In most instances they have been shunted off to the parliamentary assistant, and I object to that as they have objected to it.

In fact, the Treasurer is the person who is claiming the credit and, while he is out cavorting around in the Province of Ontario, we, in this Legislature, are having to deal with this mish-mash he has brought forward under the guise of regional government.

I want to say this: Hamilton has always been a very progressive city; Hamilton has always been prepared to sit down, discuss and work toward the formation of a regional government. As early as 1962, Hamilton initiated meetings with the surrounding municipalities for the purpose of discussing regional government. While that didn't meet with the unanimity required to proceed at that time, they weren't going to be thwarted, and Hamilton came back in 1966 to make proposals to the surrounding municipalities. Those proposals finally resulted in the setting up of a commission and that commission came down with, what I consider to be, as I said yesterday, the only definitive study of regional government and reconstructing of local government for the Hamilton-Wentworth-Burlington area.

I was shocked to find out that between November, 1969, and just two or three months ago, very little if anything had been done by the Department of Municipal Affairs, and subsequently by the Ministry of Inter-governmental Affairs, in trying to understand what was needed by the people of the Hamilton-Wentworth-Burlington area.

I can't help getting the feeling that what we are seeing before us here today is exactly what we have seen put forward by this government over the years in almost every matter dealing with the welfare and future of the city of Hamilton and its surrounding area. We have repeatedly got the leftovers. We have repeatedly been ignored.

We have repeatedly been dealt with as second-class citizens. This government has pursued that policy in every single area and it's only in the very most recent years that the government has even begun to recognize the existence of the city of Hamilton as other than a producer of wealth for the Province of Ontario. And I object to that.

And I say to the parliamentary assistant that in structuring local government for Hamilton, surely to heavens it would have made sense to have come down with a recommendation acceptable to the majority of people. In fact, not only would it have made sense, but it would have been consistent with the positions put forward by the member for Chatham-Kent in 1970. He said, in 1970 when he was the Minister of Municipal Affairs, "I must observe, however, that I am not likely to proceed very far with any proposal that does not earn the support of the principal municipality involved."

I am going to tell members whether or not they realize it, the principal municipality involved in the area we are discussing today is the city of Hamilton. This legislation, in spite of what it may have said at its latest council meeting as a sop to try to pacify what has become a very delicate situation, does not satisfy the city of Hamilton. This legislation doesn't even begin to satisfy the city of Hamilton.

Furthermore, in spite of the fact that the county areas are prepared to accept the legislation, and in spite of the fact that it is much better than they would have hoped for assuming that they were going to get single tier, they, the county areas—including those represented by my colleague from Wentworth North and myself—are not satisfied that this is the best form of regional government for the Hamilton-Wentworth area.

There is to a man, with the exception of the town of Burlington, complete and absolute unanimity—complete and absolute—that this region should have encompassed the town of Burlington. I say, and I am sure I speak correctly, that even the Minister of Colleges and Universities, the member for Hamilton West, has some thought that that might well be true. Were he able to say so, he would say that at the very least Aldershot should have been in. He would say, even beyond that, that if one really wants to restructure regional government in a sensible and viable way Burlington should have been in.

In fact, what has been brought forward is what was left over after the minister pacified the Premier, the member for Halton East and the member for Halton West. What we got in the Hamilton-Wentworth area were the dregs from the bottom of the barrel. We weren't considered until after all of the drafting was completed; until all of the considerations were done; until after all of the discussion had taken place as to what would be in the best interests of the Premier, and then what would be in the best interests of the two members, one from Halton East and one from Halton West.

Not to be deterred, the people in Hamilton and the people in Wentworth county worked on because they thought, "If the government isn't prepared to recognize what is obvious to all of us, let's at least try to get something workable." I have to commend Wentworth county in this regard because they went out and worked like the devil and did everything humanly possible. They presented two entirely different alternatives to the government in an effort to try to satisfy what was one of the major criteria, that the area ought not to be dominated by one municipality.

These were rejected. The city of Hamilton, because it opted wholeheartedly for the Steele commission report, said, and quite rightly so, that to have offered an alternative would be to have watered down its position. It firmly believed that the Steele commission report was the only report that would satisfy the criteria of this government. Therefore, it wanted to opt for what it thought the government itself believed to be in the best interests of the area. And this was rejected.

Mr. Martel: That wasn't in the best interests of the Premier.

Mr. Deans: This was rejected. Then there is the matter of public discussion. Whether or not what we have before us is acceptable to the public is something that most of us in this House will never know because the fact of the matter is that this is an academic debate. This is a debate among politicians about the future because in fact, the majority of people really haven't yet twigged to what's happening.

The reason they haven't is because this government has done absolutely nothing to make known to the people of the area what regional government held in store for them. Yes, the government met with the municipal politicians and the government attended meetings set up by local groups and municipal politicians. The government even

agreed to meet in community halls with the local people at the municipal political level to discuss what it had in store for them.

In actual fact, recognizing that 99 per cent of the people in any community don't attend public meetings; and recognizing that by far the vast majority don't read the little blurbs in the newspaper that I or the member for Hamilton Mountain or Hamilton East or any of the other members may have put in—the fact is that the people of the area were not informed, and when it was suggested to the government that maybe they ought to spend some time and put out some form of leaflet that would go out to the people of the area, this obviously fell on deaf ears.

In fact, I go further. When I suggested to the government that I was prepared to pay for, at my own expense, a leaflet outlining in basic terms what the regional government situation was to be, as simple as I could make it, provided the government would provide me with one lousy free mailing so that I could mail it out, even that was rejected. I never did get it. I asked if that could be done; I would have been happy to sit down and let the minister see the leaflet if I had been able to, but it took so long—I never really did get an answer. I asked and I didn't get an answer.

I finally drafted a leaflet. It may not have satisfied the minister; I had to incorporate other members, I had to incorporate other things into it because I have only one leaflet a year and I sent it out as a report. It may or may not have been useful.

In addition to that, I conducted a poll, and this may interest the members. I conducted a poll in one of the rural areas—did it on my frank, I admit; I sent out about 1,500 letters, recognizing that I am breaking the law ever so slightly—in an effort to try and ascertain the level of public opinion, and I want to tell the members what it was.

The level of public opinion in the area that I polled was over 90 per cent against regional government. Not 90 per cent against one tier. Not 90 per cent against two tiers. But 90 per cent against regional government.

And do you know why they were opposed to regional government, Mr. Speaker? Do you know what the most common reason was? They didn't know anything about it. They thought it would cost more money. They were afraid they were going to lose whatever relationship they had with their local councils. Those were the reasons most often given. And when I asked again in an-

other question: "What form will you take if you have to have it?" — because it was obvious to me they were going to have to have it—they said: "Well, we would prefer two-tiered to single tier because we don't want to be one major municipality," and I was prepared to abide by that decision of the people that I represent.

But these are the problems that we have been confronted with over the course of the last year and a half. There has been no dialogue with the people of the Province of Ontario. In fact, I want to suggest to the parliamentary assistant, through you, Mr. Speaker, that the government's view of consultation is epitomized in the way in which this Legislature is handled.

The government believes that to give someone a chance to speak is the same as listening to them. I want to tell you, Mr. Speaker, that that isn't the case. In this Legislature, every member is given a chance to speak, but I am going to suggest to you that the very fact that the Treasurer and the Premier don't even consider the place important enough to be in it at the time that we are talking about a restructuring of such magnitude indicates that they are not prepared to listen.

"You can speak till you are blue in the face," they say, "But once we have made up our mind, damn you all, we will go ahead whether you like it or not." That is the attitude of this government and that is being carried out every single day in this Legislature.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): The member doesn't have many on the front benches.

Mr. Deans: I don't need many in the front benches. I made this same speech in caucus.

Mr. McIlveen: Oh, I see, they have heard it.

Mr. Deans: Now, Mr. Speaker, let me tell you a little bit about some of the problems that I have seen. There have been questions asked throughout the area; a lot of questions asked and very few of the questions answered.

To begin with, the most often asked question from my point of view has been: "Why does the government insist on appointing the chairman?" What is it about the democratic process that after hundreds of years—after an existence of 127 years in the case of Hamilton, where it was considered capable of electing its own representatives, after a similar length of time or longer in the county of Wentworth, where it was considered capable of electing its own representatives—the

government has now suddenly decided that the local area is no longer capable of choosing the top man for the job and he is going to be imposed upon it?

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): That is incorrect.

Mr. Deans: Now why, may I ask of the parliamentary assistant since the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development obviously doesn't know, can we not have a system which allows for one of two things; either an overall election to be held to determine who shall be the chairman, or on the contrary at least an indirect election, by which after the period in which the members of the council are chosen they vote by secret ballot to choose who from among their number shall be the chairman of the region? Surely it makes sense that that option be given? It makes much more sense than to appoint a chairman.

In that interim period between July and October or July and the end of the year, it would be entirely possible to establish a commission, made up perhaps of clerks and treasurers with the heads of the local municipalities who are currently elected, to sit as an interim committee and to manage the affairs of the region as it develops, prior to the time that it actually becomes a recognized entity in law.

That makes sense, in my opinion, for what it's worth. I think that the parliamentary assistant could well use that as a way of determining who the chairman should be. Failing that, I'll accept the job.

Mr. Martel: It should be by election not by appointment.

Mr. Deans: Then there's the cost of the system, the next question most often asked. Do you know, Mr. Speaker, in spite of my best efforts, I'm having a lot of difficulty in establishing with the people of the Hamilton-Wentworth region that this system will not be considerably more costly?

Mr. Martel: Unfortunately, it will.

Mr. Deans: Do you know, in spite of the grants, in spite of the changes that have been proposed by the government, I'm having a lot of trouble in seeing how we're going to be able to sit 17 Hamilton council members on a senior level of government and still permit them to maintain their normal day-to-day occupations? I'm having a little difficulty imagining how we're going to get away

with paying those people salaries that are not commensurate with a full-time occupation. I'm having trouble imagining that that won't mean an increase in cost to the people of the city of Hamilton.

I'll tell you more. I'm even having difficulty imagining that out in the county, when they set up the two levels and we have those people who sit on the local and also on the upper tier, that they're going to be able to operate on a part-time basis, as they have in the past.

I can well see that there's going to be drastic changes in the costs as borne by the people of the city and the county, just simply for the provision of payment to those people who are elected. I suggest to you that the council is much too large. It's absolutely ridiculous to have that many people sitting administering an area the size of Hamilton-Wentworth, when we have only 117 people sitting here attempting to administer the entire Province of Ontario.

If you care to separate it out, hive it all off, you'll find that out of the 117 who are elected to administer the Province of Ontario, there are a very few select members—the number I can't recall; it doesn't matter, 17, 18 or 20—who are, in fact, holding down the actual job of administration. There are fewer people, in effect, administering the province of Ontario than the government is going to have administering the Hamilton-Wentworth region. That's ridiculous and it's not justified.

I say to the parliamentary assistant that I'm sure that the political pressure that was put on the government to maintain the board of control was considerable. I say also that, in reading the legislation, it's plain to me, and I'm sure to my colleague for Hamilton East and I'm sure to any other of the Hamilton-Wentworth members, that what happened was as a last resort in the dead of night in the cabinet. When it had come to that frustrating moment and the government had to give Hamilton a sop and it couldn't think what it could be, because the Provincial Secretary for Justice said it couldn't be Aldershot, it then said it would leave the board of control in. And so it wrote it in. Then it said, "Now, wait a minute, how do we handle that in the upper tier? What we'll do is we'll allow four of the aldermen not to stand." What happens if they all stand? What kind of nonsense is it that says that 17 of a total of 21 will be the representation from the city of Hamilton on the upper tier?

Mr. Gisborn: Complete nonsense!

Mr. Deans: What kind of nonsense is it? There was no justification for what the government did. It was done as a sop. The government couldn't justify it if it sat here until 3 o'clock in the morning, which we never do.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Let's do that:

Mr. Deans: But it's evident even in the legislation. Even the people of Hamilton recognize that what has been done was done purely out of political motivation, had no foundation in fact, had no basis in any study, and was in fact simply done out of fear that the city of Hamilton might, in fact, rebel against the government's move.

Mr. Meen: That is not so.

Mr. Deans: Not so? Well, we are going to hear about it, I am sure.

Mr. Meen: I'll tell the member all about it.

Mr. Deans: I am sure we are going to hear about it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Deans: Then, of course, there is the question of the distribution of services. It was plain; Steele said it. It was plain in every recommendation that was made and every study that was conducted that the local municipalities believed that they were going to have control over the distribution of the service.

Mr. Meen: Our proposals did not.

Mr. Deans: Steele didn't? Oh, yes.

Mr. Meen: Our studies never said that.

Mr. Deans: Oh, these studies—all right, but whoever believed anything that the hon. member's studies said? I mean, the fact of the matter is that these studies were hastily conceived in an effort to try and cover up a botched-up mess.

But, in fact the area municipalities believed it and no one told them otherwise. They thought that they were going to have, as had been the practice in other municipalities, the opportunity to provide for the distribution of the water and sewer services, and that the upper tier would administer the much larger trunk in the provision of sanitary services. And they still believe that, and they still want that, and since that has been in effect in other municipalities, they are asking now why they

can't have what others have had? Because, in fact, that is all they are asking for.

In the whole matter of the distribution of services, I disagree with the police force provision; not with the provision in the Act but with the provision as set out by the Leader of the Opposition. I think that the provision of police services is out of necessity an upper-tier responsibility. I think that the provision of police services can only be handled at the upper tier. It would make little sense to have the OPP administering to part of the region, for a good reason: Because you would always come to those grey areas of boundaries. You'd always have this problem of the chase, where you end up at the edge of the township and you don't know whether you can go any further. I don't think it makes any sense to have that kind of misunderstanding. On top of that, it need not—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What are they going to do when they come to the end boundary of Beverly Township.

Mr. Deans: Let them be caught by the next group.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: One always has to come to an edge.

Mr. Deans: They will get caught by the next group. It needn't cost any more if the services are provided properly, and if care is taken. But I want to ask the hon. member to do something. The people of the area are concerned about the rates of pay. And if the hon. member doesn't that they are capable of choosing their own chairman, if he doesn't think that they have the moxie required to sit down and decide who among the political figures—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's a word I haven't heard since 1923!

Mr. Deans: —how about that?—the political figures available who should be chairman of their region, then he ought to decide now how much that person is going to be paid who is to be given this job on a political basis. What kind of remuneration will be available to local councils, so that we don't end up with a situation such as occurred in York?

Set it out in the bill. Say that during the first term of office, the salaries of the officers will be as follows, and leave it at that, so that the people, when they are voting and when they are running, know exactly what they are getting into; so that

a man who works in the steel plant, who wants to take on the regional job but who isn't sure whether he'll be able to do it full time or not because he doesn't know what the salary is going to be, will be able to make a reasonable judgement. When one runs for member of the Legislature, one knows what it pays.

Mr. Meen: But not what it costs!

Mr. Deans: One knows what it pays. When you run for local council at this point, you know what it pays.

I suggest to the hon. member, in the first instance, the salary levels should be pegged by the provincial government in order that the people who are running will be able to determine whether or not they can afford to take on the job, whether they can afford to do it on a full-time basis; whether, in fact, they have the background, financial and otherwise, to be able to fulfil the obligations. I think in the first instance that is necessary and I ask the parliamentary assistant to consider it.

I want to say in closing, because I know we want to get on with the voting in this bill, that in looking back over the last six years, I suggest that no one has raised the matter of regional government in the Hamilton area in this House more often than I have. I have spoken about it in every single debate where the opportunity was available. I have attempted to put before the government what I consider to be the beliefs of the people of the area. I still believe that the things that I said in 1968 hold true today. I believe that if this government had had the guts to stand up in 1970 and say that they endorsed what Steele said, we would have had regional government in force in the area today and it would have been working well.

This mish-mash of statements emanating from previous Municipal Affairs ministers and Treasurers and Premiers, contradictory one against the other, has shown that there has been little continuity of thought or direction on the part of this government over the six-year period. The government has done nothing but confuse the people of the area that we are now dealing with. They don't want to be confused by this government any longer and they want, in fact, to be left alone.

If the government wants regional government along the lines set out by Smith, by Robarts, by McKeough, along the lines endorsed at times by White, and by Mac-

Naughton too, then the least that it can do is admit now that what has been brought down has been brought down because of political consideration. It should withdraw these terrible bills and bring in something that is in keeping with what the government's statements over the years have been.

Mr. E. M. Havrot (Timiskaming): The member just broke the record for two minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any other member wishing to enter this debate?

I'll call now on the member for York East.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Speaker, to begin with, and in reference to the comments made by the hon. member for Brant, may I just say that at no time did I ever state that we would not proceed unless there was an absolute consensus.

I have tried to indicate that what we have sought was a general indication of support out of this area. Certainly, over the period of the last four months or so, it's been a little disappointing to see the lack of support in some quarters, namely the city of Hamilton, but in my opinion we have developed a consensus now—I guess one can still call it a consensus, although it's not unanimous by any means. But I'm satisfied that it's sufficiently strong in support of the government bill that we can proceed.

The county supports this proposal. I met with the county representatives as recently as this morning.

Mr. Deans: As a fourth alternative.

Mr. Meen: To say that they don't support it is a complete distortion of the facts. Certainly, at the beginning, they were very apprehensive. They did not understand, as I interpret it, what we had in mind. But once they came to understand what we were proposing and once I came to understand some of the concerns they expressed and was able to respond to those in a positive way, they have now come to the point where all of them appear to give virtually unqualified support to our approach.

The city supports it. It took them a long while to come around, but they support it. A couple of weeks ago they passed their resolution extending "the warm hand of friendship" to the county, and I was gratified to hear that. I congratulated the mayor and the members of the council—

Mr. Deans: Has the member ever heard of a shotgun marriage?

Mr. Meen: —on that very statesmanlike position.

Mr. Deans: Even in a shotgun marriage they go to bed together.

Mr. Meen: To have it suggested that I've been berated publicly—

Mr. Gisborn: Has the member read what the mayor said recently? Would he like me to read what the mayor has said since that date?

Mr. Meen: I think I have the floor, Mr. Speaker.

To suggest that I have been berated, if I may repeat the point, is an overstatement. Certainly, the government proposals have been criticized. I think, however, it's fair to say that every last meeting I have attended has been well conducted. The meetings have been helpful to me. I have felt that many people coming to those meetings, not knowing what the regional government proposals were, have gone away from the meetings with a very much better idea of what was proposed. Many of them were still unconvinced that it was what they wanted.

It doesn't surprise me that many people would say: "Go away and leave us alone. We're okay as we are." The fact is that those in leadership positions, those in a position to understand the problems of a municipality, know full well that they cannot cope longer in this area with the municipal structure as it presently stands and that some kind of change is necessary.

I think all hon. members understand this. I don't think there is any disagreement on that point at all. Our meetings have been lively and informative and I think we've gained a lot of ground in this.

I want to make it clear also, as I did by way of interjection with the hon. member for Brant—and if I interjected in an unnecessary way I'd like to apologize to him for that—but I could not resist the temptation to observe that we never at any time guaranteed there would be a moratorium. The press took it up. I think those who wanted a moratorium, namely the representatives for Hamilton, interpreted, or sought to take out of what the minister said, the interpretation there would be a two-year moratorium, but we never made any such suggestion.

Indeed, at the same meeting at which that was discussed it was agreed that I and some of our staff would immediately go to Win-

Winnipeg to study the unicity structure, recently implemented there. Both the county and the city agreed to send some elected representatives and some staff to Winnipeg to take a look at the structure. They arrived just about the time we were leaving. We were there for two days and they arrived, I think, the day following and were also there for a couple of days.

We all came away with the same general impression that the single-tier structure of Winnipeg, known as unicity, was not suitable as a substitute for the single-tier proposal made by Hamilton.

I must confess I was disappointed in Hamilton's reaction to the government's proposals of Jan. 23. Unlike the county, which came back with a proposal not very different in principle from our two-tier proposals, the city of Hamilton, instead of telling us which of the two proposals they preferred — and either of which would, in our opinion, work well—came back with a still further proposal: namely, that the entire county from the highly urban quarters of the city of Hamilton to the very rural communities of Beverly and the Flamboros be under a single-tier structure.

Everyone knows that with a single-tier structure, you have a single mill rate and single mill rates connote a common level of services. And everyone likewise knows that the rural municipalities scarcely need the same level of services as those accorded to the highly urban quarters of Hamilton.

It was, therefore, patently clear to me that Hamilton could not have expected us to accept that proposal and I was very disappointed when they came in with it. Following that and our trip to Winnipeg, it was clear to all, not only to ourselves, but also to the county representatives and the city representatives—if I understand Controller Jones' comment made to the press following their return—that it was not suitable in the circumstances for Hamilton and Wentworth.

So we have gone on from there. It's been clear to me that a two-tier proposal was something that was, firstly, acceptable to the county and secondly, could be acceptable to the city—particularly if we did not tamper too much with the boundaries of the city and with their municipal structure.

I'll come back to that in a few minutes, Mr. Speaker. I would like to touch on one or two of the other points made by the hon. member for Brant.

He referred to planning. The Niagara region is nearing the point where they will have an official plan. They have already—

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): They are almost bankrupt down there.

Mr. Meen: —moved toward the stage of submitting a draft of that official plan to us. It may be some months yet before they reach that stage.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: They are in their fifth year—fourth year?

Mr. Meen: That is right. They are in their fifth year and we hope that they will meet their deadline.

Mr. Sargent: They are running out of money.

Mr. Meen: When they have done that—and their local municipalities then must work within the broad brush-strokes of the Niagara region official plan—it is the intention of this ministry to return to Niagara region and to its constituent municipalities the planning authority, which the hon. member for Brant referred to.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We've heard that for four years.

Mr. Meen: And we want to do that kind of thing as much as we possibly can. If we can bring some degree of sophistication to the area municipalities with their detailed plans, with their zoning bylaws and agreements with their subdividers, then there will be a great deal of responsibility which this ministry, and the plans administration branch in particular, will be able to return to the area municipalities.

The hon. member referred to grants. Well, we are moving more and more toward unconditional grants. The \$8 per capita, plus \$5 per capita for police, plus sparsity grants, are all unconditional. And these are not transitional grants.

In addition, the hon. member, I think unintentionally, has confused the matter of these grants. They are larger substantially than the grants made in areas that are not under municipal government reorganization. But these transitional grants will cushion the shock of amalgamations with an admixture of assessments over a five-year period. It is not our expectation that the cost of regional government will go up so far as the taxpayers are concerned.

We fully realize that with the increased sophistication of planning and organization will come increased administration costs. That's the reason behind our continuation of our regional proposals for this area.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, will the member accept a question? Will he accept a question?

Mr. Meen: No, I will not accept a question, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Sargent: Why not?

Mr. Meen: We do not expect, as suggested by the hon. member for Brant, that there will be an intolerable tax burden. It just isn't so, and it hasn't occurred in areas where we have the provisions for transitional grants. He referred to Niagara region. In the early years we did not have provisions for transitional grants.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The government gave them the money anyway.

Mr. Meen: Yes, we made amendments to the Act of course, and provided the assistance necessary, and we are giving them this assistance now.

Mr. Breithaupt: Made them up just before the election.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Just before the election. Peel North with \$100 bills.

Mr. Meen: Adopting the premise that the level of services were to remain the same, with the additional grants which we do make to the regional governments it would be anticipated that the cost to the taxpayers would be about the same or would be a little less.

I know well that the hon. member for Brant is fully aware that we did an analysis of this at the request of Hamilton. Indeed, Hamilton themselves did their own study, with their own accountants, and their figures were very close to our own. They confirmed that whether they went on a two-tier structure or on a single-tier structure, with the assistance which we are able to extend to them there would be an improvement, as I recall, of two per cent in the case of a two-tier proposal and six per cent in the case of the one-tier proposal of the contracted municipality.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Where does that money come from?

Mr. Meen: One way or the other they would be better off under this kind of arrangement than they are presently. That seems to me to put to rest once and for all the problems of costs. But let me emphasize—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member seems to think that those special grants come from some special—

Mr. Meen: —that we are not talking just about dollars. What we are trying to do is to bring some kind of planning order out of planning chaos.

Mr. Sargent: Who needs it?

Mr. Meen: The hon. member for Brant referred to the iron foundry right in the middle of the township of Beverly. Well, for goodness sake, if Beverly had to compete for an iron foundry in the middle of a lovely agricultural area such as it enjoys, then that's a misplacement of an industry; it should have been located elsewhere. Under a regional government structure, Beverly would have been able to share in the tax revenue of that industry to the extent that the cost of hard services and general regional services and education represent about 75 per cent of the tax dollar.

Considering the fact that it costs about 25 cents of the tax dollar to service industry there is then no competition among the municipalities any longer to try to gain this kind of assessment. Beverly wouldn't have gone out—if indeed they did go out—to attract an iron foundry into the midst of their agricultural area. They wanted it, undoubtedly, and under the present structure it's in their best interests from a tax standpoint.

They wanted it in order to gain the assessment. An iron foundry doesn't send children to school. So they would be able to recover the assessment and the revenues from that assessment and go on from there to hold down their mill rate. So one can't fault the council of Beverly for attempting to attract this kind of industry. But what one can fault is the lack of good planning in the overall county basis.

Mr. Sargent: Why doesn't the hon. member stay home and mind his own business?

Mr. Meen: Now the county of Wentworth has a joint planning board but despite that it still wound up with this industry in an unlikely location. And it happened there because the structure of the county was not adequate to share the tax revenues.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: They also have a Hamilton planning board. How can they have two planning boards?

Mr. Deans: And they also have something called political pressure.

Mr. Meen: So I simply say that this is a prize illustration, given by the hon. member

for Brant, of the very reason we need regional government.

Mr. Breithaupt: Not at all.

Mr. Meen: That is just exactly what is behind our proposal; the kind of thing we are trying to overcome.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is a prime example for regional planning.

Mr. Breithaupt: It has nothing to do with regional government.

Mr. Meen: We talked a great deal about Burlington. We talked about it ad nauseam actually. I don't propose to go into it again. I do not disagree with the proposition that the Steele report would have provided, if adopted, a good regional government in Hamilton - Wentworth - Burlington. No one really quarrels with that. The point is that we at Queen's Park have to look at the whole of this area extending from Toronto on the one hand through to Niagara region on the other. And we can't just deal with Hamilton-Wentworth in isolation—

Mr. Sargent: Who says the government does?

Mr. Meen: —we must look at the remnants and we must look at the whole of the sector. In the analysis of that, the government has had to make some decisions which obviously could not be universally popular.

Mr. Sargent: The hon. member is himself digging a big grave. That is all he is doing.

Mr. Meen: The hon. member also spoke about the proposal for Beverly, East and West Flamboro and Waterdown as being an enormous community. I agree it is large. It's not as large however as what will be known as the town of Albion in North Peel. It is something like 186 square miles compared with something like 220 square miles for North Peel or the town of Albion.

I've discussed this at length with the reeves and some of the members of council of these four municipalities. I think they are satisfied that united as one they are very much stronger than divided as two. If we were to divide them into two, Beverly would be one community and in terms of square miles it is a little more than half of the total. But in terms of population it is small, less than 6,000. So that it would never be entitled to more than one representative and thus would upset the entire balance. It therefore follows, in our view, that they are

much better together as one community. And they work together. We originally—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And the member is saying they now agree with that intention.

Mr. Meen: They appear to, yes. I met with them very recently. I met with Amos Kitchen as recently — Reeve Kitchen, the reeve of Beverly township—as this morning.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And he agreed?

Mr. Meen: We weren't discussing that particular subject.

Mr. Deans: Why were we not invited to that meeting?

Mr. Meen: It might be said at this point that Mr. Kitchen, I suppose, would always be happier if he could be accorded a single municipality. But I think that the majority of those who have brought their minds to bear on this problem recognize that this community will be a good community. They have common agricultural and rural interests, except for Waterdown of course. But for everything west of Waterdown and north of that area they are rural and they will make an excellent community. So I'm giving the hon. member no undertaking to split that community into two. We propose that it be one area municipality. And they have asked that it be called Flamboro. They have, in a meeting at which no one appeared to be in disagreement, selected the name of Flamboro.

Mr. Deans: Why were we not invited to the meeting this morning, by the way?

Mr. Meen: The member would have been most welcome to attend it.

Mr. Deans: I asked him that last night and he said they were not having one.

Mr. Meen: Yes, I must confess to the hon. member that I must have had a short mental lapse, because it had been arranged for this morning. But I must say that I did not remember it at that time. I thought I had something lined up—as a matter of fact, I thought it was for 11, but it turned out it was 9:30 this morning. And the member for Wentworth would have been most welcome. If he had cared to check with my office, he would have been told that he was welcome to attend.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The hon. member's hospitality is a little late.

Mr. Meen: Yes, I guess it is a little late to invite him to it now.

It will be a large community, but we think that it will be a very good one. They all work well together, they know one another very well. Our original proposal, you will remember, proposed that Beverly and West Flamboro be combined as one municipality and I had never one objection made, so far as I recall, to that proposal. So that really, across the top, there will be a homogeneous agricultural community.

Now, a number of members have referred to the appointment of the chairman. We do appoint him for the first term. I know that some would want the chairman elected from the beginning. We don't believe that is in the best interest of the region; we think that parochial voting could take place at the very beginning in the selection of the chairman.

Mr. Sargent: What is the hon. member going to pay the chairman?

Mr. Meen: The first term, however, of the chairman will be the shortest of any who have been appointed to date to the best of my knowledge, it being only three years. The hon. Leader of the Opposition would have it sound as though it were four years, but it is until Dec. 31, 1976 and not until 1977 as he glibly referred to it, for a total of three years.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: More than three years.

Mr. Meen: Well, yes, if the hon. Leader of the Opposition wants to talk from the small period here in—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member is being so precise I thought he would insist on it.

Mr. Meen: If he wants to talk about the short period remaining in 1973. The hon. member also seems to be opposed to having a judge on the regional board of police commissioners, but he obviously is aware of the task force on policing, and we will stick with the present format of the board of police commissioners, I think, until we get a report from the task force as to just how this should be set up.

There is always pressure, you know. On the one hand there are members who would want to have a majority of councillors on the board because they are financed by moneys raised by council. On the other hand, there are those of us who have some misgivings about having a board of police commissioners dominated by municipally elected representatives.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Why? Does the hon. member think they are ticket fixers?

Mr. Meen: I would hope not, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: But he is opposed?

Mr. Meen: But some of us have misgivings about that, and we await the report of the task force on policing to see what they may have to say on the subject.

Mr. Martel: Leave it to the municipalities. We are suffering under it badly in Sudbury—horrendous.

Mr. Meen: I note that the hon. member for Hamilton Mountain referred to his preference for a single tier, and I did talk about my trip to unicity, to Winnipeg, to take a look at that. I think that it is fair to say that the member for Hamilton Mountain, after hearing our observations, has recognized that there are some real shortcomings to try and structure a single-tier government at the present time. In fact, in my opinion, in the foreseeable future.

I recognize there is some validity to his criticisms, and others, for our failure—if that is the term—to adequately publicize material on regional government. I don't know what you do with people if they won't read, or if they won't listen, or if, having done both of those, they can't comprehend. Let's face it, I have come away from meetings—and I know all of my colleagues and members opposite, too, have come away from meetings—knowing that there were people who just didn't understand what one was trying to say.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: By that the member means they didn't agree with him?

Mr. Meen: No, I mean that they did not understand. I have recognized lots of people who disagree with me, but at least they understood what I was trying to say. Now, what we are trying to do in the ministry is to put together some kind of literature that can be understood. The difficulty is, at what age level and what level of IQ does one aim such literature? If it is aimed at the 10-year-old, then the parent won't read it; if it is aimed at the average adult a good many of them will not understand it. So as a consequence, we have not yet got the material prepared, though it has been in the course of preparation for some time and I guess I could be thoroughly criticized with the observation that it would be too little and too late at this point in time.

We still do propose to have some material made available. The material we did have available, the "blue book" which everyone refers to—about four or five thousand copies of that blue book were distributed in the general Hamilton area to all who sought them, except to the extent that—who was the gentleman who was supposed to be setting up that committee, Volunteers Opposed to the Toronto Enforced Region?—Roger Inglis. I think at one stage he asked for 20,000 copies.

Mr. Deans: He is one of the member's party, by the way.

Mr. Meen: Well, there was no way in which we could ever find 20,000 copies for Mr. Inglis—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Meen: —but we did manage to find several thousand for him and they, so far as I am aware, were widely distributed.

Mr. Deans: He couldn't find 20,000 people either.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Meen: Now whether they were as widely read as they were distributed is open to some conjecture. Because I doubt very much if the people who got those, unless they were really interested and prepared to sit down and study them, even just the section dealing with Hamilton-Wentworth, would have read it. It isn't light bedtime reading, let's face it.

Those have been our attempts to date. I hope that in the months ahead we will be able to put together some general literature that may be more informative and widely available as a mailing piece or something of the sort.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It will be too little and too late.

Mr. Deans: Could I make a suggestion to the member? Have them done in comic strip form and buy a piece of the sports page.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Meen: I want to thank the member for Hamilton East for his kind words. I am sorry he has indicated his reluctance to support the bill, because I had thought originally—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The Liberals have opposed regional government all along. It is nice to have the NDP along.

Mr. Meen: —that he did support the bill. I listened on Jan. 18 to the Tom Cherington hotline show and I heard the member for Hamilton East and his comments. And he seemed to give me the general impression that, first, he recognized that municipal government reorganization was absolutely essential in the Hamilton-Wentworth area—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He has always spoken in favour of it and voted in favour of regional government.

Mr. Meen: —and, second, that he was in basic support of a two-tier proposal. He seems to be qualifying that now, and that may well be—

Mr. Gisborn: No, never. On a point of order, at no time in the last 15 years was I ever in support of the two-tier concept for Hamilton.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The hon. member must be going to run again.

Mr. Lewis: I should hope so.

Mr. Martel: Like the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Meen: I thought I recalled from listening to him that he favoured the two-tier proposal as offered by the Steele commission.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member for Wentworth was in favour of it once.

Mr. Meen: However, be that as it may, the member, I think, is opposing the bill and he is entitled to his view. I certainly regret that the member who represents that important part of Hamilton does not see fit to support the bill because this is most assuredly for the benefit, be it one tier or be it two tiers, of Hamilton and its surrounding county of Wentworth.

The member for Wentworth himself has referred to his arguments, advanced earlier this morning when we were debating the Halton bill. I think he has unjustifiably complained about the Treasurer's unavailability for meetings with the people and with their representatives.

Mr. Deans: He is even worse than the hon. member. He claims he did invite me to meetings and I was not invited.

Mr. Meen: I have been, as a member and as his parliamentary assistant, assigned this role, and if I am going to have any meaningful role, obviously I am the one—and no pun was intended, I might say—

who would have the role of meeting with these people and hearing their views. It would be a duplication of effort and time and a waste of the minister's time, to really involve him in any number of these meetings.

Mr. Martel: Has the hon. member got the power to accept an amendment?

Mr. Meen: Let's face it, he has a lot of other responsibilities as the members opposite have observed. At this moment, when they are critical of him for not being in the House, he is in the standing committee dealing with the parkway belt and/or the Planning and Development Act—

Mr. Sargent: He's in trouble down there too.

Mr. Deans: I hope he knows more about that than he knows about regional government.

Mr. Meen: —and/or the Niagara Escarpment legislation. Now, he undertook to direct those bills to the standing committee in order that there could be public participation, an opportunity the public has not had with respect to that legislation. The Treasurer is a very busy man, too, and he is off right now with that assignment.

So I think it is quite unbecoming the members opposite to criticize the minister for not being here when his bill is in the House. It is also unbecoming of them to suggest that he should make himself available to all the public meetings and all the meetings with the municipalities, inasmuch as that has been my assignment over the last few months.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: There's not a single minister here, not one. As a matter of fact, there are only seven Conservatives on that side.

Mr. Meen: There has been some discussion about the board of control, Mr. Speaker, and I mentioned to the members that I would come back to that.

One of the observations made by Controller Jones to me was their concern that all 17 of their council would be responsible for serving as aldermen and members of council at the area level of Hamilton and at the senior level, too. She pointed out to me, and I think made a very good argument, that there ought to be an opportunity for at least some of their members of council to opt out of that dual responsibility so that they need only serve at the area level.

This argument was not necessarily made by her in support of the retention of a board of control.

Mr. Deans: Now comes the fairy tale.

Mr. Meen: To this moment I couldn't tell you whether Controller Jones would like to see the board of control retained or not. I do not know that one or two of the other members of the board of control of Hamilton don't think that it should be retained. However, it occurred to me that maybe we should permit Hamilton to retain the same number of members on council as at present—that is, 21—and elect, say, in addition to the mayor—four other members at large.

We do permit this sort of thing in other municipalities. We authorize them to elect one or two members at large to serve as regional representatives, and let them have a sort of executive committee, if they wish, at Hamilton area council. But that executive committee comprising the four elected at large plus the mayor, would then automatically be five going to the senior level supplemented then by another 12 of the 16 aldermen elected from among themselves.

Mr. Deans: Now try to say that again with a straight face.

Mr. Meen: I discussed this matter in an indirect way with a Hamilton council representative and found that this appeared to be satisfactory. However, in going further in my own thinking and discussing it with my colleagues, it occurred to us that it was rather unfair to ask four people to run across the entire city of Hamilton—across eight wards—simply to be reassured that they would serve at the senior level.

What else were they going to gain? They would not be called anything special unless they were called aldermen-at-large, or executive councillors, or something of the sort.

So we came around to the position that we might as well recognize that inasmuch as we have not extended the boundaries of the city, and thereby have wiped out one of my two arguments for abolition of a board of control, we might just as well let the Hamilton city council retain their board of control. It would not upset their council at all. They would have everything exactly as it is now. They have a good board of control; they have a good council. Then they can elect from among their aldermen 12 of the 16 aldermen to go to the senior level.

There are new men coming along, some with practices and businesses which they want to keep going, who don't want to devote the kind of time required if they are to serve at the council level as well as at the regional level. So among the 16 they will elect 12.

That's the proposal. I am meeting with the city of Hamilton tomorrow and I am optimistic—how can they fail to agree with that? It turns out that is one of the things they have asked us to give them.

That brings me I think to my last point; namely, the resolution passed by the Hamilton board of control on June 1 and received by me about June 7 or 8.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Was that before or after the mayor was thrown out of the Legislature?

Mr. Deans: After.

Mr. Meen: I think that was after, yes.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A sort of sweetness and light resolution.

Mr. Meen: The resolution—and to be fair to the House, I will read the entire resolution—says:

If Hamilton must accept the two-tier system of regional government comprising Hamilton and Wentworth county only, Hamilton requests that the following be written into the legislation:

1. That the city of Hamilton have representation by population on the regional council.

I might say to the hon. members, Mr. Speaker, that there are seven items and, perhaps, I can deal with each of these in turn.

Quite clearly, since Hamilton represents about 75 per cent of the people of the region and roughly the same amount of the assessment, that would mean 75 per cent on the regional council. That would be an unworkably high percentage to the point that, without half trying, they could run roughshod over the other members of council. I'm afraid it would get to the point, if that were the case, that the other members of council might not even bother going to the meetings.

I have repeatedly told Hamilton that we could never countenance that kind of percentage representation. By the same token, the county have frequently reassured me that something of the order of 60 per cent for Hamilton and 40 per cent for themselves

would be a balance with which they could work and that, on that basis, they would not be afraid of Hamilton dominating.

Hamilton might, in the legal sense, have a majority, but Hamilton would not dominate, with but 60 or so per cent. The closest that we can come to that figure is 62.9 per cent for the 17 Hamilton members and two each for the five area municipalities surrounding Hamilton.

So, I have to say "no" to Hamilton on their first request.

Mr. Sargent: The government makes the decisions.

Mr. Meen: Item 2 was: "That the city percentage of representation on the regional council, which will be set out in the legislation, be maintained."

I suppose having said no to the first, they would really hope that I would say no to the second, because we will, indeed, wish to review the representation of Hamilton regional council from time to time to see that it isn't getting out of all proportion. We will give no undertaking that it will be maintained.

Item 3 is as follows: "That Hamilton be allowed to retain its present city council, structure and size, including the mayor and board of control." So I give them a resounding "yes" with our blessings.

Item 4: "That the two-tier system be phased into a one-tier system in 10 years—by Jan. 1, 1984." This was referred to, I think, by the hon. member for Brant.

Mr. Sargent: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. Does the member mean to tell us that the future of the citizens of Hamilton depends on the government's say-so on who they will have? Did they not have any consultation—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Mr. Sargent: He said the government makes the decisions.

Mr. Speaker: Order. The hon. member has no point of order.

Mr. Sargent: It's a helluva good question.

Mr. Speaker: It's a dandy question, but the member is out of order.

Mr. Meen: Item 4: "That the two-tier system be phased into a one-tier system in 10 years." Clearly, we're giving no such undertaking, and I'm sure they would understand that too.

It might be that in 10 years, as the member for Hamilton Mountain observed, a one-tier system would be suitable. But when I look at my 20 years' experience in Metropolitan Toronto, we're nowhere close to a one-tier system, as I see it, in Metro. I would think that—

Mr. Gisborn: That is not in the original report.

Mr. Meen:—Hamilton likewise could carry on for many many years. I would not want to guarantee any period of time. Indeed, in my humble opinion, Hamilton under a two-tier basis could go on for decades with a structure such as this.

The ministry would give no undertaking on item 4.

Item 5 is a somewhat curious one: "That in order that the city of Hamilton taxpayers are not penalized the extra cost of a two-tier system during the period of the two-tier system, the Hamilton-Wentworth region be guaranteed in the legislation that the per capita grants to Hamilton-Wentworth for all purposes, including education, will be not less than those for the Halton and Peel regions.

Well, obviously, we have said this. Our regional grants legislation provides for this, and certainly they will receive the same grants as in all other cases.

They do go on and I will read the members this one although I couldn't accept it: "Additional grants should be provided for amenities in Hamilton which are used by those from outside the region, e.g."—they say i.e., I think they mean e.g.—"Royal Botanical Gardens, McMaster University, Hamilton Place, etc."

We don't have that kind of parochialism anywhere else and I don't propose to introduce it here. In any event item 5 would not be appropriate to the legislation. It is already established in other legislation.

Item 6: "That annual unconditional grants such as those begun in 1973 be made to the new region as a means of permitting municipalities to perform the functions expected of them." Well, of course they will be. We have already said that.

And item 7: "That this region be named the regional municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth as set out in the report on proposals for local government reform in the area west of Metro Toronto, dated January, 1973."

As to item 7, may I just observe, Mr. Speaker, that I offer my sincere congratula-

tions to Hamilton in taking that position as to the name. I would not have been one whit surprised if Hamilton had suggested that the region be called the regional municipality of Hamilton, but they have had the courage—the foresighted nature of their approach is impressive—to indicate to us their wish to endorse their resolution passed earlier in which they extended that warm hand of friendship to the county, to indicate that Hamilton and the county will work together as a regional government in the years ahead.

They will indeed do so and I am sure that hon. members opposite should understand this. We are doing our best to bring to the region of Hamilton and Wentworth the very best municipal restructuring that can be provided so that they can cope with the growth problems ahead. I would earnestly solicit the support of all members of the House.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, on a point of information. If the—

Mr. Speaker: Point of which?

Mr. Sargent: Point of information, Mr. Speaker. If the Queen wants to speak to the Legislature, will you allow it, sir? I hear she is not going to, so why not let Vic Copps speak to the House then?

Mr. P. G. Givens (York-Forest Hill): Mr. Speaker, that was a point of interruption.

Mr. Speaker: That was a point. I am not sure what kind of a point.

The question before the House is the motion for second reading of Bill 155.

The House divided on the motion for second reading of Bill 155, which was approved on the following vote:

AYES	NAYS
Allan	Bounsall
Beckett	Braithwaite
Belanger	Breithaupt
Bernier	Bullbrook
Carruthers	Burr
Clement	Campbell
Downer	Cassidy
Dymond	Deacon
Evans	Edighoffer
Ewen	Ferrier
Gilbertson	Foulds
Grossman	Gaunt
Hamilton	Germa
Handleman	Givens
Havrot	Good

AYES	NAYS
Henderson	Lawlor
Hodgson	Lewis
(Victoria- Haliburton)	MacDonald
Hodgson	Martel
(York North)	Newman
Irvine	(Windsor- Walkerville)
Jessiman	Nixon
Kennedy	(Brant)
Kerr	Paterson
Lane	Renwick
Lawrence	Roy
Leluk	Ruston
MacBeth	Sargent
Maeck	Singer
Mellveen	Smith
McNeil	(Nipissing)
McNie	Spence
Meen	Stokes
Miller	Worton—31.
Morningstar	
Morrow	
Newman	
(Ontario South)	
Nuttall	
Parrott	
Reilly	
Rhodes	
Rollins	
Root	
Scrivener	
Smith	
(Simcoe East)	
Smith	
(Hamilton Mountain)	
Snow	
Stewart	
Taylor	
Timbrell	
Turner	
Villeneuve	
Wardle	
White	
Winkler	
Wiseman	
Yakabuski	
Yaremko—56.	

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Clerk of the House: Mr. Speaker, the "ayes" are 56, the "nays" are 31.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading? Committee of the whole?

Agreed.

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): Mr. Speaker, it's unorthodox but I ask your permission to introduce the hon. Gordon Miniely, the Minister of Finance for Alberta, who is in our chamber at the moment. May I welcome him, sir, on your behalf?

Now, sir, I would ask the Clerk to take Mr. Miniely this pair of handsome cufflinks as a token of our affection and as a reminder to him—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Tomorrow they issue the writ!

An hon. member: The prairie army is getting organized!

Hon. Mr. White: —of our dependence on Alberta gas!

Interjections by hon. members.

TOWN OF WASAGA BEACH ACT

Mr. Meen, on behalf of **Hon. Mr. White**, moves second reading of Bill 163, An Act to incorporate the Town of Wasaga Beach.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker: may I suggest that it is at least 6 o'clock?

Mr. Speaker: Not only that, the hon. minister is in the House and this is not proper.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.

ERRATUM

No.	Page	Col.	Line	Should read:
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17	687	2	36	intituled, An Act respecting Hobin Homes

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, June 19, 1973

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1973

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

TOWN OF WASAGA BEACH ACT

Mr. Meen, on behalf of Hon. Mr. White, moves second reading of Bill 163, An Act to incorporate the town of Wasaga Beach.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I have fond memories of Wasaga Beach. I can recall on many occasions, before active entry into political life, sitting on the sand there reading the *Globe and Mail* during a week's vacation from the farm—reading about Les Frost and Farquhar Oliver and Don MacDonald and all those great names of the past—

Hon. C. Bennett (Minister of Industry and Tourism): Donald wouldn't like that.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): The member is so kind.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Frankly, I feel the government has been doing a very good and interesting service in the whole Wasaga area. The prospect of elevating the beach into a town—

An hon. member: That's about the high water mark.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): The member doesn't want anything better than that, does he?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —and annexing part of the three townships is, of course, of continuing interest. I have received no objections from the three townships concerned and I am not at all sure whether or not the ministry has received objection.

I know that usually when a township has a slice of its territory removed for an annexation purpose, it is not everyone who is totally satisfied. But as I say, no objection has reached me, and I must admit that I have not sought any additional information from the townships concerned. But the fact that the government has decided through its policy and its operation to stop the — what

would be the best phrase?—the reduction in the quality of the amenities at Wasaga Beach is certainly commendable, and we on this side support the concept in general.

As far as this bill is concerned, we have no objection to it, mostly because we have received no information that would indicate that anybody in the area feels their rights have been transgressed upon. So as far as we are concerned, we are prepared to support the government in this activity.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): I have a couple of comments before getting into the bill, which I have had a look at, about the way in which the government presents legislation. It appears, certainly from this bill, that the traditional route of amalgamation and annexation is effectively being throttled by the government, that is the route through the OMB. And it also appears that in future, as had been recommended by the OMB committee, the select committee of the Legislature, less than a year ago, these amalgamations and annexations will be made as a matter of government policy, and therefore they are coming before us in this Legislature. In other words, in addition to the regional government bills which we have before us and which are generally accompanied by quite a mass of accompanying detail, however uninformative that may be, we are also to get a number of smaller amalgamations and annexations and so on.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there is a pattern in the legislation which the government brings forward, and that is that it seeks to tell as little as it can. I made some comments last night about the uninformative nature of the material which has been distributed in relation to the regional municipality of Peel bill. And in this particular case, in the Town of Wasaga Beach Act, we are simply told that the bill provides for the erection of the village of Wasaga Beach into a town and provides for the annexation thereto of portions of the township of Flos, Nottawasaga and Sunnidale to form, at the beginning of 1974, a tri-municipality bearing the name of Wasaga.

Now that's fine. Why can't there be a map in every bill which relates to municipal erections, amalgamations, annexations, or the creation of regional municipalities? That, in itself, would be a great deal of help. We should get population figures, assessment figures and other details like that which would inform members of this Legislature and members of the public who would like to know what the government is doing, without having to go through the tremendous difficulties involved in a search in order to get the information.

The minister or his assistant must be aware that a lot of this stuff is buried away in the dusty files of his department, or is available only at infrequent intervals, with lengthy delays, through Statistics Canada or similar agencies; or is available only from municipal files. And in the case of municipal files, getting the information would require a trip out of town in many cases. I don't see why the ministry has got to be covert with its information—

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): They have got a lot to hide.

Mr. Cassidy: Now that may be!

Mr. Speaker, having said that, we have very few questions about the bill. The amalgamation would apparently make sense and we too have had no particular reactions from the area. The three-year term for the council does not make sense to us. It is an election to be held in 1973 which will last through the years 1974, 1975 and 1976. And we feel that the government should have brought the term closer to two years. This habit, **Mr. Speaker,** of having lengthy terms for the first elected council, in a region or in a new amalgamated municipality, is not very democratic, to put it mildly.

There appears to be a deliberate discrimination against residential taxpayers in this bill because there is no difference in the tax rate being imposed, according to the bill, on residential and on industrial taxpayers. Now, it may be that the unconditional grants being given to this municipality are designed in such a way as to effectively equalize the effect of a split mill rate. In that case the assistant (**Mr. Meen**) could probably advise us.

That said, I think the assistant might give us a few details about the consultation that went on, and give us some of the background that should have been provided with the bill.

Perhaps I could raise one other point, **Mr. Speaker.** I still find it beyond belief that the ministry introduces bills like these so late

in the session. I understand that the bill for the—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member has said this on numerous occasions pertaining to other bills. It is not necessary to repeat it in connection with every bill.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Ad nauseam!

Mr. Cassidy: It has great relevance to this bill, **Mr. Speaker.**

Mr. Speaker: And it is out of order.

Mr. Cassidy: This bill was introduced approximately two weeks ago. Now the Thunder Bay bill, for example, which was also an amalgamation was introduced and approved by people in the area—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member is out of order. He is out of order. He is not speaking to the principle of this bill. He has made those general comments about every municipal bill.

Mr. Cassidy: In that case, out of deference to the dignity of your office, I will yield and wait for the assistant.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other hon. member wish to comment on the principle of this bill? If not, the hon. member for York East.

Mr. A. K. Meen (York East): Thank you, **Mr. Speaker.** The bill has been discussed with all the municipalities concerned. The townships of Nottawasaga, Sunnidale and Flos have been reassured that pursuant to the provisions of the amendments to the Regional Municipal Grants Act, which are before this House, they will receive assistance for any loss of net revenues, remembering that the areas that are being annexed into the village from the present very rural townships of Flos, Sunnidale and Nottawasaga have not been receiving a large amount of services out of those townships, but have been paying taxes to them. It will be up to this ministry to determine what net adjustments should in fact, be made to the three township municipalities concerned.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The government made them an offer they couldn't refuse!

Mr. Meen: Indeed, I spent a good deal of time touring the area, discussing the matters of the precise boundaries of the properties to be added into the village to make it into a town—

Mr. Cassidy: Was it last August by any chance?

Mr. Meen:—touring the area with the four councils—the councils of the three townships, and the council of the village of Wasaga Beach. To my everlasting pleasure and gratification, I found they were quite satisfied with the representations which we have made to them.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member has not found the municipal councils were satisfied recently.

Mr. Meen: I think it's become quite clear that the townships just aren't geared up to provide services to the kind of community that has developed in the north end of the three of them—oriented, as those cottage communities are toward the recreational focus of Wasaga Beach itself, for which the hon. member for Brant (Mr. R. F. Nixon) has such a fond recollection; indeed, the village of Wasaga Beach, recognizing that without this kind of addition or annexation it was going to be in really deep trouble, has also co-operated with us to the full. It's been a very pleasant experience to deal with them.

They themselves recognize it, and I am sure their own planning board has been telling them they could not conceivably cope with the plans being developed by the Ministry of Natural Resources. These are the improvement of the beach park, with the addition of the peak or heavy-load parking areas in order to get vehicles off the beach, with the additional land being acquired for the development of park links and rear park areas into the backland dunes, with the proposed enlargement of the Ontario Zoological Park—all of this is being promoted by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The Ministry of the Environment is developing new sewer and water facilities, which are so sorely needed, out into the three areas. It obviously requires an overall plan encompassing the pieces of the three townships plus the town.

A good many millions of dollars will be spent in the next few years. Hon. members might be interested in the figures which we anticipate will be spent: in the year 1973-1974, a total of \$3,375,000; in the year 1974-75, \$6,875,000, for example. A good deal of money is being spent to upgrade the services and the facilities in one of our most wonderful natural resources in Ontario.

The municipal involvement quite clearly has to be something that can be cohesive and from within one municipality. It would be utterly impractical to have four different

municipalities trying to co-operate under one plan.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Ottawa Centre has made an observation with respect to the elections. I wonder why he thinks we should have an election for three years this fall when we want to bring the term of that election into line with the others. Quite obviously an election representing a different area for the three townships, the pieces of the three townships, and the village of Wasaga Beach, must be conducted.

The present members of the council of Wasaga Beach have no mandate to represent any other areas than the present village, so it's necessary to have an election. So, having been to the electors last year, it's only fair—just as we have done with Peel, Halton and Hamilton-Wentworth and are proposing the same procedure in the Durham bill, which will shortly be before the House—to have an election this fall for a term of three years. Likewise, with Wasaga Beach we would propose that the term be for a total of three years, bringing them into step then with the other municipal elections.

The council will be the same. We propose to have a seven-man council, elected at large from across the entire enlarged town, rather than dividing it into a ward system. The hon. member for Brant indicated that he'd heard of no particular objections to this. I did hear some very minor rumblings that this town should perhaps be divided into wards, so that there would be representation from the three different quarters. But let me just observe that—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: How about establishing two tiers?

Mr. Meen: Let me just observe that they haven't had any representation up to now. Every last member of council in Flos, Sunnidale and Nottawasaga lives elsewhere than in the area we propose to annex into Wasaga Beach. So, of course, with the mandate of all of the members, they will be even better off than before. So we will set this up as elections at large for the three-year term.

The terms of the councils in the remaining portions, the major sectors of Flos, Sunnidale and Nottawasaga, will not be affected, because none of the members, as I have indicated, are disqualified or would be disqualified on the residency requirement by the annexation. **Mr. Speaker,** that concludes

my remarks and I'm pleased to move second reading of the bill.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Mr. Meen: Oh, excuse me, Mr. Speaker, I missed your observation. It will be necessary that this bill go into committee of the whole for a minor amendment, which we must make. I believe it's in section 7.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh! Delay, delay!

Mr. Cassidy: Obstruction!

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Agreed!

Mr. Speaker: The bill will then be sent to the committee of the whole House, rather than being given third reading.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It has been carried for third reading!

Mr. Speaker: The bill has been carried for second reading. Well, the hon. Leader of the Opposition is quite right. It was agreed it go to third reading.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, if it is of any help, my observations were of a facetious nature. If you want to use your usual good judgement and allow the parliamentary assistant, even though his attention was momentarily diverted by one of his minions, to ask you that it be sent to committee, then certainly we will have no objection whatsoever.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We judged that for the last few days.

Mr. Speaker: That's what was bothering me. I wanted to co-operate completely with the hon. Leader of the Opposition!

Interjections by hon. members.

CITY OF OTTAWA ACT

Mr. Morrow moves second reading of Bill Pr38, An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Mr. Cassidy: Very briefly, Mr. Speaker, I just wish to thank the House leader for delaying this bill until it could be checked on certain specific points, and that it is satisfactory to the people with whom I was in contact in CUPE and other people in Ottawa.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THIRD READING

The following bill was given reading upon motion:

Bill Pr38, An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Clerk of the House: The second order, House in committee of the whole; Mr. A. W. Downer in the chair.

TOWN OF WASAGA BEACH ACT

Clerk of the House: House in Committee on Bill 163, the Town of Wasaga Beach Act.

Mr. A. K. Meen (York East): Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to section 7. May I express first of all my appreciation to the members for accommodating me in this matter?

Mr. Chairman: Is there anything before section 7?

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, agreed to.

Mr. Meen moves that section 7 of the bill be amended by striking out all the words after the words section 2 in the third line.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Why does the parliamentary assistant want to do away with the official plan?

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, inadvertently we have included a reference to an official plan in the second section of section 7 following the reference to section 2.

It turns out—and we just discovered this yesterday—that the so-called official plan of the village has never received official sanction. The world wouldn't come to an end, I am advised, if this had somehow or other carried on but it has turned out that the plan has never been submitted to the ministry for formal approval so it is not technically an official plan of the village. It is therefore appropriate, at any rate for the present time, that the words, as I have moved, be deleted.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Is there anything on any other section of the bill?

Bill 163 reported.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves that the committee rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report one bill with one amendment and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS IN ONTARIO ACT

Hon. Mr. Bennett moves second reading of Bill 169, An Act respecting Development Corporations in Ontario.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Rainy River.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Mr. Speaker, because of the lateness of the hour—already—I believe we are going to vote in favour of this bill. We're glad to see the new minister (Mr. Bennett) has finally accepted our recommendation of some two years ago when the Northern Ontario Development Corp. was set up, and has seen fit to put four members from the northern Ontario board on the board of the Ontario Development Corp. itself.

I notice this bill gives the corporation wide-ranging powers and, in effect, makes it almost an open-ended lending institution, if my interpretation of the bill is correct. We don't want to go into the matters we raised when the minister indicated to the House that he was lowering the interest rate to six per cent for tourist camps expanding their business and so on.

Perhaps he could refresh our memory on his own personal philosophy and that of the corporation in regard to making loans to American tourist camp operators in the Province of Ontario. We on this side feel that those loans with the generous terms be restricted to Canadian and Ontario operators to encourage Ontario operators to own the tourist business—that part of our natural resource of the Province of Ontario.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Mr. Speaker, we find no objection to this new bill which combines the operations of the Ontario Development Corp., the Northern Ontario Development Corp. and the Eastern Ontario Development Corp.

I do not take exception to the liberalization of the amount of the total loan, nor do I object particularly to the decrease in the rate of interest for tourist loans. But I do take strong exception to the fact that you are going to make it possible for non-Canadian tourist operators to participate fully in these forgivable loan programmes

in the same way, and I think to the same measure, that resident Canadians are able to do so.

Previously there was an advantage to Canadian entrepreneurs, inasmuch as there was a limit much lower for non-Canadians than for Canadians wanting to participate in this programme. I think that if you are going to encourage Canadian residents to establish their own tourist operations, and retain more of the earning potential in the hands of Canadians, you are going to have to give them an additional incentive over other entrepreneurs. I think it is common knowledge that of 14 sales of tourist operations, particularly in the Lake-of-the-Woods area, over the past year, about 10 of those have been purchased by non-residents.

So you can see, Mr. Speaker, there is a trend that has been established. Even the tourist industry is becoming dominated by non-residents. If the new minister is really serious about coming to grips with some control over the kind of tourist industry we are going to have in the Province of Ontario, I think he has to take into consideration that there are these trends toward American domination of yet another one of our most important industries.

I think it goes without saying that tourism is of vital importance to every sector of the Province of Ontario. Since the government is expanding the operations of the Ontario Development Corp. through subsidiaries to almost every area of the province, I think, if it is serious at all about the future prospects of the tourist industry, it is going to have to provide additional incentives and capital for our own people to get into this very important segment of the economy.

I will have some comments on the various sections of the bill, but I just want to say right now that I would like the minister in his brief remarks to elaborate on the make-up of the various boards of directors. I understand that some of the members of the Northern Ontario Development Corp. and the Eastern Development Corp., will have membership on ODC—

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): The hon. member would have to resign, but we will put him on if he wants.

Mr. Stokes: No, I don't want any part of it, thank you.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The hon. member had thought about it.

Mr. Stokes: I will be making representations to them from time to time.

It's interesting that the minister should say that, because I was almost going to ask the minister a question in the question period the other day, but I thought that I would wait until the introduction of this bill. It seems that he is going to have to be a little more scrupulous in the way he appoints members to these various boards, because I think a good case can be made for a conflict of interest in previous appointments to these boards.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): If they are going to appoint members without extra emolument they may have to turn to the opposition to fill those posts.

Mr. Stokes: I'm not too concerned about whether or not he appoints a member of this august body here to membership on any of the three boards, but I am referring specifically to two previous appointees on the Northern Ontario Development Corp. board. Those people had to scurry for cover and resign from the board just before an authorization was given for a forgivable loan through this particular programme.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We ought to hear more about that.

Mr. Stokes: And, I am thinking also about a chap who operates quite an extensive and a lucrative tourist operation out in Minaki who had to retire from the board so there wouldn't be an obvious conflict of interest.

There is one other instance, too, of a former member of the board who was able to curry favour with the Ontario Development Corp., and indeed the Northern Ontario Development Corp. I think the minister should take this into consideration in order to avoid adverse criticism. I think he should make it quite clear to anybody who aspires to a position on these boards; care should be taken that they don't get into an obvious conflict of interest by participating in the dispersal of dollars they are responsible for and answerable to this Legislature for. With those few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I'll await some comments from the minister.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, just before the minister gives his comments I would like to say to you, sir, that I find the bill just a trifle confusing. That is when we compare it with the other announcements made about development corporations in general. The ODC predecessor, ODA I believe it was called, was an emanation of Robert

Macaulay, a gentleman whose name has begun to reappear more in the news and in this Legislature recently because of his re-awakened interest in matters pertaining to energy. I remember him talking about the foundation of ODA, the precursor of ODC, when he said,

We are going to fund this with \$100 million and, when that is gone we will ask for \$100 million more.

After illness took him from the Legislature, the sights for the development corporation were considerably lowered. The funding, I think, was established at something close to \$7 million, although payments in excess of that have been accruing since the concept of the forgivable loan feature has come to fruition.

In my experience, ODA and ODC have normally been associated with electioneering.

It was before the 1967 election, I believe, that Mr. Robarts himself, in a speech in Thunder Bay, or Fort William as it then was, announced that he had decided to come to grips with the problem of northern development and that he was establishing a separate entity, the Northern Ontario Development Corp. This would have separate funding and have a specific responsibility to lend money under forgivable features in certain circumstances for the development of the north.

This announcement came, I think, about two weeks before election day, 1967, and while it didn't stem the loss of Conservative support in the northern constituencies, at least it was a valiant attempt to use public money to shore up the breach in the dam of Conservative support.

For that reason I find it strange that it was the member for Lincoln (Mr. Welch) who got up in the House a few days ago and announced that there was going to be an expansion of policy establishing an Eastern Ontario Development Corp. But as we examine the bill more closely we see that in fact it isn't an expansion, it is a contraction. We see that the Northern Ontario Development Corp. is in fact withdrawing into the maw of the Ontario Development Corp. And in order to make this change a bit more savoury, and for whatever political fillip there might be in it, there is established under the ambit of this new legislation something called the Eastern Ontario Development Corp.

It's interesting, however, that one of the sections makes it plain that ODC has the financial responsibility for subsidizing inter-

est rates or particularly for the forgiveness features of any loan.

This is the sort of legislation that, in fact Eastern Ontario Development Corp. were going to be a separate and viable entity, we would have expected in the spring of 1975. And for that reason I construe it as a substantial withdrawal from an approach that the government has taken towards establishing a development corporation with a board with specific interests in a region.

It may well be that, because the minister himself comes from eastern Ontario and that his prospects need a bit of shoring up, he brought the bill in.

But as I read the bill, Mr. Speaker, it is in fact a withdrawal to the original 1963 position, first enunciated by Mr. Macaulay for the ODA. That is: One development corporation with a very elaborate configuration of boards and with one group having responsibility for the whole province, another group with certain responsibilities for the north and another group with certain responsibilities for the east.

I consider that its importance has been somewhat downgraded by this convoluted approach to legislation and that, in fact, we are being asked to repeal the Ontario Development Corp. Act. We are being asked also to repeal the Northern Ontario Development Corp. Act and put both the Acts under the umbrella of this piece of legislation.

It seems to me to be a bit of an illegitimate offspring of the concepts of Robert Macaulay bunched with some of the adopted ideas of ministers associated with development policies since his time. I think the legitimate reason for grafting on the eastern Ontario development concept is that the minister himself comes from Ottawa and is in need of a bit of bolstering there. And it may be an indication of his lack of influence that he was not able to support this with a separate bill and a separate organization.

This Eastern Ontario Development Corp., in fact, is just going to be a store-front operation directly controlled by ODC. We don't intend to vote against the bill, but frankly I have some personal reservations about its effectiveness.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Wentworth.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Like the Leader of the Opposition, I too have some personal reservations about

the bill. There is a substantial body of opinion which has doubts about—

Hon. J. W. Snow (Minister of Government Services): He had some doubts about the Hamilton bill, too.

Mr. Deans: Yes.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Was the hon. member here for the voting?

Hon. Mr. Snow: I was.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Hamilton East): Too bad he didn't have some opinions.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I guess it was the member for Wentworth who missed it.

Mr. Deans: Well I'll tell the member what it was. I was in the process of speaking about amendments to the current legislation dealing with regional government and was at that very moment, when the bells were ringing, discussing the matter with the draftsman for the department.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): They only rang for 45 minutes.

Mr. Deans: I was on my way down the stairs when the bell stopped ringing, and that's the reason I missed the bill.

Mr. Roy: They only rang for half an hour.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): That is right. He was outside as soon as the bell was over.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I don't think there was a member representing Hamilton at all. Not one of them.

Mr. Deans: I speak only for myself. Funnily enough, the member for Hamilton East was with me.

Now, let's get on with Bill 169 for a moment. Since I am here and on my feet I might as well speak about it, since it is before us. There is a substantial body of opinion, and people who have spoken very eloquently about the concern that many feel in Ontario and Canada about the loss of control of industry to foreign interests; and I want to express to the minister that I share that concern.

In fact, I am a member of a select committee which is studying that very matter. Without going into the details of the committee's deliberations, I think that the introduction of this bill at this time is inopportune; that it would have been advisable for the

government to have not introduced this legislation until such time as the committee had been given an opportunity to express its opinion to the government about some of the matters that are very much related to the principle and content of this bill.

It is not that I expect the government to sit back from month to month and wait forever on the committee to make its report. I can well understand the need to proceed with the legislative processes of the Province of Ontario to ensure that the matters that the government is charged with, the responsibility that it has undertaken. But at this very moment—and the government is aware of it—the select committee is writing a report.

The significance of the report will not be known for the next two or three weeks, but the fact of the matter is that the committee has been involved in matters that are very much related to this bill.

I want to suggest to the minister that to proceed with legislation which gives carte blanche to any individual wanting to operate any business enterprise in the Province of Ontario and to promote it by means of the resources of the Province of Ontario, whether this individual is Canadian or otherwise, is wrong in this day and age.

The recovery to the Province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada of sovereignty over our resources and sovereignty over our businesses can only be accomplished if the government is prepared to exercise caution in this way in which it lends the people's money—and this bill doesn't do that.

This bill, without discriminating in any sense in favour of Canadians, will make money available to any individual wanting to operate—and particularly in the tourist industry. And it's about that which I am most concerned at the moment. There are other ways of dealing with it in other areas at this time; but in the tourist industry I am particularly concerned that the government hasn't seen fit to restrict the available moneys to Canadians.

I think the government ought to have done that. I think this legislation is completely out of step with the feelings of the people of the Province of Ontario in regard to that particular concern. I think this legislation should have spelled out, Mr. Speaker, that moneys would be made available, but that those moneys will be made available only to Canadians, particularly in the areas of resorts.

I don't believe there would be any problem in finding people who have an interest

in and a desire to develop the recreational potential of the Province of Ontario, who are in fact indigenous to Ontario or to Canada. I suggest to the minister that this is a major flaw in this legislation. It is a flaw which leads me personally to want to oppose it; a flaw which would leave me with the feeling — and I express it to the minister — that though I won't call on my colleagues to divide the House, I would certainly want to express to him my opposition to the concept of lending money, regardless of whether or not the individual asking for the money is foreign or otherwise.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Nipissing.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, I have a few comments to make on this bill, particularly in regard to the subject that was introduced by the member for Rainy River and followed up by the last speaker. There is no question that the right to own recreational land, as far as I am concerned at least, should remain with Canadian citizens only and that following that, it would follow that non-Canadian citizens should not be able to benefit by loans or forgivable portions of loans in regards to the establishment and expansion of tourist establishments, particularly in the northern part of the province.

If you will recall, when this programme was first instituted, by Mr. Randall I think it was in regard to tourist loans. The first two loans made in northeastern Ontario were made to American citizens who had established tourist outfitter stores in my area.

The funny part of it is that since then one of those loans, as I understand it, has gone into default, and the other one had some type of a fire which did away with that piece of real estate. In that second case the loans were given to winterize the summer facilities in order that year-round use could be made of them.

In fact what happened was that that non-Canadian citizen winterized a piece of property which then became an apartment hotel, and in fact it had nothing more to do with tourism. He rented apartments to anybody who came along.

The first two experiences in my area at least were with non-Canadian citizens and both of them have been some difficulty to the corporation. I realize one can't take two experiences and apply that across the board. The fact still remains that, as far as I am concerned at least, non-Canadian citizens should not be able to participate in that type

of loan. I would expect that the minister will be coming forth with an amendment to this bill.

The second area that I wanted to discuss was in regard to the makeup of the Northern Ontario Development Corp. This bill provides that four of the members of that corporation be also members of the Ontario Development Corp. I would like to express the same concerns as my leader has in regard to the control that that central group will have over the Northern Ontario Development Corp., and as well the Eastern Ontario Development Corp.

Some months ago the minister's predecessor, now the Treasurer (Mr. White) indicated that he was going to give these different corporations all kinds of room in which to operate and provide assistance, specifically in the northern and eastern parts of the province. I see in this bill, however, under subsection (2) of section 12 that approval will still remain with the Lieutenant Governor in Council for all the moneys of which part is forgivable. So really, the final approval is made by the government and not by the corporation itself.

That section also provides that regulations can be brought in to give the Lieutenant Governor in Council final approval on all loans that are made, any moneys that are lent, whether they be forgivable or not. In effect, the control of the corporations remains central in the ministry, and it is within the right of the Lieutenant Governor in Council to approve or disapprove any loan that may or may not be approved or disapproved by the development corporation itself.

There is really no division of the power between Queen's Park and the corporations. There is no extension of any extra rights within this bill to the corporations to work in the areas that they know best. The final approval must be given here.

This, in many instances, has been the problem with the whole setup of the development corporation in northern Ontario, in that people go there to inquire of the assistance that might be provided. It takes them at least two or three weeks to get the first answer. They make a preliminary application and, in some cases, wait six months for an answer on that.

They obviously have to provide all the information, including the fact that they are not able to obtain assistance through the regular channels, the chartered banks, etc. They then obtain approval, perhaps, of the

NODC and some time later get approval from the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The fact is that many of the people who might look to invest in industry and tourism have to wait six to eight months and even up to a year for a reply from their first inquiry until the final decision. Of course, this in effect precludes many people from going ahead with any plans they may have.

I believe that rather than change the corporation setup, such as this bill does and perhaps give more control to the ODC over NODC, that the administration should be more closely looked at. The makeup of the board can be five to 13 people on NODC and Eastern Ontario Corp. And I would suggest to the minister that he make sure that all parts of those areas are covered by representation on the board. The area that I represent has never had a person appointed to the NODC and I am sure that you would have no difficulty in obtaining names of people who should be appointed. There are many other areas in the north too—

Mr. Reid: Like Rainy River.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, like Rainy River, for example. It is really odd, the distribution of the directors of NODC. It seems to kind of follow a blue pattern across the top of the province. The red and green areas are sometimes overlooked.

Mr. A. K. Meen (York East): That is understandable.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The member would understand it because that is the way he thinks.

But I would just like to cover one other situation. That is in regard to forgivable loans which are covered in this section 12. I believe this Act will now give the province the right to take back share ownership or an equity position in corporations to which they make loans or grants. I think that is under section 11.

I would indicate to him that in the last short period of time there has been a very large loan, 50 per cent of which was forgivable, made to White River Air Services in Timmins that will provide to them more than \$300,000 in a forgivable amount plus another 300,000 and some in a repayable amount. Just last week the Ministry of Transportation indicated that it was only going to cost \$200,000 to subsidize norOntair, but of course they didn't include the \$300,000 they were giving them under this Act—the one that it is succeeding.

I believe that in this type of venture the government, if they are going to provide funds to a private operator, should be acquiring an equity position rather than giving forgivable loans. There is no question that transportation in northern Ontario has to be changed, has to be looked at. But on the other hand I am convinced that if we are going to have a third-level carrier in northern Ontario that it should not be financed through this type of Act nor should it be basically a subsidized private carrier.

The government could well move into the area itself and avoid the problems that it eventually will have with an underfinanced third level carrier. It will have to continue to bail that corporation out because obviously it can't make money unless it is heavily subsidized by government. Obviously the government should make it clear what it is costing the people, and not indicate to them it was only costing them \$200,000 and then under some other Act give them another \$300,000.

I think these are the only comments I have to make, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, a number of points have been made about this bill, including the fact that it does not limit these loans to Canadian corporations and allows the government to continue with its policy of encouraging and abetting foreign-owned enterprise to take over the Ontario economy. I find that very difficult to accept. When we come to the committee stage of the bill I will certainly vote in favour of amendments that would restrict loans by the ODC and its various tentacles or subsidiaries to Canadian-owned companies.

I am concerned about a couple of other things, Mr. Speaker. The member for Ottawa South (Mr. Bennett) apparently holds this Legislature as much in contempt as he used to hold the city council on which he served. It seems to me that to introduce a major bill—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: Defend the member for Ottawa South then; explain to him that he should not bring bills in before they are to be heard!

Mr. Speaker: Order, order!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: Particularly—

Mr. Speaker: Order. If the hon. member would not make such provocative remarks he wouldn't get that sort of response. Stick to the bill, if you please.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, the rump is being very provocative tonight.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: I think it ill befits the minister to come in in this way with his first major piece of legislation. I think that if he had any commitment to consultation with the industrial community, the labour community, the public and this Legislature, this bill should have been prepared before now. It seems to me that it may indicate that he is not doing particularly well in mastering the portfolio if it took him all of three or four months to produce this bill.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member is not speaking to the principle of this bill—

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Mr. Speaker, it is far worse—by mistake he has happened to hit on the principle!

Mr. Speaker:—and I am warning the hon. member, we will contend with it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, I have spoken of the meaningless way in which the member dealt with the House. I would like to deal with the meaningless way in which he has created an Eastern Ontario Development Corp. in the bill. This was a promise that the member for Ottawa South has repeated a number of times in eastern Ontario. He said that he would deliver the goods—he would bring home the bacon. Somehow things would be done for eastern Ontario through the creation of a development corporation which would have specific attention and concern for that part of the province.

Mr. Speaker, the bill, now that it is out, does not deliver on that promise. We find that the Eastern Ontario Development Corp. is to be a corporation without share capital—simply a name, a brass plate on a door, a creature of the Ontario Development Corp., and nothing more.

There is mention made of possible administrative expenses pertaining to the Eastern Ontario Development Corp. But there is no guarantee of separate directors, there is no guarantee that it will even have an office in eastern Ontario, let alone a head office in eastern Ontario. The identity of the Eastern Ontario Development Corporation,

in other words, Mr. Speaker, is virtually indistinguishable from the Ontario Development Corp.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that if the minister intended to make a very substantial concrete step towards economic development in eastern Ontario, he might have done a good deal better than simply put a brass plate on the door and add a few words to a bill which essentially deals with the ODC. There is nothing to stop him from creating a Western Ontario Development Corp., a Georgian Bay Development Corp., a Niagara Peninsula Development Corp., a Northwestern Ontario Development Corp.—and even a Hudson's Bay Development Corp., according to the principles that are here.

That will appeal, I would assume, to the members in those particular parts of the province. They will be able to say that with the co-operation of the member for Ottawa South, they brought home the bacon. But the gesture will be as meaningless as this one is here. I really am afraid that we have the ODC under a new disguise and nothing more. For that, Mr. Speaker, I think that the minister has very little to be proud of.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa East.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, if I might just rise to make a few comments about the bill and reiterate some of the points that have been made by my colleague. I find for a minister who seemed to have the know-how, at least to become a minister, who has played his cards right, that you don't seem to have played your cards right in relation to this bill. The bill is not consistent with the policy as set out by your leader, and it's not consistent with statements made by your leader. How is it consistent with your leader saying that he is concerned about foreign ownership in this province, to have a bill of this nature which makes no distinction whatsoever between loans made to Canadian-owned corporations and corporations owned by foreign individuals?

How is it consistent, especially in the field of natural resources, which is a field that the Premier of this province (Mr. Davis) has expressed great concern about, that you are prepared again to make loans to, let's say, the tourist industry, which is very vital to this province? The minister likes to go around the province and talk about how he is encouraging tourist industry. How is that consistent, again with the Premier's statement, that you do not make any distinction

whatsoever in your bill between what is foreign-owned and what is Canadian-owned?

Again, I recall last week his response to the media when this was pointed out by the member for Rainy River. Again, his response seemed to be very weak, and usually he is a somewhat powerful person when he takes a position on something. I take it that he is not really sure, himself, that he is vacillating on this point. Because his response to the media was extremely weak. And I feel that it is his duty, if he is going to be consistent with the statements made by his leader, to bring in an amendment to make a clear distinction between what is foreign-owned and what is Canadian-owned, especially in the tourist sector.

For instance, I look at some of the legislation passed under the Act to amend the Northern Ontario Development Corp., 1970. In that section he makes a clear distinction between ownership. It reads: "But where the majority of the ownership and control of an undertaking is held by a Canadian citizen or Canadian citizens, the loan under the said clause shall be higher."

So, he has the legislation, he has a precedent set by his former colleagues. His predecessors in this department made a clear distinction between what is Canadian-owned and what is foreign-owned. Why doesn't he follow their example? Why doesn't he follow again? How is this legislation he is bringing in the House consistent with, for instance, his government's position in relation to economic and cultural nationalism, which he has the committee looking into?

I ask him. What is the rush to bring in this legislation without hearing what this committee has to say? How is it consistent in the light of statements made by his leader and in the light of previous legislation which clearly makes a distinction between what is foreign-owned and what is Canadian-owned. I ask the minister, does he not feel, surely this is common sense, does he not feel that this distinction should be made?

The second point I would like to make, Mr. Speaker, is one that has been already mentioned by the member for Ottawa Centre: that in this bill, Bill 169, the government decides that in section 1, section B, "corporation" means Ontario Development Corp., or Eastern Ontario Development Corp. I think the minister knows as well as I do that that is window dressing. When he was appointed the Minister of Industry and Tourism, he made his first speech in the Ottawa area. And in fact, I think it was a pretty bad

speech. He will admit that himself. It was in relation to the design for development for eastern Ontario. And even his Conservative friends down there thought it was a pretty hollow speech. But at that time he made a promise that while other ministers, or his predecessors had had an interest in looking at other areas of the province, he would, being an eastern Ontario boy, look at the question of eastern Ontario.

Now, you know as well as I do that this is the first step in doing this. And it is a pretty hollow step. I don't think he is going to fool anybody, including his friends in eastern Ontario, with this. I suggest to him that if he wants to make any headway between now and 1975, he had better start doing more for eastern Ontario than just calling a corporation the Eastern Ontario Development Corp.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to participate? The hon. member for Sudbury East.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Mr. Speaker, like all the bills which are rushed in at the last moment, I am convinced the government doesn't want this bill to stand any scrutiny. In the last four or five years the great rush—

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): Go ahead!

Mr. Martel: —has always been the last two weeks. And this is because the legislation can't stand the scrutiny it deserves. When one looks at this bill, one realizes that the government is attempting to suck and whistle at the same time. And I make that point because of the select committee which was set up by the Premier about a year and a half ago, to study the whole problem with respect to foreign domination. And throughout the study, as we moved from one region of study to the other we have had ministerial statements, reported in the press, which have really thrown road blocks into the work of the select committee. I have become absolutely convinced that the government, under the Premier, wants to take credit for being concerned, as they are aware that the citizens of Ontario are concerned, with foreign domination; yet at the same time they continue along their merry way. This bill shows that is precisely what is happening.

When we started talking about university professors the Minister of Colleges and Universities (Mr. McNie) made a statement. When we started talking about land, the Premier himself made a statement about

land in Owen Sound. We are now talking about moneys being allocated for development, and we have the new boy providing loans, regardless of whether or not the corporations are Canadian.

It seems to me that the government is defeating the entire purpose of that select committee. All it is attempting to do from that select committee is to get credit for being concerned about foreign domination. But the Tories continue headlong, in the same way as the federal Liberals, in selling this country out.

Mr. Gilbertson: Why doesn't the member get a recording?

Mr. Lawlor: Didn't know he was here. Never heard of the committee!

Mr. Martel: I suggest to the member for Algoma he would never understand what was going on anyway.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me this government introduced about two years ago yet another amendment to the Act and this did, in fact, discriminate to some degree in favour of Canadian corporations. Because of a lack of time to research what has happened in the past and because of the headlong rush to get it through, I haven't had an opportunity to go back. It seems to me that about two years ago some amendments were made to the NODC Act which discriminated in favour of Canadian corporations in providing larger loans, and grants I believe, to them. I am speaking off the top of my head, but it seems to me that was done, and I think with the full approval of the House.

No one opposes the providing of assistance to Canadian corporations or to tourist operators so long as they are Canadian—yet here we are, if I am correct in just going by memory, flying in the face of what was then adopted by this Legislature.

I fail to understand what is going on except, as I started out by saying, that the government is trying to have it both ways.

They are interested in the permanency of Canada, but at the same time they are moving along in the same vein as they have been for years, of selling it out. In fact, they are not only selling it out they are going to give some of it away — if I understand the Act properly with its forgivable loans to non-Canadian corporations. To me that is simply a perpetuation of the give-away programme.

When the select committee was in Europe meeting with the governments of six countries and with major corporations, most of them multi-national, it is interesting they said to us: "We really don't locate in an area because of what you are handing out. That is just a sop which we are now picking up because you Canadians are such suckers."

Mr. W. Newman (Ontario South): Oh shame, shame!

Mr. Martel: My friend from Ontario knows full well that that is what the major corporations said to us: "If the infrastructure is there, the forgiveness portion is just a giveaway which we will demand because you are anxious to give it away, but it doesn't entice us at all."

You will recall the Treasurer said some months ago: "We are not sure this giveaway programme really created one job." But what is the government doing tonight? It is perpetuating it.

What in God's name are they thinking about over there? If they are going to have forgiveness portions, take an equity. Interestingly enough, most of the major European companies told us they would take equity positions with government participation—but not us, we have just got to give it away.

Some strange creature lurks in Tory minds which makes them give the country away. They have to give the resources away; they have to give the wealth away. If they have got to buy an industry in they might as well develop it themselves and get the benefits from the industry. It certainly is not what we're getting from the mining industry in Ontario. The point is, the experience of the select committee, which is going to report on all of this, continues to be eroded by one cabinet minister after another. Now, what in God's name are the members doing over there?

Mr. Gilbertson: Creating jobs.

Mr. Martel: If the government doesn't want the select committee, I suggest the Premier abandon it immediately. If the government doesn't want the results of months and months of research that have gone on, the number of people that have been interviewed, I suggest he cancel it. But don't play games, and that's what this government is doing.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: The government is not waiting for the report on any of these topics and each cabinet minister, continues to infringe

on the very areas which are being studied. And it's quite obvious to me it's nothing but a sham! And like my colleague from Wentworth, I will oppose the bill. I don't care what the rest of the party does. I am opposed to the giveaway, the continual give-away of funds to multi-national, or other than national corporations.

An hon. member: Oh, the party's disintegrating!

An hon. member: That's right!

Mr. Martel: Well, I can remember a tax bill not too long ago, where—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! Order!

Mr. Martel: Mr. Speaker, I can remember a tax bill; in fact, I can remember this afternoon another bill where a minister opposed a bill presented by the government. So, I don't see where it is disintegration.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): It just goes to show the member how flexible we are over here.

Mr. Martel: I would ask the new minister if he would consider discriminating in favour of Canadian corporations? I would ask him to consider favouring the Canadian tourist industry by Canadians. I'm sure he would have the support of both opposition parties. My friend from Nipissing has already indicated this, that we would favour discrimination for the Canadian tourist industry.

Certainly, there are enough people in the tourist industry looking for financial assistance. In fact, last Wednesday, when the brief was presented to the cabinet, several of the delegates from that group came to see me and indicated there were problems with respect to this new bill, in that they could not, because of their size, get the type of financial assistance that was necessary. I believe they presented that to the minister when they were here.

Well, they tell me that they can't get financial assistance to solidify or to consolidate their own financial position until everyone else has turned them down. And these are some of the larger firms in the tourist industry that I'm speaking about. And maybe the minister could explain or clarify that position. But in God's name, would the government discriminate in favour of Canadians? We don't need to encourage more foreign domination of Canada. And that is, if I understand the bill correctly, what is intended. As I say, this flies in the face of an

amendment of about two years ago which did discriminate in favour of Canadians.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Essex South.

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, there are two or three principles in this bill on which I would like to pass some comment. The first is the change in the principle that now any industrial undertaking in Ontario may qualify for financial assistance, should these funds not be available elsewhere in the province. I think the words "any industry" are the key to what I wish to deal with first.

Possibly you will recall, Mr. Speaker, a few years ago I had the opportunity of addressing myself to this principle. And the government, in its wisdom, saw fit to accept a proposition that I put forth, that the food processing industry qualify for ODA loans. Basically, I was speaking on behalf of the agricultural industry of our province, and the government accepted this first step in assisting this industry to diversify a little further, allowing manufacturers of food products of all sizes to avail themselves of this financing should it be required.

This past spring, Mr. Speaker, I did bring a delegation—along with the hon. member for Kent (Mr. Spence) and the hon. member for Essex-Kent (Mr. Ruston) to the ministry, requesting financial assistance for a primary industry in the food business which was in the canning business. Unfortunately, being in the canning business is not being in the food processing industry. Now this particular clause has been altered, so I would assume that the canning industry, which is probably the quickest or the second most quick way of handling foodstuffs qualifies for these particular development funds.

I draw this to your attention this evening, Mr. Speaker, as today in the question period. I asked the Minister of Agriculture and Food (Mr. Stewart) about a strike at a major freezing plant in the area. Crops are coming on within the next few days. This particular plant is struck. Yet it is only about a thousand yards away from the small industrial activity to which you made further reference to having visited in Toronto earlier this year, and which at that time was denied ODA funds because it was simply a food-freezing proposition. I welcome this change in the principle of the Act as this firm possibly could now acquire this equipment and protect itself. It does not have to rely on the whims of the people or the particular industry at which

it had to have its custom freezing work carried out.

One of the other principles I like in this bill, Mr. Speaker, is the fact that the province will be taking an equity position in certain industries. I think this is a very worthy objective. One thing that worries me, though, is a couple of clauses, and possibly we will get into these in the committee of the whole, whereby certain areas of the province are still being designated and this designation can be rescinded from time to time.

I know I have several areas within my particular riding that are designated. Occasionally, I speak with the heads of those municipalities, and they want me to find out if they are still on this particular list, as their brochures and their efforts directed toward attracting industry must be on a firm basis.

I would hope that the minister could clarify or certainly give notice to the municipalities well in advance if their listing for the EIO situation is going to be rescinded. I think this is necessary—

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): A good point.

Mr. Paterson:—notification, if this can be considered. My colleagues have spoken on Canadian ownership of plants to which this money might flow. I would support this position, although in the past I have had several plants come into my area that have been branch plants of American organizations. They have given a tremendous amount of employment in the area, which is welcome. At the same time, when I see other Canadian-owned businesses attempting to procure loans and being denied because possibly they are not as sophisticated and possibly don't have the moxie that these larger US plants have, I think it is an irritant to those small Canadian businessmen who are attempting to expand or go into business. It certainly is an irritation to them.

I would hope that the hon. minister, even if possible amendments that may come to this bill regarding Canadian ownership do not pass in this House, will at least endeavour, wherever possible, to give the owners or the promoters who are our Ontario citizens and Canadian citizens, the first chance at this ODA money.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Grenville-Dundas.

Mr. D. R. Irvine (Grenville-Dundas): Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few comments to congratulate the hon. minister for

the fact that he has brought, finally, to Eastern Ontario a development corporation which, in my mind, is most important. I don't know how many members of this House have had the opportunity to work on behalf of a municipality such as I have had. In any event, I say to you that in the past the Ontario Development Corp. has done more for the economy and prosperity of eastern Ontario than anything else this government has brought forth.

I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that more can be done by the formation of an Eastern Ontario Development Corp. in that the people in eastern Ontario will know what programmes are available and what they can do in the way of investing their money, and they will not have to come at all times to Toronto. I think it is the policy of our government at the present time to decentralize. I congratulate the minister on having the courage to do so.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Courage?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Irvine: We have waited to have this happen; we have had it happen in the north. Northern Ontario has had prosperity from the fact that there has been the Northern Ontario Development Corp. in the past few years.

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): The member has got to be kidding!

Mr. Stokes: He's having a good time.

Mr. Martel: Yes, right.

Mr. Irvine: I think the hon. members—

Mr. Martel: The member should try telling people in northern Ontario that.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): This is a very florid speech.

Mr. Irvine: I think the hon. members, Mr. Speaker, should do as I did—check the facts, check what money went to Northern Ontario.

Mr. Martel: It just so happens I have them here.

Mr. Irvine: Check what money went to eastern Ontario and check what money went to the rest of Ontario.

I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that we in eastern Ontario are very proud and very thankful that we have had in the past a

government as far-sighted and as thoughtful for the people in eastern Ontario—

Mr. Breithaupt: That takes time!

Mr. Martel: And the people lose.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Irvine: —to provide jobs.

Mr. Breithaupt: The member is filibustering.

Mr. Irvine: —to improve the economy that we have—

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): He's looking for a promotion.

Mr. Irvine: —in our area; and to improve the fact that we have not the jobs that we should have in our area.

An hon. member: It's a have-not area.

Mr. Martel: It's been a have-not area for 30 years, despite the years of Toryism.

Mr. Irvine: I think, Mr. Speaker—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. members would let me say so, I think they should give full recognition—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Irvine: —to the fact that we are interested in jobs for our people. We are interested in the people receiving the funds which they should take home each week. Some of the people here—

Mr. Martel: Oh, most.

Mr. Irvine: —to my immediate right, think it's more important to have them unemployed; more important to have people on welfare.

Mr. P. J. Yakabuski (Renfrew South): The opposition can't exploit employed people.

Mr. Irvine: I say to you, Mr. Speaker, it's more important to have people employed in factories.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Irvine: I say that it would be very wise if this government were to consider providing EIO loans and other loans to all firms which wish to come into Ontario.

I hope the minister never loses sight of the fact that in eastern Ontario we do have a

need for foreign capital. Whether there is a need or whether there isn't a need in northern Ontario or the rest of Ontario, I am saying to the minister that in eastern Ontario we do have a need. I am telling the minister that the people of Ontario, especially the people of eastern Ontario, will give him a lot of thanks and a lot of credit if he stands up and says, "We, in the Province of Ontario, will provide incentives to those who are unemployed, to those who wish to have a better living in this province."

Mr. Lawlor: The government says it over and over again, but it doesn't do anything about it.

Mr. Irving: I hope that the minister in his new ministry will do so. I thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Lawlor: That's what comes of these new Crown corporations.

Mr. Speaker: Are there any other members wishing to enter this debate?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Renfrew South. Order, please!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He says order!

Mr. Yakabuski: Mr. Speaker, coming from that great part of the province, sometimes we don't have all that they have here in the metropolitan area, but for that great area of eastern Ontario, I feel that it's not only my duty, it's also my responsibility to rise and support the minister on introducing this bill into the House.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's very wise of the member. He mustn't let the member for Grenville-Dundas get ahead of him.

Mr. Yakabuski: I can remember some nine or 10 years ago when it was difficult even to discuss incentives here in Ontario. Finally in the fall of 1967, the government saw fit to introduce an incentive programme and it has brought benefits, especially to those parts of the province where it's more difficult to attract new industry and create new jobs.

I think what the minister has done in bringing this bill before the Legislature is to take a concrete step and, I think, a great step forward by bringing in those other parts of the province and, perhaps, creating equal opportunity for industrial expansion. We know that here in Metropolitan Toronto, in

this area area of the province—the "golden horseshoe" area—it is not difficult to attract industry. But to those other areas, the north and the east—

Mr. Martel: Has the member ever heard of planning?

Mr. Yakabuski: —it is a different ball game and we do have to have that type of incentive in order that we can provide jobs for our people.

Mr. Martel: Ought to try a little industrial planning.

Mr. Yakabuski: The fact that the new Ontario Development Corp. is going to have four members from the Eastern Ontario Development Corp. on its board and as well as four members from the Northern Ontario Development Corp., I think is going to assist the corporation itself in being even more aware of the needs of those two areas of our province.

The member for Grenville-Dundas mentioned the matter of foreign capital. Now, I know it is quite easy for the fat cats here in the golden horseshoe to talk about economic nationalism and stopping foreign investment.

Mr. Roy: That is the problem with eastern Ontario, there are too many fat cats.

Mr. Yakabuski: But mind you, in eastern Ontario this is not the case. It is very difficult for us in eastern Ontario, when we see the Province of Quebec going down to New York City and putting on a \$250,000 display for US industrialists in a bid to attract industry to that part of Canada to contend with those people who say there should be no foreign investment in this province or that it should be rigidly controlled.

I don't say that it shouldn't be controlled. But I say that in eastern Ontario we need that foreign investment and I don't care if it comes from Tokyo, I don't care if it comes from Brazil, or any other part of the world. If it is a good corporate citizen providing jobs in eastern Ontario it is welcome as far as I'm concerned.

Now, we note that the Premier of Manitoba after taking office, the present Premier—he may not be there after the 28th—but after taking office he crawled to every capitalist from Thompson to Tokyo trying to attract industry to that province.

Mr. Lawlor: Put some money on the line!

Mr. Martel: Don't tell me the Tories are not crawling—is that right?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Yakabuski: We have found in eastern Ontario that the EIO programme has been partially successful. We note too that those industries that have moved into eastern Ontario and have been most successful are usually subsidiaries of American corporations. What any of these incentive programmes does is attract a lot of fly-by-nighters and promoters. And mind you, Mr. Speaker, we've had our share in eastern Ontario. I think we've learned a lesson over the past five years. And I think we are going to be much more selective in future. The machinery we have now through this new Act certainly is going to enable those in charge of industrial expansion in eastern Ontario to do a much better job.

I wanted to say something about the tourism sector, because I haven't always been happy either that, perhaps some of our American friends, who have establishments in this province, have been able to obtain loans. Now I know, similar to an experience of one of the northern Ontario members, that the first two applicants in my part of the province happened to be American citizens. And mind you, I was a bit put out about this situation. But, on thinking about it more deeply I was just wondering whether, perhaps, our own people are just not aggressive enough at times, and I think perhaps that the fact that some American citizens did get these—

Mr. Martel: What a colonial mentality!

Mr. Yakabuski: —tourism loans will probably do something to spur on our own people in that regard.

Mr. Martel: Why don't those colonists opposite wake up?

Mr. Lawlor: Better put him on the committee.

Mr. Yakabuski: I want to congratulate the minister on introducing this bill into the House. And I wanted to have this opportunity to tell him so at second reading. There is no question that I will support the bill tonight. And I'm sure that all of the people of eastern Ontario and northern—

Mr. Martel: It was doubtful for awhile!

Mr. Deans: He has never voted against anything in his life.

Mr. Yakabuski: —Ontario will be happy about this legislation. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Algoma.

Mr. Gilbertson: Mr. Speaker, I thought it would be very nice to get up and make a few comments in regard to this bill.

Mr. Deans: What is the matter? Has he got a school in the gallery tonight, too?

Mr. Gilbertson: There is no one in the gallery that I know tonight, but I think they are all my friends anyway.

Mr. Lawlor: Pour a little maple syrup on them.

An hon. member: It doesn't hurt a bit.

Mr. Martel: Better carry a spare gallon.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Gilbertson: Mr. Speaker, first of all I would like to say that I am not anti-American. I can say, representing the riding of Algoma, the Americans have been very good to us up in that part of the country. We love their dollars. We love to have them come over and visit our country.

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): They are crum-bums.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! The hon. member has the floor.

Mr. Martel: Why did the member for Algoma's island just send a brief to the ministry opposing any more sales to the Americans? What kind of nonsense is he giving us?

Mr. Gilbertson: Now, the member for Sudbury East, of course, hasn't been close enough to the border to really get acquainted with the Americans. That is why he is so anti-American.

Mr. Deans: If I left it up to the member opposite the border would be so close we wouldn't be able to get away from it. It's moving north every day.

Mr. Gilbertson: I live close to the border of the United States and they're my friends. And if they want to come over and buy some property, or if they want to come over and establish a business, that's well and good.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, some of his best friends are Americans.

Mr. Gilbertson: And I want the member for Sudbury East to know that the reason many of these Americans do get loans from NODC is because some Canadians have sold out to the Americans. They have sold out their establishments—

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Is that government policy?

Mr. Deans: Why don't they bring their own money?

Mr. Gilbertson: —because they have been offered a good price for it and they thought it was a good thing, so they accepted.

Mr. Martel: Just further proof that the buying and selling in this country is for the birds.

Mr. Gilbertson: If we appreciate the Americans coming over and spending their money, I don't see why we can't just cater a little bit to them.

Mr. Lawlor: We would rather they spend their money than our money, type of thing.

Mr. Gilbertson: I have found them very good people and we have a very good relationship in Algoma with the Americans. And, as I say, they have helped Algoma considerably. If the members want to come up into my particular area—

Mr. Deans: I have been there.

Mr. Gilbertson: —I can show them the Matthew Memorial Hospital that was donated by the American citizens. I can show them our library that was donated by the American citizens; they wanted to do something for the community—

Mr. Deans: Of course, they use our money to donate it.

Mr. Gilbertson: They love Canada; they love to come up and spend their summers up there.

Mr. Martel: How much do they rip off?

Mr. Gilbertson: They appreciated the friendliness of the people and therefore they wanted to do something to help out. I am sure that this is the same way in many other parts of Ontario. So I think the idea of the minister's bill is very good and I am supporting it.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): He does?

Mr. Lawlor: He is not only colonial, he is parochial. Holy cow!

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Timmins.

Mr. Ferrier: Mr. Speaker, a couple of weeks ago a report was leaked out, I guess from the House of Commons, on DREE grants, and it had some alarming things to say. One of the things that it had to say was that in contrast to the significant growth that has occurred in eastern Ontario in recent years, northern Ontario occupies about the same relative position in the Canadian economy as it did four years ago when the region was first designated, and when DREE, which administers the grants, was established.

The whole approach of giving loans and large grants to industries and business has not, according to this study, had much beneficial effect on the whole of northern Ontario. In fact, the study goes on to say that there is a possibility of I don't know how many thousands of jobs in the pulp and paper industry becoming redundant by 1975.

It recommends that new initiatives be taken to promote development of northern Ontario, including co-operation with the Ontario government, to determine an effective development strategy.

Mr. Martel: That's the only strategy they know.

Mr. Ferrier: I'm just a little bit concerned, Mr. Speaker, in that this bill really perpetuates the policies that have been in effect for some years now by this government and it would appear to me that more is needed than is envisaged in this bill; that merely the giving of grants and loans, without taking any equity in the company, is not sufficient. I would think that one of the chief things that the Ontario Development Corp. should be doing is to develop an industrial strategy for northern Ontario. I would like to see in that strategy a study of the whole pulp and paper industry.

This report has some pretty alarming things to say—that by 1975 three or four of Abitibi's plants were going to be closed. I think the one at Dryden, in the hon. member for Kenora's (Mr. Bernier's) riding, was to be closed.

What is the situation? What does the government propose to do to make sure that the jobs that we already have are not phased out—and what is necessary to keep what we have? Secondly, I don't see on that report that came out that the DREE grants have any validity whatsoever, nor that the programme that the government is coming out

with is sufficient to meet the development requirements of northern Ontario.

Certainly, we'll support whatever the government is going to do to help eastern Ontario, but this report says that things are happening in the east to the extent that they're not happening in the north.

I think that a much more fundamental look is going to have to be taken at the northern problem to resolve the kind of situation that we've had under the Northern Ontario Development Corp., whereby some loans are given on a performance basis and written off, and some that have to be repaid. You can't criticize too much if the loans help; but I feel that if large amounts are being given, there should be some equity taken in the particular companies by the government.

They're doing this now in some of the provinces under NDP governments. They've followed through with this. I think that it makes a lot of sense. If the government is going to give huge sums of public money to private individuals, then I think the state has some right to some equity in those kind of operations.

As I say, this bill, as far as I'm concerned, re-enacts pretty well what is already on the books. It doesn't go to the basic problem that exists in northern Ontario, the lack of development. I would like to know when the government is going to come up with an industrial strategy and how it is working together with the federal government to preserve what we have and to develop—in a much more co-ordinated way—the resources that are in the north, which can bring a better standard of living to us in the future than is presently the case.

Mr. Speaker: Any other members wishing to enter this debate?

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): Mr. Speaker, I might add a word or two. I might say that I've brought the attention of this Legislature in the past the need for loans to prime our industry. In southwestern Ontario our canning industry was in great need of loans from the ODC, but it was unable to grant the loans.

However, I'd say, Mr. Speaker, this new legislation will be a great help. I'm very glad to see the minister introduce this bill which will assist many of the industries that need assisting in southwestern Ontario—and practically all over the province. I congratulate the minister on bringing this bill to the Legislature. I think it will benefit a great many

small industries all over the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker: Any other member wishing to participate? The hon. minister.

Hon. C. Bennett (Minister of Industry and Tourism): Mr. Speaker, there are a number of speakers and I will try to recap my remarks as quickly as possible.

First of all, I will try to outline the makeup of the board. Some would say that it is window-dressing, that we are taking something away from Ontario Development Corp., or adding to it and taking away from northern Ontario and eastern Ontario. This is an argument, Mr. Speaker, that you really can't win, because I have been told by some in the Toronto area that we have now turned the power or the control of this operation over to eastern Ontario and northern Ontario—because the majority of the board happens to be from those two areas of the province.

Mr. Gilbertson: Good idea!

Hon. Mr. Bennett: The board, Mr. Speaker, is made up of 13 members of the Ontario Development Corp., one being a chairman, four from eastern Ontario Development Corp., four from Northern Ontario Development Corp., and the balance from the rest of Ontario.

The reason for having one board is to try to get some consistency in policy; so we don't have three boards designing policy and each going in their own direction.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is not the way it was decided in 1971.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: If you are to have some industrial strategy you must centre it, Mr. Speaker, from one common point.

The Eastern Ontario Development Corp. board can have a membership from five to 13, and we are looking at possibly nine members on each of the two boards in northern Ontario and eastern Ontario. As I have already said, four of each of those two boards will be on the central board, which will design the policy.

Each of the boards will interpret policy and apply it in the way they see fit. And they will be in sole control of applications dealt with by their individual boards.

Someone said it was an open-end policy, but in the regulations limits have been set for the maximum loans that can be entertained by Ontario Development Corp. That

will also apply to Northern Ontario and Eastern Ontario Development Corps.

For the edification of the members here, may I remind them the local manager or district supervisor has the authority to issue a loan up to \$20,000; and the general manager of the corporation a loan up to \$50,000—

Mr. Reid: That still own that land.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: —the members of the board, Mr. Speaker, are up to \$100,000. Any thing over \$100,000 must be approved by the executive committee of the Province of Ontario; and all performance loans must be approved by cabinet.

Performance loans are only available to Canadians, Canadian operations. They are not available to foreign operations in this province. The maximum loans can be is 50 per cent of the investment being contemplated to create new operations.

May I call to the leader of the Liberal Party's knowledge and attention that the Northern Ontario Development Corp. did not come into being in 1967, but came into operation in May, 1972.

Mr. Stokes: He's talking about the EIO programme. That was announced in 1967.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: He was referring, Mr. Speaker, if I may just call to the attention—

Mr. Reid: He was talking about the original programme.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: There is no doubt that some members have been here a great deal longer—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Hon. Mr. Bennett: But they still have a little bit to learn about the operation as well.

Mr. Singer: The minister should get his facts right before he gets up.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: I have been asked why we brought this bill in at this point. We think it is a good move at this time, Mr. Speaker, to give recognition to the various parts of this province, and to applications being made by corporations in those parts of the province.

The members of the boards will be from their communities and will be knowledgeable on the type of industries needed to stimulate the economy and develop employment in their particular communities. That is a great

deal better, in my opinion, than having all the decisions made by a board in the city of Toronto.

We will not in any way, shape or form prejudge the committee's report, which will be submitted at a later date. Further amendments to regulations and parts of this bill may be required at a time in the future.

It has been said there are certain limitations on loans. I think I have already covered that.

It must be approved by cabinet if they are forgivable loans. We are still the lender of last resort. One of the obligations and requirements we make upon an applicant is that he must show proof that he has been rejected, or refused financing, by a private corporation or lending firm in this province. At that point we are then prepared to entertain his application and give it fair consideration.

Some have said that the Eastern Ontario Development Corp. is a sham or a front. Mr. Speaker, we think that it has all the powers necessary to make it work and to assist the development of corporations in eastern Ontario.

And for the information of the member for Ottawa Centre, the Eastern Ontario Development Corp. presently has an operation in an office at 1 Nickel St. in that city, and a staff—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: May I say that it is not our intention to double-up or triple-up the complete administration of the three corporations, but to control them from a central point with an administrative officer for the Northern Ontario Development Corp., such as they have had in the past, and an administrative officer now to head up the Eastern Development Corp.

As I said before we are trying to keep the expense of the corporation in line and in a realistic position.

Some have asked about the equalization of industrial opportunity in this province. I say to the members that this programme presently has a deadline of June 30, just a few days hence. It is being reviewed at this very moment, to give some consideration to the possibility of eliminating a forgivable or performance loan programme. This would be supplemented by another plan which we think could be a great deal more important, not only to the designated areas of this province but to the province in general.

And one of the reasons that we are looking at it very carefully, Mr. Speaker, is that at the moment the province has about 55 per cent of its municipalities in designated

areas. And I think that is far beyond being realistic and effective for the development of corporations in the province.

On the industrial strategy for northern Ontario, particularly relating to the pulp and paper industry; at the moment Ontario, Quebec and the federal government are reviewing a report relating directly to the strategy for the pulp and paper industry. I have had the opportunity of talking with Mr. Gillespie, the minister for Trade and Industry in Ottawa, and he is firmly of the belief that you cannot plan industrial strategy to cover the entire scope of industry in province or country. He feels that we must zero-in on particular industries in particular provinces. We have accepted that position and we are now participating in the development of a strategy report relating to the pulp and paper industry in northern Ontario and Quebec. The three governments are participating.

The DREE programme: someone brought to our attention the DREE programme. Mr. Jamieson and I had the opportunity of reviewing the DREE programme, its effectiveness and the question of whether it will continue to apply in the Province of Ontario. There are some indications that there could be some great altering of the federal government's position in regard to the provincial government. We could be looking at infra-structured programmes rather than direct grants to corporations in the province.

Mr. Speaker, the bill looks after development—I am coming to the American investment programme—basically it looks after helping to establish new industry throughout Ontario with emphasis on northern Ontario and eastern Ontario.

I was asked a question which related to an announcement we made a few weeks ago about the tourist loan programme. This programme is being run the same as all our loan programmes have in the past. We have made no alteration in the policies relating to these programmes. Those who can make application remains the same as it was six months ago, or six years ago. Those who make application are judged on their merits and whether Canadians are interested in developing certain parts of the province. It is fine for us to stand here tonight and say that we should eliminate all foreign operations in the Province of Ontario, or we should not consider them in programmes that loan money. That is fine, Mr. Speaker, as long as you are not concerned about development, as long as you are not concerned about the

creation of jobs and the improvement in economy in certain parts of this province. Obviously—

Mr. Martel: It proves that some of that investment programme is—

Hon. Mr. Bennett: —Mr. Speaker a great deal of the lands that are ready for development in tourist areas are owned by non-Canadians. It would be just fine for us to sit back and say: "Well, since you're a foreigner we don't want you. Since you won't develop it on your own, just leave it sitting and we'll forget about it." But we feel a responsibility. If we are to encourage tourists to this part of the province or to the Province of Ontario, and to see that they are properly housed and properly entertained, then we must be prepared to loan foreigners money on the same basis as we would any other enterprise in this province. We must loan money to help create and develop the industries which will create employment and improve the economic base in the communities to which we are referring.

They will be judged on their merits. Certainly first consideration will be given to Canadians. We will try to encourage Canadians to advance their position as rapidly as possible, but let me say that we are not going to sit back and see that certain parts of the province are neglected because Canadians will not invest money while others will.

When I say others, Mr. Speaker, I am not referring exclusively to Americans. In recent days we have had people here from West Germany who are interested in the tourist field. We have had people from Great Britain who are interested in investing in this country.

Mr. Martel: Talk to the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development (Mr. Lawrence) about that one.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: I say to you very frankly that if they help to build a better economy in this country, to provide the necessary facilities to encourage people to come here, then, sir, I think our programme should be available to them on the same basis as it is to Canadians.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: We are expecting, in the tourist loan programme, repayment of the loans by an annual rate of six per cent. I conclude my remarks by saying—

Mr. Deans: Why can't the government do that for people who need housing?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: I conclude my remarks, Mr. Speaker, by saying that very frankly we hope that in the near future, when the EIO programme is reviewed—

Mr. Deans: Why can't they meet the needs of the people on housing the same as for tourism?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Hon. Mr. Bennett: The member for Wentworth might just recall that I don't answer for housing and he might more accurately place the question to the minister responsible (Mr. Grossman).

Mr. Deans: This minister is a member of the cabinet like he is.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: I am now looking at the responsibility of developing an economic base and providing jobs for people in this province—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Hon. Mr. Bennett: —jobs in areas which have been—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Producing jobs in areas where so many members across from me complain about not having employment.

Mr. Gilbertson: Getting through to the member, eh?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: We are responsible for trying to develop a better economy and jobs for people so they can afford to have homes.

Mr. Speaker: I conclude my remarks by saying that in committee of the whole I will make an amendment to clause 13, subsection 2, so that it will apply to all corporations rather than just to American development corporations.

Mr. Deans: The minister had better withdraw the bill.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Committee of the whole House?

Agreed.

EXTRA-JUDICIAL SERVICES ACT

Hon. Mr. Bales moves second reading of Bill 167, An Act to amend the Extra-Judicial Services Act.

Mr. Speaker: Any members wishing to enter this debate? The hon. member for Ottawa East.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, I would invite the minister to enlighten us as to exactly what this bill is going to do. Could he just give me a brief comment? Is this going to give some more money to the county court judges? Is that what this is all about?

Hon. D. A. Bales (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I think it is quite obvious if the member reads the bill what is taking place in this.

Mr. Roy: Go ahead.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): Mr. Speaker, in connection with this statute, we recognize that there is a need to pay our judiciary in an amount that equate with their talent, their responsibilities, and their endeavours. But in analysing this particular statute, we could say succinctly to the minister that we are not going to oppose the elevation by \$3,000 of the remuneration of county court judges.

But we harken back to what the government did to the Supreme Court judges about a year ago. What it did in effect was take \$3,000 away from them, and this is what we want to express our concern about. There isn't an adequate distinction in the remuneration between the levels of the benches there.

Although we'll support this bill, we feel that we have to express, on behalf of the members of our Supreme Court, a recognition of the inadequacy of the sums paid to them in carrying out their duties. That is succinctly our attitude.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Speaker we remember what they did last year with respect to the \$3,000 cut because the federal government had finally got around to contributing its adequate share to the maintenance of Supreme Court judges with respect to the extra-judicial services they perform.

As the hon. minister knows, Mr. Speaker, there are two lengthy chapters in McRuer on this very thing. There is nothing more to be said than that the hon. Mr. Justice

McRuer found this most unpalatable, unsavoury. He denounced it thoroughly and pointed out that the judges themselves were receiving moneys illegally. If the judiciary goes beyond the law in order to benefit itself financially, what can be expected of the lesser mortals like myself outside the law? It has been a scandal for a long period of time.

If I may just advert to McRuer on the subject:

It is to be noted that the permissive clause, subsection 2(2) is contrary to the provisions of the Judges Act as it previously was and now is. It purports to permit a judge to act as a conciliator as well as an arbitrator or referee, or on a commission of inquiry pursuant to an Act of the Legislature and pursuant to any agreement made under an Act of the Legislature. These provisions are contrary to sections 38 and 39 of the Judges Act, as they previously were, in two respects.

He goes on in numerous paragraphs advertising to the federal Judges Act, to the restrictions placed thereon. Here are the restrictions placed under our own legislation, the Extra-Judicial Services Act.

Subsection 3 of that Act says:

Notwithstanding any statutory provision, regulation, rule, order or agreement where a judge acts as a conciliator or arbitrator or referee, he shall not receive any remuneration for his services other than such transportation and living allowance as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may fix by general or special order.

I say that it has been ignored and got around and there is a continuation of the same thing.

I would hope that when the minister is raising these salaries in this, that it has specific reference only as conciliator, arbitrator, referee or on a commission of inquiry pursuant to an Act of the Legislature under subsection 2 of the Extra-Judicial Services Act and will be precisely restrictive thereto.

The former Chief Justice's position on it is abundantly clear. It is the job of judges to be in the courts not seeking emolument elsewhere and to increase their incomes by serving elsewhere. The whole weight falls on their brother judges to the extent that they do that, and it is with the utmost jealousy that the minister should reserve their times precisely to the judicial function. It is becoming ever more onerous and ever more complex and any encouragement in this direction is to be spoken against.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Downsview.

Mr. Singer: I have great difficulty in following the hon. member for Lakeshore at all tonight. I don't see any mention of conciliator, arbitrator or referee in the statute that is before us.

Obviously, what the minister has in mind is to give an extra \$3,000 to each of the county court judges. A year ago when the government took away half that amount from the Supreme Court judges we had some words to say. I compliment the present Attorney General for being as inconsistent in the operation of his office as one could possibly imagine. He takes it away with one hand and gives it back with the other hand.

Hon. Mr. Bales: I didn't take it away.

Mr. Singer: Well, the minister didn't take it away but the collective office of Attorney General took it away, and I suppose things change. I don't know if it had any relationship to the feelings of this minister's predecessor—I was going to say prejudices but he wasn't prejudiced—his feelings or the feelings of his deputy minister, both of whom have gone. Perhaps as ministers change and deputy ministers change, feelings change.

Having reversed the feeling, one would have thought that the minister would have gone the full length. I have no objection. I think it is a good idea that he gives it back to the county court judges but I think there was a good case made a year or two years ago, both in this House and particularly outside this House.

I think I recall reading a letter from Mr. Justice Galligan. Strangely enough, Mr. Justice Galligan, who was a new appointee, took it upon himself to comment publicly on actions taken in respect to the Supreme Court judiciary. I rather admired that. I would imagine some of his more senior colleagues frowned on it; that is, they frowned on doing it publicly, they certainly didn't frown on doing it privately, because some of us were spoken to from time to time about this.

But it would seem to me that in this province, with the very substantial burden of work that we put on our judges, it makes good sense that the Province of Ontario supplement the moneys received both on the Supreme Court level and on the county court level.

I would have preferred to have seen the amount that was taken away from the Supreme Court judges a year ago being given

back to them. The purpose of this, to assist the county court judges who have a very substantial burden, is a good one. We shall support the bill.

I would like also to see a little more consistency emanating from the office of the Attorney General.

Mr. Speaker: Any other member wishing to enter this debate? The hon. minister.

Hon. Mr. Bales: Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the remarks from the members opposite. There are certain things I would like to mention at this time. In 1971, the monetary jurisdiction of the county court and district court was increased quite substantially to \$7,500 from \$3,000. At the same time they were given divorce jurisdiction as local judges and—

Mr. Singer: They're even going to sit in the summertime.

Hon. Mr. Bales: Well, both courts are. But the work of the county bench has increased very substantially over that period of time. Today the county bench is handling about 90 per cent of the divorces in the province as a whole—not in York, but in other places. For that and other reasons we felt that it was advisable to increase the remuneration to the county bench under the Extra-Judicial Services Act.

The county bench are also responsible for handling legislation and responsibilities under a large number of Acts. I won't go into them here, but I can. They are designated in many sections with jurisdiction and for that reason I think that they should receive additional remuneration.

I would comment just for a moment in reference to the Supreme Court. There were substantial changes at the beginning of 1972 for both the county bench and the Supreme Court bench. At that time the Supreme Court received \$6,000 and that was reduced by \$3,000. But of that amount \$2,000 was made up by the federal government.

In the county bench we felt it appropriate that the amounts should be increased. By doing it in this way, the Supreme Court and the county court will receive the same amount under the Extra-Judicial Services Act. Then in future if it is felt necessary to increase them, they will both be increased at the same level. I think that the amounts that we have suggested are appropriate. I think it's a fair thing to do.

I think the hon. member for Lakeshore was, perhaps, a little mistaken in reference to the provisions of the Act. This Act does

not provide additional moneys for arbitration or anything of that nature. And as members are quite aware—

Mr. Lawlor: It just covers the waterfront.

Hon. Mr. Bales:—I have fairly strict views that the judiciary should spend their time judging and not being involved in the cases.

Mr. Singer: Going to take them off the police commissions too?

Hon. Mr. Bales: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Singer: Is the minister going to take them off the police commissions?

Hon. Mr. Bales: Well, that's my aim, yes.

Mr. Lawlor: Good, very good.

Motion agreed to. Second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

JURORS ACT

Hon. Mr. Bales moves second reading of Bill 166, An Act to amend the Jurors Act.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Downsview.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I've been through this Act and I think I can accept what the Attorney General said when he introduced the bill. It is substantially a housecleaning Act, as much as I dislike that phrase attached to any statute.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Housecleaning?

An hon. member: Keeping.

Mr. Singer: Housekeeping Act, as much as I dislike that phrase attached to any statute.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The former would be more appropriate.

Mr. Singer: What did interest me more than what is in this bill, which is probably made necessary by the new assessment provisions so that juries can be selected, is the dramatic change that the Attorney General promises to the whole jury system, including the doing away with grand juries and several suggestions along that line.

Really there's little point in taking the time of the House to debate an Act that says very little, except that they are selected in a different way so that it will be in accordance with the new assessment provision. On

that basis, Mr. Speaker, we will support the Act and urge the Attorney General to bring in his new Act reasonably soon, so that we get the odd bit of reform in the jury system as well as in other phases of the law.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, Mr. Speaker, the bill is basically a reformulation long overdue and much to be appreciated and condoned in the process of selecting a jury. It is part of a much larger whole, as the minister promises, to come down in the fall, when grand juries, at least in criminal cases, will be called into question. We'll have some delightful arguments at that time, I'm sure, on that particular matter.

This bill concerns the method of selection, the rolls, and the way in which they're kept. In fact, it's the same roll as may be used for the various levels of court, which is an expedient, intelligent thing to do. The minister, in the reformulation of the Jurors Act, is performing a function on that.

The last thing is about mailing to people in advance, about a year in advance, giving them a questionnaire as to their occupational status and as to their grounds of eligibility, so that there won't be numerous individuals showing up for the selection of the jury with the courtroom crowded with people out to the hallway and about 20 per cent of them at least or maybe more begging off jury duty for one reason or another. This can all be canvassed in advance and will provide a much wider selection.

The number of people who are now excused is altogether too many. It will be possible for a more representative group to do jury duty which, assuredly, is one of the fundamental duties of citizens in this province.

Hon. Mr. Bales: Mr. Speaker, what all the members opposite have said is true in reference to a complete rewriting of the Jurors Act. It will be finalized during the summer and then brought forward in the early fall. There are a substantial number of changes and what is incorporated in this bill will also be incorporated in the new bill as to the selection process.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

LEGAL AID ACT

Hon. Mr. Bales moves second reading of Bill 105, An Act to amend the Legal Aid Act.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Riverdale.

Mr. Singer: No, Mr. Speaker. The official opposition is by tradition allowed to have the first go with all of these bills.

Mr. P. G. Givens (York-Forest Hill): The Queen is coming next week.

Mr. Speaker: I'd like to remind the hon. member for Downsview he has to be a little more nimble and get on his feet quicker.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): I recognize the hon. member and I will yield.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: However, the hon. member for Riverdale has no objections and we'll let the hon. member for Downsview go first.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, it's the right of the official opposition and I don't want any favours.

Mr. Givens: This is not a physical gymnastics contest.

Mr. Lawlor: The member for Downsview is slowing up.

Mr. Singer: No, I wasn't slowing up.

Mr. Givens: He wasn't slowing. The Speaker didn't see him. He was looking through his bifocals.

Mr. Singer: At least I'm talking on what's in the bill, which is more than the member for Lakeshore did on the last bill.

Mr. Lawlor: The member very seldom does.

Mr. Speaker: You may proceed.

Mr. Singer: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Bill 105 really says very little; it's complementary to Bill 104. It uses the word law "foundation" instead of "fund" which really has no significance unless we look at Bill 104. Whatever comments I have in relation to Bill 105 will be incorporated in my comments which I shall make first, Mr. Speaker, when we come to Bill 104.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Riverdale.

Mr. Renwick: Mr. Speaker, the member for Downsview has stated my remarks so succinctly that I have nothing further to add.

Hon. A. Crossman (Minister of Revenue): That is turning the right cheek.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Bales: Mr. Speaker, there will be very slight amendments to the bill—a change of name for the foundation by making it the Law Foundation of Ontario; and the third clause will come into effect on proclamation rather than July 1. Those will be the amendments.

Mr. Singer: It will have to go to committee; the minister can't do it like this.

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. minister prefer this to go to committee of the whole House?

Mr. Renwick: It has to go to committee for the amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Committee of the whole House, yes.

Agreed.

LAW SOCIETY ACT

Hon. Mr. Bales moves second reading of Bill 104, An Act to amend the Law Society Act.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Downsview.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, Bill 104 does a few things that are quite interesting.

First of all I see that we are doing away with the Law Society council. I'm sure the Attorney General will remember the comments that some of us had to make when we introduced the Law Society council. Predictions were made at that time that it was a useless appendage to the governing body of the Law Society and, in fact, that is what it has proved.

I don't know how much it cost the people of the Province of Ontario, probably not too much, to establish the Law Society council; or maybe it just cost the lawyers some money. It was an interesting exercise and John Bassett was appointed as chairman of the Law Society council. I guess he enjoyed being chairman for a while. Again, I don't know what the whole exercise accomplished.

The government is around now to doing what we, in the official opposition, suggested it do at the time it set up the Law Society council and that was to appoint, as benchers, certain lay people. That in fact, is what is done. There will be four members of the public, or four non-lawyers, who will be appointed as benchers and they will be named by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

I suppose it might be interesting to try to find out, if we can, the basis on which the Lieutenant Governor in Council is going to make these choices. From whom is he going to seek advice? I suppose, substantially, from the Attorney General. From whom is the Attorney General going to seek advice? Is he going to talk only to the benchers or to the treasurer of the Law Society? Is he going to talk only to his colleagues in cabinet? Is he going to talk, perhaps, to the opposition? Is he going to consider persons who might bring a somewhat different approach to the deliberations of the benchers' group of the Law Society?

It would be interesting to know if he has people in mind tonight whom he might be prepared to recommend to His Honour for this appointment. There are to be two from Metropolitan Toronto. And they necessarily going to be people who had substantial positions in the community or, perhaps, people from more commonplace walks in life?

Are the benchers going to be male or female? I know that my colleague from St. George (Mrs. Campbell) is going to have something to say about that shortly and I think the point that she has mentioned to us is well taken. I don't think there has ever been a lady bencher in the Law Society of Upper Canada and it might be something the Attorney General should have a very good look at.

I think this is a step forward. I commend the Attorney General for doing this. I'm sorry that his predecessor didn't take the step when we suggested it originally instead of wasting the time of having this Law Society council sit in its useless functions for a couple of years. It achieved absolutely nothing and we were delayed that much in taking this kind of a step. It is one which I hope should be to the benefit of all of the people in Ontario.

The other major point in here is the acceptance, at long last by the government of the principle that interest on trust funds really shouldn't accrue just to the banks. I wonder why it has taken so long to put this principle into legislation. For many, many years the

banks have had the free use of trust moneys without any compensation or recognition of anyone other than the shareholders of those banks.

There is no reason why these trust funds should not have been dealt with, perhaps, in the way they are being dealt with here. Or perhaps, and I puzzle about this constantly, Mr. Speaker, the interest that these trust funds earn is really the property of the people to whom the trust funds belong.

Mechanically, the system of discovering who might be entitled to the interest may be difficult. But surely in this age of computers it shouldn't be that difficult to work out a system of credits. There is no retro-active feature; I think this is going to take effect only from the day the bill becomes law.

I don't know, Mr. Speaker, the extent to which this has been investigated; I presume the benchers have investigated. I know I've heard from some of the benchers that they have been after the office of the Attorney General to do something about interest on trust funds for a long period of time—for several years.

Hon. Mr. Bales: No.

Mr. Singer: No?

Hon. Mr. Bales: Last October.

Mr. Singer: Last October? Well, that isn't the information I have been given. I have had some pretty strong opinions about this expressed to me on several occasions. They say they have made repeated representations to the Attorney General that something be done. However, it is now being done.

But I would like the Attorney General to take a little time this evening to tell us why it is impossible to try to sort out the real owners of this interest money. I don't think it should be that complicated, although the banks might be somewhat less than anxious to be of assistance since they are losing what I am sure is a very lucrative and easy source of revenue.

I don't know, Mr. Speaker, the basis on which the 75-25 percentage figure was worked out. Perhaps it makes some sense that the interest on these funds goes into the legal aid fund. I suppose it is better than having it go to the banks; there can't be very much argument about that. I suppose when one searches around for a method of dealing with these funds it is probably as good as anything that it go back into the legal aid fund, be added to the general revenue and be available to the legal aid system.

The 25 per cent that is going to be used by this foundation sounds very noble and I suppose is a good thing for promoting legal education, legal research, legal aid and the establishment, maintenance and operations of law libraries. The funds of the foundation shall be derived from the moneys received in gifts and bequests and so on.

I also suppose the Treasury of the Province of Ontario is going to be a substantial beneficiary. Because of the 75 per cent that goes to the legal aid fund the province of Ontario will have to pay out that much less for legal aid. Legal education and legal research have been funded both by the Law Society and the Department of University Affairs. The study into legal aid has been done by the government; establishment, maintenance and operation of law libraries, again, has been done by the government. So I guess the government is the eventual beneficiary of this, and all the people of Ontario are the eventual beneficiaries.

All in all, unless it is impossible to ascertain the individuals who are entitled to these funds, I suppose this is as good a way as any of taking this freeloading revenue away from the banks. So with that in mind, and depending on what the Attorney General says about the difficulties about trying to allocate these moneys to the people who really own the interest profits on them, we will be prepared to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Riverdale.

Mr. Renwick: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of our caucus, we intend to oppose the bill, and I trust that the reasons for our opposition will become clear in the course of the remarks which I wish to make about it.

If I may deal first of all with the question of the disbandment of the law council, and the substitution for it of lay representation on the benches of the Law Society—four in addition to some 40—I don't think that the law council performed, or achieved, the purpose that we wished it to achieve when it was initially introduced into the governing Act of the Law Society of Upper Canada. I certainly do not see any reason to believe that the introduction of four lay members to the benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada is going to achieve any useful purpose as well.

As I understand it, the law council was made up of 91 persons, of whom nine were lay persons; if my memory is correct about it. So that even on the law council made up of nine lay members and 82 lawyers—in addition to the benchers of the Law Society of Upper

Canada—that law council found itself unwieldy, unable to inform the lay members of the substance of the matters which came up for discussion before the law council, and agreed, I gather unanimously, by resolution at the end of last year, to disband.

At that time at the same meeting, the benchers of the Law Society invited two lay members to sit with them in an informal way to find out whether or not that would be an adequate substitute for what the law council had been unable to perform.

Now if nine lay members sitting on a body of 82 lawyers as a law council, meeting even as infrequently as they did meet under the bill, which was very seldom, could not perform any useful function, I find it very difficult to conceive that the direction of the governance of the Law Society of Upper Canada will be altered in any way by the substitution of, or by the addition of, four lay benchers to the 40 benchers that govern the Law Society at the present time.

Now, unfortunately in this aspect of the bill I cannot devise any better scheme, and therefore our principal ground of objection to the bill is not based on the inclusion in the bill of the additional representation on the benchers of the Law Society.

I think the reason why the problem is intractable is because the Law Society, as such, is so institutionalized in its framework, its method of operation is so related to the internal affairs of the society, that its method of operation by subcommittees dealing with particular problems or particular areas of responsibility within the jurisdiction of the benchers, such as discipline of members of the society, legal education, the legal aid plan, means that when reports come from the subcommittees through to the full body of the benchers for consideration at their regular meetings, the work has been done so thoroughly and so well in most instances that very little can be done at the level of the benchers.

We all—and certainly I, as a member of the society, so perhaps to that degree I am prejudiced about it—will give the Law Society credit for taking immense pains with any particular topic that they set out to deal with. They go into it in great detail as only skilled, careful and meticulous lawyers within the profession can deal with those problems.

Faced with that kind of expertise, when it comes to the surface before the full body of the benchers, I question very much whether lay members can make any specific contribution, if we are going to maintain that

ratio of 40 lawyers to four lay members. Of course, so far as reflecting the province-wide concerns of laymen about the Law Society, that is no use whatsoever because there will be two from Metropolitan Toronto and two from the rest of the Province of Ontario.

There is certainly no indication in the bill of how the selection will be made of those who will sit as lay members of the benchers. I think that this problem is not solved by this bill. It wasn't solved by the law council. The law council is now disbanded.

The Act has been revised to provide for four lay members, but the same problem remains. It has never been clearly enunciated what the lay representatives are supposed to achieve.

Under one section of the bill the treasurer is required to convene one body, an annual meeting of representatives of the benchers, county law associations and law schools. That operation will, of course, be an exclusively lawyers' operation. But again it will not touch any of the problems relating to the Law Society of Upper Canada—the society in which it exercises considerable influence and immense potential reserve authority with respect to the kinds of laws which are enacted, the way in which they are enforced and the way in which the rights of citizens are protected in the province.

It would appear to me to be essential that if the Law Society is to have the benefit of effective lay opinion in its governing body, that the Law Society—and I hope under the impetus of the Attorney General—will come around to the point of having an equal number of lay representatives. They could be appointed to represent varying parts of the province. They would join with the benchers in a body of not necessarily 80 people, but perhaps 60 people—30 lay representatives and 30 benchers elected in the traditional way. The treasurer of the Law Society would have the overriding vote in the unlikely event of a split taking place of exactly 30 lay members opposed to 30 lawyers on some issue before the society.

I happen to think, Mr. Speaker, that this is quite an unreal situation. We should not kid ourselves in this assembly that by adding the four lay representatives, along with the 40 benchers and dissolving the law council that we are making a change of any substance.

I want to turn now, if I may, to the Law Foundation itself. I think that for the non-legal members of the House, it is very important that they be aware of the significance of

what we are doing in providing that the interest on trust funds will go to this foundation to be called the Law Foundation of Ontario.

I have not, Mr. Speaker, any figures or estimate, nor have I heard any basis on which a calculation has been made as to the number of dollars that we are talking about. I discussed it briefly off the top of our heads with my colleague, the member for Lakeshore, but I would hazard a guess that what we are talking about is an endowment on a continuing basis to this foundation in the initial instance, without speaking yet as to the disposition of the funds in the hands of the foundation, of between \$1 million and \$2 million a year.

Now, perhaps at this point, Mr. Speaker, the Attorney General would interject if he has any figures on the basis of which we can talk about this matter.

Hon. Mr. Bales: Mr. Speaker, the only assistance that I can really give—and I said when I introduced this bill that I wouldn't conjecture—is that in British Columbia in that period of time from April 1, 1970, to April of 1972, a two-year period, when the arrangement was voluntary, not compulsory, the amount of income of the foundation in British Columbia came to approximately \$450,000.

Mr. Renwick: Well, I think perhaps it might be fair, on an annual basis, to divide that in two and say \$200,000-odd and say that the Province of Ontario has perhaps eight times the population and perhaps we would come up to somewhere between \$1 million and \$2 million.

Hon. Mr. Bales: I think it's a reasonable figure.

Mr. Renwick: So, I am saying to the other members of the House that we are talking about permitting the Law Society of Upper Canada to establish a law foundation which will receive from this source—now they may receive funds from other sources by way of bequest and otherwise—but from this source, in the initial instance, between \$1 million and \$2 million per year.

Now, I will come in a moment or two to the disposition of the funds. The first point to be made is that that money will represent interest on clients' funds which will be paid by the chartered banks, and that each lawyer in the province will be required to take the interest earned on clients' moneys and to pay it in to the law foundation of the Province of Ontario.

Now, this is not lawyers' money, this is clients' money. I think that we must know a little bit about the background of this in order that this mysterious translation of interest on clients' moneys into a foundation in the Province of Ontario is to take place. It goes back, Mr. Speaker, to the decision in the House of Lords in 1964, in the case of *Brown versus the Inland Revenue Commissioners*.

Up until that point in time, interest earned on clients' funds in the United Kingdom—well, I shouldn't say in the United Kingdom, but I think it did apply in the United Kingdom, although this was a case of the solicitors practising in Scotland—but up until 1964, lawyers were, to the extent that they had deposited clients' funds in interest-bearing accounts and not in current accounts, appropriating the funds to themselves for their own personal purposes. There wasn't any malpractice about it because the opinion of the council in Scotland, the governing body of the Law Society, was to the effect that as it was an almost insoluble accounting problem they could see no harm in the solicitors' appropriating these funds for their own purposes and considered it as a solicitor's charge for managing the banking affairs of their clients.

Now, how they made that particular legerdemain rationale of the problem, I don't know. But, of course, when the matter got to the House of Lords it was very clearly pointed out that the general principle of trusteeship continued to apply, and Lord Read, in giving one of the judgements in the House of Lords stated that:

The general principle is well settled. A solicitor has fiduciary duty to his clients and any person who has such a duty shall not take any secret remuneration or any financial benefit, not authorized by the law or by his contract or by the trustee under which he acts, as the case may be.

If the person in a fiduciary position does gain or receive any financial benefit arising out of the use of the property of the beneficiary, he cannot keep it unless he can show such authority.

The decision of the House of Lords goes on to speculate about the accounting difficulty of providing a method by which you can sort out the interest earned on the trust funds in a mixed account and allocate it to a particular client, I wouldn't be surprised at all that that is still the basis why this problem is considered to be insurmountable. As my friend, the member for Downsview said, we

have had very little clear evidence that it is that difficult a problem if, with the assistance of the banks, their minds were put to this problem to sort it out.

The fact of the matter is that, as a result of that decision in 1964, the Law Society of Upper Canada, in January of 1965, revoked the rule which permitted solicitors to place their clients' trust funds in interest-bearing accounts and required them to keep them in non-interest-bearing current accounts. So as my friend has said, the banks have had the free use of this money for a long period of time and nobody has earned any interest on it.

From January of 1965 until late June of 1973, that has been the situation. That matter has been under discussion in the Law Society of Upper Canada for a considerable period of time. I disagree with the interjection of the Attorney General about the length of time during which it has been under consideration, because the Law Society communiqué which was—

Hon. Mr. Bales: Mr. Speaker, I would correct myself when I said last October as the time when one of the benchers reported on this matter to the council. But there have been discussions with my predecessor, certainly, over the last two years at least. It appears that mainly the two problems were, first, as to the amount or the proportion that would be attributed to legal aid—in the beginning, they didn't want any—and secondly, as to whether it should be compulsory or voluntary.

Mr. Singer: Yes, but then they have to make up their minds. We don't have to wait for their findings.

Mr. Renwick: Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, I may quote very briefly from the communiqué from the Law Society of Upper Canada dated Sept. 15, 1972. It states that:

The question of what should be done with the interest earned by lawyers' mixed trust accounts was again the subject of considerable debate in convocation today. In 1970, the society asked the government for legislation that would enable members to have the interest paid into a special foundation to be used for legal education, legal research, law reform and other public purposes. Legal aid was not included.

Discussions took place with successive Attorneys General and the report adopted this afternoon recommends that one third of the interest be used for legal aid. It also recommends that the scheme be made com-

pulsory and such terms as the society may negotiate with the banks and trust companies, on behalf of the profession, and subject to special arrangements with clients covering fixed-term or special deposit arrangements, as may be determined from time to time or as the client may otherwise direct in writing.

That, I think, is a brief synopsis of the history and the background of this problem. But the non-legal members of the legislative assembly should be perfectly aware that what we are talking about is interest earned or to be earned on clients' funds deposited by lawyers in their general trust account. From the date this bill come into force, they will be required to establish not a current account, but an interest-bearing account, and to account each year to this Law Foundation of Ontario for the interest earned on their trust account. As I stated earlier we are talking in the neighbourhood of \$1 million to \$2 million a year as a guesstimate, which is all that we can talk about.

Now, my first point is that I think that we should have some very definite, factual information from the Attorney General before this bill is considered in the dying days of this particular portion of this session of the Legislature; that in fact, the accounting problem is insurmountable. The only information that I, as a member of the Law Society have received, is that the problem is insurmountable; is for practical purposes a paraphrase of the language which is used by the law lords in giving a decision in *Brown* and the Internal Revenue Commissioners in *Great Britain*.

If I may just quote, they go on to say that:

One might, it is true, begin by assuming that if half the money in the client's general account is put on deposit receipt, then half the money of the credit of each client is to be regarded as included in the sum put on deposit receipt, but the position changes from day to day.

No doubt an accountant could devise a fair method of apportioning the interest, but to make even a rough approximation might well cost more than the whole of the accrued interest.

On the other hand, if the solicitor is deterred by this difficulty from putting such money on deposit receipt, it must just remain on current account. No interest will be earned and the only gainer will be the bank.

That has been the situation since 1965, but my guess is that the law lords who are not

accountants and who are not bankers did not purport in that judgement to indicate that the problem was indefinitely insoluble.

I am saying that as a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada I certainly have no information that would indicate to me that the Canadian Bankers' Association, if they set up a special committee, representative of the chartered banks, or of the trust companies, might very well be able to come up with an efficient method by which interest could be allocated or attributed to a particular client's account, even if they had to rule out interest being earned on moneys which were only for a short term in the hands of a solicitor.

Now, in the United Kingdom, according to one of the documents which I happened to look at, the rule is that funds that are in the solicitor's hands over two months—in other words, a stated period of time—must be put into a separate individual trust account for that client and the interest earned on that money after the two-month period belongs to the client.

Again, I can't labour it any more because I am not an accountant, but I think, with the assistance of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, with the assistance of the chartered banks, with the assistance of the trust companies—the principal interest-paying institutions in our society—it may well be that we could be told "yes", it can be done on this basis in some way; or "no," it cannot be done.

Mr. Singer: It is amazing the things they can figure out if they want to.

Mr. Renwick: So that is one of the reasons why I personally do not think that the minister should proceed with this bill at this time. In a sense it is legalizing a misappropriation of funds. While the Legislature of the Province of Ontario can do anything, I question now whether or not, having legalized that—which this bill will do—we should then pay it to a foundation which is going to be governed by five trustees, three of whom are appointed by the Law Society of Upper Canada and two of whom are appointed by the government of the Province of Ontario. Now, that is my understanding of it. It says:

The affairs of the foundation shall be managed and controlled by a board of trustees consisting of five trustees, of whom two shall be appointed by the Attorney General and three shall be appointed by the society.

All right. Here we have five persons who are going to be established as trustees of the Law Foundation of the Province of Ontario. The Corporations Act of the province, dealing with similar bodies, is made not applicable to it, so there's no general membership of this foundation that can meet in annual meeting and discuss, or make proposals with respect to it. The only control over that fund will be the usual control which is exercised over a foundation and with respect to trusteeship.

But, there is to be, for practical purposes, total and sole control given to five trustees—three appointed by the Law Society, two appointed by the government—as an ongoing body that's going to receive moneys which belong to clients of lawyers in the province—between \$1 million and \$2 million a year. And that, over a period of time, will amount to a lot of money.

We come to the purposes for which the funds may be used. I know very well, Mr. Speaker, that there's also provision for gifts and bequests and devises being made to the foundation. But I'm talking about the principal part of what will become the capital endowment of the fund coming from the interest on the lawyers' clients' trust accounts.

It states that at least 75 per cent of the revenue derived each year from the interest on the lawyer's account will go to the Ontario Legal Aid Plan. I must say that from the point of view of bargaining, that's substantial progress from the original suggestion that none of it go to the Legal Aid Plan. The suggestion in 1972 was that perhaps a third go to the plan, and now we're up to 75 per cent.

But, again we must bear in mind that the Legal Aid Plan, by Act of this Legislature, is not administered by this Legislature; it is administered by the Law Society of Upper Canada. This is the basic crunch on which, if the reasons stand up—if the other reasons appeal to the other members of the House—where I certainly part company with the Attorney General. This is on the purposes for which it's going to be used.

It is sufficient to say, Mr. Speaker, that I have, in the time when I've been in the Legislature up to the present, supported, generally speaking, the aims and objectives of the Law Society of Upper Canada and the amending bill. I had the sensation—I think my colleagues shared it with me—that they were making a reasonable effort as a professional body to respond to the new problems of society. But, the point at which

I part company with them is on the contention that they have solved all of the problems with respect to legal aid in the Province of Ontario.

I know that the benchers of the Law Society would say that they don't believe they've solved all the problems, but they've made very substantial progress. I want to point out two specific areas where they have not made any progress and where, for practical purposes, they have dug their heels in and they are intransigent. They are not going to alter their views, so far as I can see, about these two aspects of the Legal Aid Plan because it runs contrary to their fundamental conception of the way in which the law profession should act in the province and, therefore, the way the Ontario Legal Aid Plan should act.

The first point is that they will not provide, so far as I can understand, a legal aid certificate. Neither will they request the government to amend the Act to provide for granting a legal aid certificate to any block group of citizens who have a specific area problem which can only be investigated in certain of its aspects from a legal point of view.

Let me give the members an example, and let me also give the reasons that are always given that it should be done in some different way. There is in my riding, without commenting one way or another about it, a dairy called Valley View Dairy on Pape Ave. The question of its operation raised difficult legal problems with respect to zoning; with respect to non-conforming uses; with respect to other aspects of the bylaws of the city of Toronto; and with respect to citizens' rights in connection with it.

The people in the area wished to do something about it. The answer which was given was "All right, if the people who live in those houses want to do something about it, they should collect a sum of money as a group and they should hire their own lawyer who would do the investigation and carry it out." The fact of the matter is, Mr. Speaker, that it is not possible, because of the differing circumstances of individual persons on any street in the kind of area that I represent, to so organize any group that one can accomplish one's purpose in that way.

Members may have been reading in the newspaper about Ald. Clifford's proposal to limit the number of dogs that any one household can have. There is no way in which the persons who are involved with that problem could have incurred the legal expense to have

followed the bylaw infractions involved in the number of dogs which were kept in the one particular household, dealt with the number of times the lawyer would have had to appear, the adjournments which were forced upon them and, I think, the five or six different bylaw procedures which had to be followed through.

Now on the Valley View Dairy question, on the question of dogs, on the question of any number of problems in our society it is absolutely essential that groups of citizens should be able to obtain at least a legal aid certificate in the initial instance for the purpose of investigating the problem and seeing what the scope of the problem is in a legal sense, and for the purpose of recommending whether there is any effective legal procedure to accomplish the purpose.

I am not speaking about larger groups such as those which have the luxury of being able to hire John Robinette to stop the Spadina Expressway. There are very few groups which can marshal the kind of expertise to require the government of Ontario to change its position on such a matter as the Spadina Expressway. Those are dramatic incidents of metropolitan life but I am talking about the day-to-day issues of isolated problems in the communities. The people are concerned about them and we, as legislators, should be able through the legal aid system to find out whether or not there are legal methods by which the problems in our communities can be overcome.

For those who believe in something called law and order, one of the most effective methods is to direct, effectively and intelligently, the energies of groups of people who want to do something about what is involved in their particular community and which is of concern to them.

Mr. Speaker, on that ground so far—and I say so far but I say much farther than that—the Law Society of Upper Canada is, for practical purposes, intransigent. I am quite certain it has not made any recommendation to the Attorney General proposing any kind of an amendment to the legal aid plan to take care of that kind of activity.

The second aspect of it is related to it and can be tied into it, but I am going to deal with it in a separate way. The only way in which the Law Society of Upper Canada believes that legal services can be provided is by an individual lawyer. It is that individual lawyer who must bill the legal aid fund and receive the fee which is payable in accordance with the tariff for the legal services which he performs.

What is of fundamental concern in the extension of legal services in areas such as the ridings of Riverdale, St. David, St. George—certainly in an area such as the riding of Parkdale where Prof. Ziemens has his law centre—is a method by which legitimate foundations, that is community centres, can be properly established in those areas, such as Prof. Ziemens' Parkdale social service centre, such as the WoodGreen Community Centre, such as Dixon Hall, which are providing a broad range of social services.

There is an essential missing ingredient in those bodies in that they cannot go out to the law schools or to wherever they want to go, into the marketplace, for a graduate lawyer.

They cannot say to that lawyer: "We would like to hire you for a two-year period to work as a member of our staff, along with other persons engaged in delivery of other forms of social services, and we would like to pay you \$10,000 a year on a fixed two-year contract. You come into our centre. You meet with the community people we are trying to deal with. You establish a legal aid centre where people can come on certain days with individual problems for advice and assistance, or with group problems."

In an area there may be in fact certain general problems on which the community centre can provide the leadership. One of those in my riding of Riverdale, for example, would be the extent to which building speculators are buying up house properties at knock-down prices and are destroying the neighbourhood over a period of time. Other problems are with respect to the establishment of a massive shopping centre in the centre of an area without any adequate consideration of the problems that are involved. So there are the three areas where a community centre could initiate activity on its own in an effective and efficient way.

I speak in this one particular area with substantial knowledge of what happens. As most of the members know I have been going every Wednesday night for many years—and my predecessor, Robert Macaulay, went before me—to WoodGreen Community Centre. People come to the centre. We get 15 to 30 people. We sit down, meet them, talk about their individual problems, and try to cope with them.

One evening a week we try to cope with them. Perhaps Robert Macaulay, the former member, being a minister, had more resources than I have to deal with it. We try then to take the problem and write a letter

about it—either a legal letter if it was required, or a letter as a member of the Legislature, whatever the mix of the problem might be.

But I can say to you, Mr. Speaker, in my riding this is totally inadequate. It is not the way in which that kind of service should be provided. Neither is it to substitute for that service the plan of Mr. Bowlby and Mr. Fitzgerald, who have been charged with the responsibility by the Law Society of Upper Canada, and who have been coming up with some other form of plan on an experimental basis in Hamilton. Under this plan a sort of duty lawyer appears at a community centre on a particular roster basis and deals with specific problems.

The success so far of the WoodGreen Community Centre legal aid scheme—limited as it has been, and inadequate as it has been—is in the continuity of the persons who are there and the service which is performed. That service has been performed by myself, by men like John Hamilton, and by a number of others who from time to time have come on a more or less regular basis.

But there are those three important areas: First, the individual delivery of the initial advice to those who need that kind of assistance. Second, the ability of people with a group or block problem to come to the community centre and to deal with the broad range of services provided by that centre, including a lawyer on a contractual basis. And third, if as a community centre they see a massive problem appearing on the horizon, to be able to start in, in an intelligent way, to do the basic groundwork which is required to assess the extent of the problem.

Now the Law Society of Upper Canada is intransigent about the WoodGreen Community Centre—or Dixon Hall or any other centre—hiring a lawyer for the purpose of providing a co-ordinated form of delivery of service, and then permitting the foundation—that is the community centre—to bill the Legal Aid Plan and to receive the funds from the Legal Aid Plan into the foundation for the services rendered by the lawyer who is on the contract to the centre.

Now it is the one and only social service, if I may use that term with respect to the legal profession, which cannot be provided in that way.

I have talked with Mr. Fitzgerald from Sault Ste. Marie, and I have talked briefly with Mr. Bowlby about it. I have attended one or two seminars about it, and the fact of the matter is they say they have got cer-

tainly no objection to a foundation retaining a lawyer on a contractual basis, but they will have to get their funding for the provision of his services from some other place, not from the legal aid plan.

So you get the situation where the WoodGreen Community Centre or Dixon Hall, if they wanted to round out their services in order to provide this essential element to the broad range of services which they provide, would have to go, say, to the Ford Foundation or the Atkinson Foundation, or some other foundation in order to get the funds that would permit them to hire such a lawyer.

I think the Legal Aid Plan of the Province of Ontario should be sufficiently flexible to provide that kind of assistance.

So what I am saying, Mr. Speaker, is that within its own institutionalized framework, the Legal Aid Plan of the Province of Ontario was well conceived to meet a problem as it then existed. It is doing a reasonable job within that framework, but it is within the institutional framework of the traditional concept of the practice of law; and that institutional framework in certain aspects is completely inflexible and is going to continue inflexible for a long period of time.

Now, I would just like to assure the House that I am not all that interested in it developing into some kind of confrontation between the Law Society of Upper Canada's conception of the delivery of legal services and the conception of the delivery of legal services fostered by the Osgoode Hall Law School at York University and Professor Ziemens at the Parkdale law centre out in the riding of Parkdale, because those attitudes of those two operations are in conflict. That conflict is not going to be resolved in the way in which it is presently being dealt with.

I am suggesting that if we are going to take the moneys which belong to the clients of lawyers, that we should give them to something called the Law Foundation of Ontario; but also that the Law Foundation of Ontario should be a public body and that that public body should be able to provide funds to supplement, if that body decided to do so the legal aid funds provided by this Assembly, and it should be able to provide for the investigation of problems on proper applications from citizens' groups.

It should also be able to provide the funds to do the research on a proper application from citizens' groups. It should be able to initiate on its own research activities. It should be able, if necessary, to fund bodies such as the WoodGreen Community Centre,

or Dixon Hall, the Parkdale legal aid service, on a trial basis if necessary at the beginning, in order to provide that kind of flexibility and sensitivity which it is not possible for the institutionalized legal aid plan to provide.

Now, I would assume that such a foundation could very well be established and could provide a very useful base for enabling the communities in the Province of Ontario to receive the kind of assistance in the three categories to which I have referred.

I would ask, Mr. Speaker, that for those reasons the Attorney General not proceed with this bill at this time. If he will stand back and look at it, there is just no justification for providing this amount of money to this kind of foundation.

He should reconstruct the foundation, keep it free of the control of the Law Society of Upper Canada—that is not to exclude them from a proper representation on its board—and establish this foundation as a broadly based representative body with objectives somewhat similar to those which are set out in the bill, but not for the sole use and aggrandizement of the profession as such, or for the perpetuation of that particular way of practising law which is so traditional.

I would ask, Mr. Speaker, that the minister agree to stand the bill down. If from 1965 until now we've been getting along all right without any interest being paid on those trust funds, another few months is not going to make all that much difference. I take it from what the minister has said that he is going to amend the bill anyway, for it to come in on a date to be proclaimed. And my guess is the date of proclamation will not be before the House reconvenes again.

It would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that if the minister would stand the bill down, reframe it, give some consideration to reconstituting that Law Foundation of Ontario, it may well be that this will be a useful bill.

The way it is presently drafted, the way it is presently presented to us—even though I admire the Attorney General's negotiation of 75 per cent starting from nothing for the Legal Aid Plan—that doesn't go to the heart of the kind of problem which is of concern to those of us who are confronted by those problems day in and day out in the particular ridings that we represent. For those reasons, and I've gone on at some length, Mr. Speaker, we in this party will oppose the bill. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for St. George.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Mr. Speaker, I find myself in a very difficult position because it is never easy to stand in a public place and represent or speak of those against whom there has been specific discrimination—particularly when one is very much a part of that group.

I would have to point out in this House that over all of the years that there has been a Law Society of Upper Canada, the lawyers of this great province have never seen fit to elect one of their women members to the benchers.

It is very difficult for me to support this bill. Although I am not rising in opposition to it, it is nevertheless difficult for me to accept the fact that this government can appoint as a member of the benchers a woman who is not a lawyer, so that she would then become the first female bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: That would be discrimination against men.

Mrs. Campbell: And I think it could be an affront to every woman practising law in this province.

On the other hand, I can't take the position of requesting that the Attorney General should not appoint a woman, and so I am in a deep quandary about how this bill can be received by all of the very great women—and I'm not including myself—all of the great women in this province who have been very honourably engaged in the practice of the law, and who have not been recognized by their peers.

I have one other observation to make with reference to the foundation. I must endorse what my friend from Riverdale has said, because my own riding is very similar in part. But I would like to point out something else about the operation of legal aid, I would like the Attorney General of this province to look into the discrepancies in legal aid as they prevail from one end of this province to another.

Mr. Speaker, if the Attorney General were to investigate the function of legal aid in Kingston he would find it different from the function in Toronto. I cannot account for it. The only explanation I have had is that those operating the function immediately in Kingston don't interpret the rules the same way, but nevertheless this is a matter of concern to me.

One of the other places where I feel there is a great neglect in legal aid is in the matter of custody cases. As the Attorney General knows, in Supreme Court custody matters the

custody of a child may be determined without ever seeing the child and usually is, certainly on an interim custody order.

Mr. Speaker, the rights of children in such matters, if they are of an age when they can express an opinion, has to be preserved unless we are prepared to continue the fiction that somehow they are chattels to be sorted out with the rest of the family furniture. I would ask the Attorney General to take cognizance of this because those children ought to have representation and there is, at this point in time, no provision for it.

I think, Mr. Speaker, I have nothing further that I could usefully add concerning this bill. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Speaker, I shall be brief, in deference to my friends over here who are too close for comfort.

It is with some regret that I see the passing of the Law Society council. When it was initiated, we in this party thought it was a good idea. We fought, rather vociferously as I recall, particularly in committee with Mr. Wishart, the then Attorney General, as to what the composition of that council might be and extracted, after long debate, a more significant representation by lay people on the council. The numbers game went on for hours but it ended up where a fair representation was made.

It was made on the very good grounds that the benchers themselves do conduct the basic work through committees and unless there's a member from the lay body on every committee they are hardly able to follow overall, or to any great depth, the work of the benchers themselves.

Secondly, in a profession that is so jargon-ridden as the legal profession, I would think that they must find safety, or at least comfort, in numbers. I would hope that it would go beyond that in the next few years, in the next little while actually, that finding that four was a palatable number and that the lawyers found it within their sufficiency to be able to speak to them at all, they might increase that number up to where a really representational element is introduced into the inner sanctums of the Law Society.

I think the benchers should be given—and it should be recognized in this House—a very great deal of credit. The men who find themselves in that position, who hold themselves out and are elected by the profession at large to the role of benchers, are expected

to and do give a very great dedication of their time without remuneration. It places lay people in a somewhat invidious position. A profession that is sufficiently socially-minded to have some of its highest paid members dedicate great portions of the day—and they are required to do so if they are participants at all—to this particular task, does place the layman at a disadvantage as to attendance, as to the time available to him and what may be done in this regard.

I do subscribe with my colleague to some form of independent law foundation. The one-to-one relationship on the basis of relative continuity which characterizes the legal profession must be adapted, as time goes on, to the wider exigencies and needs of contemporary society. Just as the medical profession, working in clinics with a wide number of doctors of various disciplines and skills, so in the community clinic, working with doctors, working with social workers, having a lawyer on staff to handle the particular problems there.

That particular community clinic concept has not been gladly received by the society thus far. Neither has the representational aspect—that is, the class action—been given any great definition nor has a great attempt been made to give class representation over matters such as environmental control to groups of individuals within the community, any one of whom would probably be eligible for legal aid taken by himself. It seems the froth on the wave of the future. It is one of the primary and ongoing forms of action in the United States at the present time. If you are going to get anywhere with environmental control, it's an absolutely exigent element in the legal apparatus which the legal aid nods at.

I am thinking nevertheless that it may not be necessary to have a separate foundation. I would have thought that you really could have bargained hard, being a lawyer yourself and up against your hard-nosed fellows. You might have extracted the full 100 per cent. I would estimate that that sum might be well in excess of \$2 million—\$2,500,000 on the basis per annum, on the basis of the great reservoirs of sums in the wealthy Province of Ontario, in lawyers' accounts at the present time. Compared with those in the accounts of lawyers in British Columbia, they certainly would far exceed them by a multiple ratio.

Therefore there are some very large sums of money being involved in this particular enterprise. With that money going in completely to the account of the Legal Aid, and the large

surge of funds that has come in recently from the federal government—\$2.5 million there, or something in that region, this fiscal year—there's been a vast expansion of funds and moneys at the disposal of the legal aid fund—with that expansion it seems to me to open the door wide to the possibility and the envisagement of bringing into being the various things my colleague has spoken about tonight. It also was brought to the government's attention previously, particularly by the member for Parkdale about a year ago in what was a very well prepared brief during the estimates.

These things then become possible. I can see why the Legal Aid has been loath to move into these various areas. There has been some kind of restriction of funds—\$10 million is a lot of money to spend in this regard. But when you are getting, in my opinion, somewhere about \$5 million coming into the fund—you will be either cutting the amount that you have already had out of the taxpayers' money into the fund—in coming in as a windfall, so to speak, then this offers the opportunities for experimentation, for a more imaginative vision, for a greater adaptation—and, if that were the case, then there would be no necessity for the foundation. The Law Society already has within its charter and its corporate structure the ability to receive gifts and bequests and scholarships of all kinds and to use them. Nothing would be done in any way to frustrate or diminish that.

On the other hand, the government of Ontario is quite generous with respect to the Law Society as a whole, with respect to construction of buildings and the renovation of buildings. Sure, the society contributes its share and we all contribute to the fees of the Law Society with a view to their participatory role. But there is a good ongoing working relationship and a co-operative financial role for both sides. I don't quite understand why the society would feel it would really need that 25 per cent.

I won't be petty over the issue; there is no point in flogging it. If that is the best agreement to be reached under this head, well so be it. So it comes down to this that there are several heads, particularly on the role of the foundation, as envisaged on which we have severe misgivings, particularly under the head of the representation being accorded to lay people on the benchers, as a result of which we have made the determination to oppose the bill.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sudbury.

Mr. Germa: Mr. Speaker, it is considered to be quite impudent to rise in this debate. We have only had the legal profession participating so far. The legal profession has for decades past laboured in a realm of secrecy and the general public to all intents and purposes really doesn't know what is going on. I think this bill before the House is a sop and an attempt by the legal profession to stem the rise of public indignation that the general public is feeling toward all professions, and lawyers particularly. I think it came to a head when Chief Justice McRuer was chairman of the inquiry into civil rights. It was Chief Justice McRuer who recommended that the professions should be scrutinized by the general public and he did, in fact, make such recommendations.

We also see in the Province of Quebec that the rising discontent of the population caused the government of Quebec to bring a bill before the House called the Professions Act. It would establish a government board to oversee the operations of individual professional associations. This was also aimed at the legal profession. It is in this context that we have here the four members of the general public to be appointed to the benchers.

As was stated earlier, four laymen out of 40 lawyers are not going to have much of a chance to have much input into what is going on. I think they will serve some purpose in that they might interpret to the general public just what the lawyers are saying in their cloistered halls down there when they do come out of the meetings.

In the past, the reports of the convocations have been worded in such a manner as described in a newspaper article of Nov. 21, 1972, in the *Globe and Mail*. Vaguely worded minutes of the meetings are published months later in a law book. This is the background that we have for this type of legislation. So it is going to draw the shades and let a little sunlight into the legal profession. Maybe in the distant future some of us might really understand what we are up against or what we are dealing with.

Now as to disposition of the funds, barring any system which can be worked out in returning the interest earned on these trust accounts, and barring anything that can be worked out to make sure that they get back into the hands of the people who rightly own the interest, I think that all the funds should be directed toward a government project such as our legal aid programme. I say this because the government of the

province does spend considerable public funds in supporting the legal profession.

I have an article here from the *Globe and Mail* of Wednesday, June 13, 1973, which indicates that \$8.5 million was spent on renovating Osgoode Hall, which is the home of the Law Society of Upper Canada. This is an expense upon the public and I would think that the revenues derived from these trust funds could be spent better in the public purse.

I think this could be rightly called a Mickey Mouse bill because it really doesn't satisfy me as far as letting some sunlight into the Law Society of Upper Canada is concerned. I would like to see probably half the benchers being lay people, trusting that some of them would understand what is going on and would come back and let us know what is really there.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Waterloo North.

Mr. Good: As a member of the legal committee some years ago, when the Law Society Act was amended to set up lay persons on the Law Society council, I have had an interest in this Act since then.

There are a few things I would like to say, Mr. Speaker. First of all, the inclusion of lay persons on the Law Society council at that time appeared to me to be an excellent idea in that it would perhaps open to the laity the workings, as the member for Lakeshore has said, of the inner sanctum.

I gather by the repealing section in this Act that the council has not proved to be what had been expected of it. Its purpose was, as I understand it, to assess the manner in which the society was discharging its duties. I presume, by disbanding the council in the form in which it was set up by the bill which I had an interest in some years ago, that we now recognize that the council is not performing its duties.

I think at that time it was recognized by many on the committee, those of us who were lay people, that there was associated with the Law Society a certain aura of tradition that perhaps we as lay people did not understand. It's interesting to note that it was the direct intention of those fashioning the legislation at that time to continue the tradition and to continue to have the professional society steeped in the tradition which, perhaps, was incomprehensible to the average layman.

The tradition of the Law Society was continued by the very name, the Law Society of Upper Canada. This was mentioned at the

time we worked on the bill and it was suggested we call it the Ontario Law Society. It was the treasurer—there again we have something which as laymen we can't understand; why call the president the treasurer rather than the chairman or president?—the treasurer noted at that time that in the name of the Law Society of Upper Canada there is a certain distinction or exclusiveness that fares well for the society in general.

I should like to take a moment, Mr. Speaker, to read the part of the Act which continues the society in its traditional role. This is section 2 of the Law Society Act.

The Law Society of Upper Canada, authorized to be established by an Act of the Parliament of Upper Canada, passed in the 37th year of the reign of His Late Majesty George III and incorporated by an Act of the Parliament of Upper Canada, passed in the second year of the reign of His Late Majesty George IV, is hereby continued as a corporation without shared capital, composed of the treasurer, the benchers and other members from time to time.

To continue the society with this kind of legal jargon and steeped in this kind of tradition, in my view makes it so remote from the layman as to bring discredit, perhaps, at times to itself in the eyes of the laity of the province. Now this is perhaps unfortunate, but I think it is self-perpetuating because of this particular type of language that the society chooses to use.

The inclusion of four laymen as benchers will, in my view, help to create a little bond between the laity and the legal profession which did not exist before and I endorse this principle very heartily as I did endorse the principle of laymen on the council a few years ago. I am certainly glad to see that there will now be four laymen as benchers. Whether or not they can help to bridge what I think is a gap between the non-lawyers in the province and the legal profession, I do not know, but there certainly is in the minds of many people some doubt and some concern about the inner workings of the Law Society.

I had occasion to try to get legal counsel for a person who was trying to get a hearing before the discipline committee against a bencher of the Law Society. It was a most difficult task. The treasurer referred me to the clerk of the Law Society and he informed me, "Well, this is your problem." He told me of a person who wanted to lodge a complaint against a bencher on a previous occasion and

who tried in numerous cities across the province to get someone.

Mr. Speaker, I say respectfully it was most difficult at that time to get someone to go with a constituent of mine to appear before the benchers of the society when the complaint was against another bencher. In the eyes of the lay people of this province this is something with which we must contend. Perhaps the deep tradition of the society is not conducive to opening it up so that the people can understand it. Even the jargon of lawyers is difficult for the layman to comprehend and I think that the inclusion of lay people as benchers certainly will help to bridge the gap.

I would like to say just a word here, Mr. Speaker, about the law foundation which will handle the interest that is earned on the trust funds. I think that it is certainly regrettable that the interest on the mixed trust funds of all the legal profession in the province has been retained by the banks up to now.

I suppose the banks have very eagerly sought the trust funds of the legal profession and perhaps at times there were favours they could do in return for getting the trust funds. Perhaps lawyers could use their trust funds as a little bit of a bargaining agent with the banks for other considerations. This I don't know, but now I am glad to see that with those trust funds bearing interest the interest is being returned to the law foundation; this is only as it should be.

In many other governing bodies and professional groups, there is lay representation. I do not believe the College of Physicians and Surgeons has it as yet, nor do I believe the Dental College has it, but this will come in time and in those groups where governing bodies and discipline bodies do have lay representation, I think it can only do nothing but good. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to participate in this debate? The hon. minister.

Hon. Mr. Bales: Mr. Speaker, I have noted the comments of the various members tonight. There are certain areas that I would like to deal with which I think will cover in the main the points that they have raised.

First of all, I would like to pay tribute to the work of benchers and the members there. They devote a great deal of time to the legal profession and really to the well-being of the public in the handling of their affairs. Those who are benchers must, of necessity, devote a great deal of time to that particular work. I would also commend the members

who have served on the Law Society council over this past two years. It was an experiment and I think a valuable one, in the creation of the council, being a forward step to provide an opportunity for the public to observe the policy making process of the profession itself. On that basis I think it was a valuable experiment. The chairman, Mr. Bassett, and the members of the council last fall recommended that after the two years' experiment, valuable as it may have been, the council should be disbanded and another means sought whereby that participation of the public could be reinforced.

I think one of the main problems on the council was its actual size because it consisted of some 90 persons. I note in the minutes of the council that a very substantial number did attend the various meetings but the meetings were on an irregular basis. It was difficult, particularly for the lay people, to become closely involved with the work of the council and the benchers and to have a complete and thorough appreciation of it.

We have talked a good deal tonight about legal aid but I think the members of this House should be mindful that from the inception of the Legal Aid Plan in this province, the legal profession's fees were limited to 75 per cent only of the tariff. I can recall, before the Legal Aid Plan came into being, speaking on it in this House and the then member for Sudbury asked me why would the legal profession be agreeable to any reduction from full tariff. It was my view that they would be and he finally concurred in that. When the Attorney General of the day brought in the bill and worked out the arrangement, 75 per cent was a fair and reasonable arrangement and I commend the profession for accepting that basis throughout these years.

The other points that I want to deal with are particularly in reference to the payment of interest on the clients' trust accounts. The member for Downsview and the member for Riverdale dealt with that matter.

When I first introduced this bill I made it very clear in that statement that we were speaking of interest on the mixed trust accounts only, and that in no way dealt with other accounts held for the benefit of a particular client or otherwise subject to an agreement between the solicitor and a client respecting the disposition of accrued interest. Those arrangements were specifically excluded from the Act.

We have to bear in mind that the legal profession are required, under the regulations, to maintain trust accounts for the funds of clients. In many cases they are made up of relatively small amounts and they do not remain in those accounts for any lengthy period of time. If funds are going to be in a solicitor's hands for some period of months, there is nothing at all to stop him from establishing a separate account. He could establish 100 or 1,000 separate accounts if he so wished; interest would then be paid and could be paid to the client directly.

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Interest Act whereby interest will only be calculated on certain periods of time—and then banks calculate it on the lowest balance in the account—I think it would be an impossible task to allocate to individuals the interest on their moneys which would accrue for a period, say, of a week or a few days or even a month. The bank simply would not be paying interest on it.

If the client wants to retain it in his own account, of course, until the time when the solicitor must use it for whatever purposes the client directs, that is his option. One cannot so encumber the workings of the legal profession handling the public's money that they can do it only in a way which is completely impractical.

The members for Downsview, Lakeshore and Riverdale have all been practising solicitors as I have been in the past, and they recognize the difficulties in dealing with clients' accounts and moneys held in trust for a very limited period of time.

On that basis, I think the arrangement that is now proposed is a fair and reasonable one. I would say to the members opposite that discussions have taken place and are going to continue with the banks to work out some fair and sensible arrangements on these matters—but in no way interfering with the rights of clients to have the interest on their moneys that they place in trust with lawyers, if they so designate that it shall be put into a separate account in their name and held in trust for them. They can also make a separate arrangement by agreement with the solicitor as to the disposition of the accrued interest.

Now, referring back to the matter of the lay representation on the benchers. We recognize, and the members opposite, I am sure, will appreciate, that there are 40 benchers. On that basis we felt that it was a fair and reasonable arrangement that four laymen, lay persons, should be appointed to sit as benchers. I think that they will have a beneficial

effect, particularly from the public standpoint, because they will bring to the benchers' meetings and the benchers' work a different point of view in their deliberations.

They will also monitor, on behalf of the public, the functions of the Law Society. In their capacity as laymen, those persons will bring back to the public the views of the laymen from the meetings of the Law Society. In every respect, those who are to be appointed are full benchers with full voting rights, and they will be expected to participate in the various responsibilities and activities of the Law Society.

Mr. Lawlor: Would the minister permit a question? How are the expenses to be looked after for those four people? Are they supposed to do it out of their own pockets?

Hon. Mr. Bales: The benchers do not receive remuneration, except expenses; and those who become members of the foundation, and I will deal with that, do not receive remuneration either.

In reference to the Law Foundation as it is established, I first advocated that the full amount of the interest on the Law Foundation should be paid to legal aid, but recognizing the co-operation and assistance of the benchers in this whole project, and also the aims and the purposes that they saw for this fund. I would recite them:

1. Legal education and legal research.
2. Legal aid.
3. The establishment, maintenance and operation of law libraries throughout the province.

I think those are all good purposes, beneficial to the public, and that the allocation of the money, at least 75 per cent to legal aid and the rest to the other purposes as the members of the foundation determine; I think it's a satisfactory arrangement.

In reference to the foundation, I would draw to the attention of the members of the House that the five trustees serve without remuneration. Except for its actual disbursements, the account of the financial transactions of the foundation are to be audited annually by auditors appointed by the board. The board makes a report to the Attorney General, and I will report to the assembly on that matter; so that there will be a full accounting to the members of this House in reference to the foundation.

The other points that were touched on here by the various members, particularly the member for Riverdale, dealt with the

enlargement of legal aid. I think that is a separate subject, but I recognize the points that have been made—they were made in my estimates in a rather thorough discussion of legal aid—and there was validity to much that was said. I will, when it comes to the committee of the whole, be making certain minor amendments to this bill and a change in name, but only a minor change in name, and certain other small amendments. Other than that I think the bill should proceed and be adopted and brought into force as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill 104.

The House divided on the motion for second reading of Bill 104, which was approved on the following vote:

AYES	NAYS
Apps	Bounsall
Auld	Cassidy
Bales	Deans
Beckett	Dukszta
Bennett	Ferrier
Birch	Foulds
Breithaupt	Germa
Bullbrook	Laughren
Campbell	Lawlor
Carruthers	Lewis
Carton	MacDonald
Deacon	Martel
Downer	Renwick
Drea	Stokes—14.
Dymond	
Edighoffer	
Evans	
Gaunt	
Gilbertson	
Givens	
Good	
Grossman	
Guindon	
Handleman	
Havrot	
Henderson	
Hodgson	
(Victoria-Haliburton)	
Hodgson	
(York North)	
Irvine	
Jessiman	
Johnston	
Kennedy	
Kerr	
Lane	
Lawrence	
MacBeth	
Maeck	

AYES

McIlveen
McNie
Meen
Miller
Morningstar
Morrow
Newman
(Windsor-
Walkerville)
Newman
(Ontario South)
Nixon
(Dovercourt)
Nixon
(Brant)
Parrott
Paterson
Reid
Rhodes
Root
Ruston
Scrivener
Singer
Smith
(Simcoe East)
Smith
(Hamilton
Mountain)
Smith
(Nipissing)
Snow
Spence
Stewart
Timbrell
Turner
Villeneuve
Walker
Wells
Winkler
Wiseman
Worton
Yaremko—70.

NAYS

Clerk of the House: Mr. Speaker, the "ayes" are 70, the "nays" 14.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: I understand the bill is to go to the committee of the whole House?

Agreed.

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM ACT

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Speaker, before I proceed on behalf of the minister to move second reading of Bill 162, it has been recommended that, with the concurrence of the House, it

would be better if I moved over to the other side of the chamber.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: I understand this is the practice and the hon. member has permission to move over to the other side with unanimous consent.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Speaker, before I move over, I would like to say that that's on the understanding that I have full right to come back.

Mr. Foulds: After this bill, the member will be sent back!

Mr. McIlveen: We may not want him back.

Mr. Martel: Sock it to them!

An hon. member: For members' own comfort and safety, please fasten safety belts.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Irvine, in the absence of Hon. Mr. White, moves second reading of Bill 162, an Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Durham.

Mr. Speaker: The member for York Centre.

Mr. Singer: No, not yet. You're not quite ready to be Speaker for a minute or two.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Speaker, it might be helpful if the hon. member would allow me to say a few words. We have a considerable number of changes in this particular Act which we are introducing for second reading tonight, and I think it would be somewhat helpful. My remarks will be brief and to the point.

We have had a great number of meetings throughout the region, not only with the municipalities and people in the region but with the people who are directly affected outside the region. I wish to say to you tonight, Mr. Speaker, that this regional municipality of Durham will be most effective for the people in that municipality.

It covers over 1,000 square miles, making it the fourth largest regional municipality in Ontario. It includes five municipalities which are presently located in the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, and all of Ontario county except the southwest corner of Pickering township and the townships of Rama and Mara; 21 municipalities are being consolidated into eight. I would like to say to the hon. members that I feel it's important that we describe those eight.

No. 1 is the town of Pickering, consisting of all the present township of Pickering except the West Rouge area and the southeast portion of the township. There is a population of 27,500, and a local council of seven members and four regional councillors.

The town of Ajax consists of Ajax, Pickering village and the southeast portion of Pickering township and has a population of 17,200, a local council of seven and two regional councillors.

The town of Whitby consists of the present town of Whitby in its entirety, has a population of approximately 23,677, a local council of seven and three regional councillors.

The city of Oshawa consists of the city of Oshawa and the township of East Whitby, having a population of 93,448 people, and a local and regional council of 11 members.

The town of Newcastle consists of Bowmanville, Newcastle and the townships of Darlington and Clarke, having a population of 26,811, a local council of seven and four regional councillors.

The township of Uxbridge consists of the township of Scott and the town and the township of Uxbridge with a population of 9,412, a local council of seven and two regional councillors.

The township of Scugog consists of the townships of Reach, Cartwright and Scugog and the village of Port Perry, with a population of 9,318, a local council of seven and two regional councillors.

The township of Brock, being the eighth municipality, Mr. Speaker, consists of the townships of Brock and Thorah and the villages of Beaverton and Cannington with a population of 7,227, a local council of seven and two regional representatives.

I feel with those area municipalities, Mr. Speaker, we have a very well balanced region consisting of 215,000 people; also with 30 men on the regional council, plus the chairman.

I would like to say to the hon. members, in addition, that because the county boundaries are not being followed in this region and because communities of interest dictate that we make some changes, several areas are changing counties by this Act.

In all cases—I would like to emphasize this—in all cases these are changes endorsed by the councils of the municipalities. Rama and Mara townships will enter Simcoe county; the West Rouge area of Pickering township will enter Scarborough; Manvers township will

enter Victoria; South Monaghan, Millbrook and Cavan will enter Peterborough county. The remainder of Northumberland and Durham is constituted as the county of Northumberland.

Mr. Speaker, this bill also provides for elections to be held on October 1 of this year, with the first meeting of the regional council to be held on or after October 15; and the first meeting of the other councils to be held on the first eight days of the New Year.

We have again used a very satisfactory system of elections, which has been used in the York Region, whereby a candidate may stand for either local or regional and local council. We are leaving it up to the area municipalities to request a minister's order if they desire a ward system.

The only exception to this, Mr. Speaker, is in Oshawa, where we feel—and it has been agreed upon by the council of the city—that we should ensure representation for East Whitby.

The function that this bill assigns to the second levels of government do not vary very much from the other regional governments that we have had before us in the last few days. I would like to say to the hon. members some of the regional functions are: Regional roads, traffic control, public transportation, water and sewage works—except storm sewers along local roads—preparation of the regional plan, designation of district planning area, severances, police—in conjunction with the OPP, health and welfare, capital borrowing and garbage disposal.

The main local functions are: Local roads, storm drainage along local roads, district planning, zoning, committees of adjustment, tax collection, fire protection, licensing, parks, community centres and all other recreational facilities.

Now we come down to the fact, which is most important to all municipalities and the people in those municipalities, the matter of financing. We are contributing in the year 1974 \$2.6 million on top of the existing grants to this particular area. This is composed of an extra \$1.5 million in per capita grants under the Regional Grants Act, also approximately \$600,000 in transitional payments and \$500,000 in organizational costs.

In addition, we have \$1.2 million in transitional payments, which will be made available over the succeeding four years, and the \$3.3 million regional grant will be an ongoing annual grant which increases with the population.

As in the other regional bills, the ongoing grant includes the \$5 per capita police grant, the per capita regional grant of \$8 and an additional density grant. As in all other regions, we are establishing a committee of arbitrators to ensure an equitable disposition of assets and liabilities.

In addition, since they are adjusting county boundaries in this Act, we have established an arbitration system to ensure that all county employees are fairly treated.

Also, Mr. Speaker, because of the very clear need to alter county boundaries it has been necessary to adjust both education boundaries and health units. This Act establishes, therefore, the region as a health unit and all the region, except Newcastle, for a board of education. The ministers responsible for these two matters will be introducing, where required, amendments to other Acts and issuing ministers' orders to supplement these provisions.

Mr. Speaker, I might say to the hon. members there are many more facts I could bring out at this time, but I don't think it is appropriate at the late time in the evening, or early in the morning.

Mr. Cassidy: No, no. Don't feel restrained!

Mr. Irvine: I say to the members, though, that I wish to have full discussion on this bill. I am pleased there are that many here tonight to do that very same thing, to discuss this in its entirety. I look forward to answering all questions that I can. I expect we will have very appropriate and full discussions.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for York Centre.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, I wish to compliment the parliamentary assistant for the work he has done in connection with setting up this region. I know something of the time and the effort that he has made in getting around to various parts, not only of this region of Durham but the neighbouring regions, in order to try and ascertain what the problems are that have to be overcome in setting up a new region of this sort. It is probably one of the most extensive pieces of work that has been done in connection with setting up a region.

Unfortunately, in doing so he is operating under the constraints of this government, constraints which forced him to try to put together a new form of bureaucracy, a centralizing power which weakens the local area municipalities. It makes it very difficult

for the parliamentary assistant to gain the support of the people.

He has mentioned that the councils are in favour of this. There has been no other choice open to them, because of the grant systems, and because of a lot of other details I want to go into, that are being pressed upon the municipalities in arriving at this decision.

Mr. W. Newman: Why doesn't the member join the horse-and-buggy days? That is what he is talking about.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Deacon: It is interesting that the member for Ontario South doesn't seem to recognize that in solving any problem and in reform of government, you look at what the problems are first—

Mr. W. Newman: That is right. That is exactly what this government is doing.

Mr. Deacon: —and do not try to impose more problems on people in reforming government.

Mr. J. M. Turner (Peterborough): That is the same speech the member gave before.

Mr. Deacon: Maybe it is the same speech, because it is the same problem in every one of the regional governments that we set up here—absolutely the same problem.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): Use some new material once in a while.

Mr. Deacon: We on this side of the House and in this party agree on the need to reform municipal government.

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): Where? In Saskatchewan maybe!

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture and Food): But not here.

Mr. Deacon: As has been stated, pressures of development and growth in the area to the east of Metro, and to the north, have been tremendous. There is need to provide the municipalities with a new method of coping with the pressures of growth.

Mr. R. D. Kennedy (Peel South): Under good government.

Mr. J. H. Jessiman (Fort William): What is this? A leadership speech!

Mr. Deacon: And of strengthening the municipalities in a way that they can provide services in a way that effects—

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Pious pap!

An hon. member: Remember Huron!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: He drags out his red herrings in which there isn't a word of truth.

Mr. Deacon: Pious pap nothing! Talk to the people in Ottawa. Talk to the frustrated citizens. The minister will find out in the next election.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. H. Worton (Wellington South): They spent \$50,000 there; down the drain!

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Good: The government spent \$90 million on this mess of regional government policies that they don't know what to do about it. They won't mention a word for the next two years, when they get these through.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! Allow the member to carry on with his speech.

Mr. Good: Don't get me worked up.

Mr. Deacon: In studying the problems of government, if you ask municipal people and citizens, one of the problems is that we have need for greater financial resources. We have in the original form of metropolitan government the great advantage that we had a developed core of assessment which we could add to a region and greatly strengthen the base on which it could borrow.

In this case we have been able to add the city of Oshawa and have had that advantage in this particular one. If what we are going to do is finance future needs of local government on the property tax, we don't agree with this; we don't think you should have to set up boundaries in order to get the right assessment within them in order to have a right balance of regional representatives in order not to distort power. So we have a situation where the city of Oshawa is losing in this layout since the boundaries that are set up to try to get a balance on the regional government, do not include the normal boundaries that the community of interests dictates. We have in this bill—

Mr. Turner: He's got the wrong bill.

Mr. Cassidy: Hear that?

Mr. Deacon: We have in this bill the same problems that are evident in the other regional governments—

Mr. Bullbrook: Pious pap down there!

Mr. Deacon: —that arise because we have so many conditional grants; grants with such conditions on them—

Mr. Kennedy: Is the member against grants?

Mr. Deacon: —that we do not enable those who are considering the best form of government to consider anything other than how any change will affect the grants. We have the grants' tail wagging the planning, wagging the whole structure dog in fact.

It's just crazy. It's backwards, the way this government backs into these things.

Mr. Good: If the people in Huron—

Mr. Bullbrook: Middlesex is next!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Deacon: If the amount of money that is going to be given by this government—not given, actually, shared by this government; because these moneys to municipalities are really a tax-sharing arrangement—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Deacon: —if 90 cents out of every dollar wasn't conditional, but a full dollar out of every dollar was entirely unconditional, we would have a different approach in setting up this structure.

Mr. Bullbrook: Then Carleton is after that!

Mr. Deacon: If we also set up a basis whereby industrial assessment was not the prime target that we had to overcome, whereby the problem of distorting industrial assessment was not one of such great significance, we also could change and have boundaries reflect the true communities of interests.

Not only that, but one of the significant features of every regional government this government has been setting up is its base on the idea that bigger is better. The quality of service of police, the quality of service in health and welfare, the quality of garbage disposal or pick-up is better if it is done on a regional basis.

The sad thing is that in doing so the powers and the responsibilities have been removed from local area municipalities so that they are nothing more than just a structure with no significance, and our regional

councillors have to spend most of their time considering issues that have nothing to do with their own immediate area. This means that they neglect the responsibility of looking after basic community needs, the basic community needs involved with day-to-day people requirements—police, health and welfare—the things that we really should have our local governments looking after. We have pulled that away from them into a regional level.

I suggest that as a result of this we have been providing people with expert services that nobody wants or nobody knows about. We are going to be doing the same thing in this regional government of Durham, where more and more responsibility has been removed from local people's control, where they can set their own priorities, where they can reflect their own wishes through their councils; and where it is all done by experts on top. The area they have responsibility for in the region is such a vast area that no regional representative can possibly know all that goes on in the whole region.

I submit that in this level of responsibility, that has been imposed again here, we are again building a bureaucracy that is going to cost a lot of money in the future. It is not going to provide the people with an effective form of modern government. We are going to add again to the \$90 millions we have already spent to try to bribe people into accepting regional government in this province; and we have done it without getting any evidence at all of the benefits of this so-called reform of government, or of the weaknesses of this so-called reform of government.

There has been no analysis provided to these people on what they can expect in the way of improved values for their tax dollars, nor how those services that they need in view of these development pressures are going to be provided. Imagine expecting this region to be able to supply the water and sewage requirements for all the pressures of growth that are now being directed toward that new region to the east.

Mr. W. Newman: The member is against regional government, period.

Mr. Deacon: Why is it we do not accept that responsibility here at Queen's Park? We have the resources—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Is the member against regional government?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Deacon: We have the legislative powers to provide the trunk sewers, the trunk water supplies and the treatment plants that would enable us to ensure that the whole of the region of Durham and all the other regions would have available to each area municipality ample supplies of water and sewer facilities at a rate that would be common across the whole province.

Instead of that, we expect this region to be able to finance these developments. It will not be able to finance them on a sufficient scale to relieve the pressures of growth. It will not be able to supply them on such a scale that it can approve large amounts of residential development to ease the serious shortage that now exists in the Toronto region. It will not be able to do it on such a scale that we can create a surplus of serviced land and thus cut down the costs of housing which is causing tremendous hardship on people in this area.

It is the wish of this government, supposedly, to attract growth to the east. It is not going to attract growth to the east as long as it refuses to provide for this region and for the people who live in it sufficient resources to put in the services to meet the pressures of growth—not only meet them but oversupply the demands that now exist in the Toronto area. That is the way we can attract people to move to that area instead of to the west and to the north, but we have been doing nothing about it.

In conclusion, because of the impossible constraints that have been placed upon this parliamentary assistant in trying to put together a bill that is acceptable; because of the fact that the bill is removing autonomy from communities; because it is building more bureaucracy—it will cost a lot more to all taxpayers of Ontario without giving them any better value, and we have no evidence of what it will provide them because no study has been done in detail to show them what they are going to get in the way of values—that is why this party is opposed to this legislation.

Mr. W. Newman: Is the party opposed to regional government, as a party? Is it opposed to that?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Deacon: Regional government! The member doesn't know what regional government is. All it is is a new bureaucracy that he is in favour of.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Deacon: Some day the government is going to regret that it hasn't come to understand what local government is and the fact that it is the basis of our own democratic system. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I wish to state that our party is in favour of reform which would give power to local communities; which would enable people to set their own priorities; which would mean that this province is building a framework within which communities can prosper. This party is opposed to another dictatorship, another bureaucracy, easily managed and manoeuvred by Queen's Park, which will be the result of this bill.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! The member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. It would be nice to tell the member for Grenville-Dundas that we could support this bill after all the work he has done in the area but the fact is that we can't. We are compelled to oppose it because of some pretty basic and fundamental reasons which were not the subject of the consultations which took him around from county to county, from township to township, from village to village and from concession to concession through the area of Ontario county. In fact I believe he's got to know it pretty well.

I must say, when you come to the bill itself and look at some of the features of what has come along here, certain things that the member for Grenville-Dundas himself has done are rather impressive. The fact is that he and the members for Northumberland (Mr. Rowe) and Durham (Mr. Carruthers) and the members from this party, and particularly the people of the areas affected, were eventually able to get the government's ear in order to ensure that Port Hope and Cobourg, which should never have been included in the region, were taken out. The disastrous form of consultation and the disastrous form of decision-making that preceded that decision perhaps shouldn't be raised in the House at this time. Why on earth Port Hope and Cobourg were there in the first place is unimaginable to our minds. Nevertheless, they were taken out when they shouted and eventually got the government's ear.

There have been one or two other places where the minister or the assistant has happened to hear. But basically, this is a regional government like the rest. It continues the rot-

ten borough systems which exist. A lot of the consultation has been about the trivia or about the details and has not been concerned with the basic overlying philosophy, which constrains this regional government west of Metro.

That's what I want to talk about before coming to the details of the bill.

Mr. W. Newman: By the way, it is east of Metro now.

Mr. Cassidy: I don't think the member for Ontario South understands just what's happening with his riding. I'm going to tell him right now, because his riding is not going to be separate from Metro Toronto. This riding is simply going to be an extension of Metro Toronto, in direct contravention of the government's policy in the Toronto centred region plan and in direct contravention of the purposes for which this regional government is being created. That is the failure of this government, which leads us to oppose the bill.

Mr. W. Newman: The member is an expert on everything. Carry on!

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, the Toronto centred region plan foresaw that growth in Ontario, around Toronto, would be shifted from west of Metro to east of Metro; that there would be separate communities rather than one continuous conurbation or urban sprawl, to use the words the minister uses so often; and that there would be a thrust, not just to the east of Metro but towards eastern Ontario.

That plan was never sufficiently debated. The government started to change it unilaterally from the day it was introduced. When we had the announcement of the Pickering airport and of Cedarwood, the hopes that that plan would work, insofar as eastern growth and development were concerned, were shattered to bits. They have not been put back together again by this particular regional government plan and they cannot be put back together again by this particular plan, because it is permanently distorted by the existence of Pickering airport and of the Cedarwood community on the borders of Metropolitan Toronto.

It is inevitable that the new region of Durham will be Metro Toronto-based and not Oshawa-based, because of the decisions the government has made about planning in the region. Therefore, the philosophical foundations of the regional government of Durham are not workable. They won't work. In other words, the government has a region

which won't work because of its fundamental planning mistakes.

Mr. Speaker, we've said a number of times in this House that the decision to put the airport at Pickering was wrong; that there were other means of accomplishing the ends of moving growth to the east of Metro; that there was room for expansion at Malton, that if Malton was expanded the noise problem could have been cured, or solved with technology that is now emerging; and that the money saved in expanding Malton, rather than creating a brand new airport at the cost of a half a billion dollars of taxpayers' money, could and should have been used in order to encourage the development of Oshawa, of Port Hope, Cobourg and further to the east in eastern Ontario.

That's the first mistake the government made, Mr. Speaker, in not resisting with every power of which it was capable the creation of the airport at Pickering. The government believes that the airport will create industrial development in the area. The advice of experts now is that airports come where there is industrial development. They don't create it. The government believes that the airport will somehow shift growth to the east; yet it has sited it within 30 minutes' commuting time of half of Metro Toronto.

In other words, people who work at the airport can live at Scarborough, can live in North York, in East York and even in Toronto, as well as in Pickering, Ajax and Oshawa, and still be within an acceptable travelling time of the airport.

Mr. Speaker, the federal government talks of having decentralized terminal facilities for the airport. Inevitably, those terminal facilities will be within the boundaries of Metro Toronto. The jobs associated with the airport terminals will therefore also be within Metro Toronto, and once again the airport will fail in bringing growth to the east.

The government has admitted in its proposals for local government reform that it is going to have a pretty tough time with the airport. It states that the development of the airport will spark construction of super highways, high-speed rail transit lines, the new city and a strong, airport-oriented industrial base in the area.

But when you look, Mr. Speaker, at where all of those lines run, they run to Metro Toronto. The new Highway 407, I think it is, Highway 401, the Don Valley Parkway, the extension of the Scarborough Expressway—all of which will be required in order to

service the airport and the accompanying new town—all run to Metro.

The CPR lines that straddle the airport run to Metro. The Malvern rapid transit line, whether it goes downtown or to Warden station in Scarborough, runs to Metro, and if it is extended to the new airport it will run to Metro.

In other words, the man-made corridors of communication for the new airport will connect it with Metro and will have little or no effect in terms of creating growth to the east. The government also said in this document that the location of the airport could be used to promote growth to the east of Metropolitan Toronto. Well, we agree. If there had to be an airport—we dispute that, but if there had to be one—it could have been used to promote growth to the east of Metro; but it was not located in such a way that it would have. It was not located at Oshawa or at Port Hope-Cobourg where it would have had a very decided influence on growth to the east of Metro.

Mr. Speaker, the government speaks of special arrangements for the airport development in the new town. I'll come to those later. The point is that as far as the airport is concerned it does not lead to the creation of a viable region east of Metro.

Next is the question of the new town of Cedarwood. Originally, Mr. Speaker, there were plans for a new town of Cedarwood, with a population maximum of about 50,000 that would be achieved over the next 40 or 50 years in the area occupied by the airport. Then near that there was another new town of Brock with a population of about 250,000, also to be achieved between 1980 and 2000. And in the upper tier of the Toronto-centred region they would be separated by parts of the parkway belt. What is particularly significant is that they would not be developed now; that Oshawa would be developed now into a major regional centre of a quarter of a million people or more, according to the Toronto-centred region plan, in order to have a clear delineation between the Oshawa-centred region and Metro Toronto.

That's not to be, Mr. Speaker. The Minister of Industry and Tourism (Mr. Bennett), has stated that he hopes to see the first housing starts at Cedarwood by 1977, right during this decade. He intends, I understand, to go ahead with growth of Cedarwood whether or not there is an airport built. That is government policy now, according to the statements that have been made.

The Toronto-centred region plan, according to what the minister had to say just today—or was it yesterday?—in Guelph, has been modified to accommodate very rapid growth of Cedarwood rather than slow growth of Cedarwood and Brock over a lengthy period of years.

The idea that there would be a substantial corridor of dispersed or low density development between Scarborough's boundaries and the boundaries of Ajax and Pickering, has been jettisoned, instead of which there will be very rapid development. Instead of having an eight or nine-mile gap between Metro Toronto and builtup areas of the Oshawa region we will have no gap at all. It is urban sprawl.

Mr. Speaker, the evidence of the parkway belt plan west of Metro is that the parkway belts which are delineated in the Toronto-centred region plan—and for which we have to wait for some time—will be so narrow that they will not form genuine urban separators between these various communities. Nor will they genuinely separate the Durham region, and particularly Cedarwood and the airport, from Metro Toronto.

The delay in creating the parkway belt, Mr. Speaker, is another indication of the way in which Cedarwood and the airport will be oriented toward Toronto and not toward Oshawa. We have had a delay in the delineation of the parkway belt there, and it is equally inevitable that we will have a delay in creating any major new highway facilities which link the region, apart from the existing Highway 401.

In other words, while Cedarwood and the airport have four or five or six major transportation corridors linking them to downtown Toronto, or linking them to the west of the Toronto-centred region, they will have only one substantial corridor to the east—that is toward Oshawa and Newcastle and that is the present Highway 401.

The government's talk has changed a bit; it has talked about growth targets for Cedarwood, and it was first 350,000, then 300,000. Now, most recently, the minister is saying 200,000. We are not really sure what to believe on that. In fact, one of the weaknesses in this whole bill, Mr. Speaker, is that the government in no way has indicated how Cedarwood is going to fit into the new town of Pickering which will contain Cedarwood, the airport-related development.

Will it be under a special kind of Crown corporation as the minister suggested? Or will

it be under the planning powers of the new regional municipalities?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! Could the member confine his remarks to the principle of the bill? I don't believe the question of the town of Cedarwood is really—

Mr. Cassidy: No, I think it is very relevant, Mr. Speaker, and I will tell you why. Whatever target population one takes—let's take 200,000, which is the lowest figure that has been mentioned by the ministry—200,000 people in Cedarwood within the course of, maybe 10 or 15 years. We all know that with those transportation corridors and with the quest for developable land in the vicinity of Metro, Cedarwood will grow very fast.

In other words, the centre of the region, the centre of gravity of the region of Durham, will not be at Oshawa as it was always intended to be, but will be right on the boundary of Metro Toronto. That is why we say that this regional government is not going to be workable, because it is unbalanced and because it is just not a viable region. It is not a viable implementation of the Toronto-centred region plan, Mr. Speaker, and that is one of the major reasons we are opposing it.

Nor is it a viable gateway to eastern Ontario for industrial or economic development. Eastern Ontario already communicates to Metro Toronto through Highways 401 and 407—when it is built—the Don Valley Parkway and so on. The situation will be not a whit changed when this region is created, because there is no independent region being created and because the region will inevitably be subjected to the province's development priorities rather than to the local region's development priorities.

I think that the minister responsible for a major portion of this region should speak during the debate. I think the Minister of Industry and Tourism should tell this House and the public just what is happening in Cedarwood in order that we can measure this regional government. Will it be a Crown corporation or will it be under local planning? Will it be under public land ownership or not? Has he reconciled his doubts about planning in order to ensure that the community will be adequately planned or not? I don't know.

What kind of special arrangement does he intend? How will it be that a municipality of 200,000 on 25,000 acres—or only eight persons per acre—can carry out all the tenets of good planning of which the Treasurer and

Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs (Mr. White) has spoken in his eulogies about Cedarwood.

Mr. Speaker, I would point out that the city of Oshawa, which is the major municipality in this particular region, has had some very severe doubts about what is happening because of the existence of Cedarwood. They stated, in a brief to the minister and to the assistant on March 29 in reaction to the government's proposals, that the new community of 200,000 persons northeast of Metro will likely result in that kind of amorphous sprawl in the area that is felt to be undesirable elsewhere.

That's pretty straightforward!

They state that there will be, through North Pickering, and a pressure to develop the southwest Pickering area, a considerable population concentration of 350,000 at the western edge of the Oshawa-centred region, which will be Toronto generated and Toronto oriented. And yet the whole basis of the regional concept east of Metro is that it should be independent from Metro, a buffer; in the same way as the government should have created a buffer between Toronto and Hamilton, although as the Speaker knows, they happen to have failed.

That process is happening this very day, Mr. Speaker. There are already three subdivision agreements in South Pickering which have been approved since the Cedarwood plans were announced, a fourth is on the boil and it looks as though there will be more on the way. The continuous conurbation, the slurb, whatever kind of phrase you want to apply to it, is in the process of being created, and the kind of wall to wall development from Bowmanville down to somewhere the other side of Hamilton that the government says it is so afraid of, is in the process of being created.

Oshawa states specifically that the implementation of the eastern segment plan, of the TCR plan, to establish Oshawa as a major terminal city and regional centre will be difficult, if not impossible to achieve, because of the population concentration in Pickering. It warns of the further eastward extension of Metro. It warns that the development of North Pickering scuppers any attempt to develop urban areas of reasonably significant size at Port Hope-Cobourg, which was meant to be one of the development areas under the Toronto-centred region plan.

And they warn specifically, Mr. Speaker, that the government's plans which have been imposed on the Oshawa region, will cost far

more than what should have been done, which was to invest in expansion of the existing communities in a planned way to accommodate population growth, in order to have a viable regional centre in Oshawa, in order to ensure that Whitby and Ajax and Newcastle, the other municipalities along there, could grow to a reasonable size.

The estimates which they have discerned are that the basic trunk sewers alone will cost \$200 per capita in North Pickering, whereas the cost per capita to provide the same services for an expanded city of Oshawa would be \$112; in other words, only half of what it would cost in Pickering.

That is the kind of cost to which the government is putting itself, and putting the people of the province in its, let's call it a—I don't know what to call it, abdication from the Toronto-centred region plan and its determination to go ahead with the new town of Pickering rather than with sensible and reasonable development which would have implemented the plan.

Mr. Speaker, there are further problems in that particular area. I don't want to speak about them too long, but it is a fact that the costs that the province is incurring in distorting the Durham plan by the creation of Cedarwood are high and are growing.

The minister sought from this House about \$46 million at Christmas. He intended to have 50 per cent of the land acquired by June 30, and I challenge him to show this House that that particular target has been achieved and that the prices that were being spoken about—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! Again I must ask the member to stay to the principle of the bill. Again I think you are straying from the principle of the bill.

Mr. Cassidy: No, I don't think so, Mr. Speaker; because once again the government is making some pretty fundamental mistakes. It is using resources in a kind of showy development which could be used in order to create a genuinely viable region east of Metro; and that is the point of principle to which I am talking.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, my ruling is that you must stay to the principle of the bill, and in my opinion you are straying from it.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, the principle is what kind of regional government east of Metro. Correct? All right!

Will it be a balanced regional government, based on Oshawa; or will it be an unbalanced

regional government, based on Pickering? Will it be an economically viable regional government, based on Oshawa; or an uneconomically viable government?—which I contend is that which is being created because of the basis on Pickering.

Those are the principles to which I am speaking, Mr. Speaker, and I assure you that is well within the principle of the bill. I also assure you that having spoken for 20 minutes, that I am about the midway point of my speech. Perhaps that will reassure you.

Mr. Speaker, just briefly on one of the other ways in which the government is squandering resources, it turns out now that there is no price freeze in the Cedarwood area where the government is acquiring land as market values for land, apart from those created by the airport, go up.

Mr. Speaker: I'm sorry. Order, please!

Mr. Cassidy: The government is liable to pay those additional costs.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Cassidy: The speculation in the area is not affected.

Mr. Speaker: This is not one of the principles enunciated in the bill. I would ask the member to not comment on these matters.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, the planning of the area will be transferred to the regional municipality under this particular regional government. You will agree with that? And one of the principles of the bill is also whether that planning can be carried out effectively or not. It certainly cannot be carried out effectively with the kind of speculative conditions which exist in that area at this particular time.

That is one of the points that I wanted to make about the bill. The speculation in the area, apart from that which has been carried out by the Attorney General, is incredible—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Cassidy:—and there has been no action by this government to ensure that there is reasonable development in this region by finding a way of controlling speculation, which is going—

Mr. Speaker: Order! I would ask the hon. member to withdraw that previous remark.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, my remark was that speculation had been carried out by the

Attorney General. I believe that that is parliamentary and accurate.

Hon. Mr. Bales: I did not carry out any speculation.

Some hon. members: Withdraw!

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, it was meant in the sense that land was bought to make a profit; however, at the request of the Attorney General I will withdraw the remark.

Land was bought in the area by the Attorney General and by many others. Many people have made many thousands if not millions of dollars from that land. The prices have doubled, trebled and quadrupled in that particular area. It is documented so often that it is not even necessary to read the figures into the record in the House, Mr. Speaker.

However, farms that sold for \$60,000 and \$70,000 just three or four years ago are now changing hands as speculative properties for \$300,000, \$400,000 and \$500,000. That is the kind of game that people get into when they buy land in that particular area.

Mr. W. Newman: Come on now. Just tell me where you can price one farm at that price in Pickering township.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay, sure! Here we are. Mr. James H. Teefy of Pickering, six years ago sold his farm for \$70,000.

Mr. W. Newman: You said three years ago.

Mr. Cassidy: I said three or four years ago. This particular example was \$70,000 three years ago.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: The hon. member said six.

Mr. Cassidy: I beg your pardon, Mr. Speaker, six years ago. On June 2, 1966, as a matter of fact, it was sold to Gerard Fiorini and Ormando Boccia for \$70,000; \$30,000 in cash and \$40,000 in two mortgages. In 1969 that 100 acres was sold to a Toronto syndicate of private companies for \$368,700, of which \$252,000 was in a mortgage.

On Aug. 31, 1972, Mr. Speaker, that same farm, which had sold for \$70,000 in 1966, and for \$368,000 in 1969, was sold to Her Majesty the Queen, in right of the Province of Ontario, for \$500,500 in cash, not in mortgages, about half of which will go back to Fiorini and Boccia.

Now that is what is happening with one typical farm in that particular area, Mr.

Speaker. Let's see now. It was Mr. Fiorini and Mr. Boccia, in fact, who were in partnership with the Attorney General in another farm purchase just across the town line in Markham township.

Mr. Speaker, there are innumerable examples of things like that and they are making effective planning in the area virtually impossible because of this government's failure to come to grips with the question of land prices in and around Metro Toronto.

I'd like to turn now, Mr. Speaker, to some more specific matters concerned with the particular bill. I think the first thing to do is just talk a bit about some of the people who are involved. I have here a very interesting column, written by a talented writer in the Oshawa Times, I believe.

The hon. member for Oshawa has found it very difficult to stomach this particular bill. Not only has he found it difficult to stomach, there has been a battle of wills and a political battle between the member for Oshawa and the member for Durham, and the member for Durham has clearly won. He has shown that he has more political clout than the member for Oshawa.

Oshawa city council has commended the hon. member for Oshawa for the energetic way in which he has supported their case, particularly on the question of the 10 lots of Darlington township.

He has certainly been energetic, Mr. Speaker, but I am afraid to report to this House that he has not been particularly effective.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Too little too late!

Mr. Cassidy: As the member for Oshawa pointed out, in this column, the Oshawa area planning study—

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Put the scalpels to him, Charlie!

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): The member is not very effective right now!

Mr. Cassidy: What? I'm doing okay.

On the issue over which he has parted company with the government—I point out, Mr. Speaker, that on every regional bill there seems to be one member who parts company with the government, or at least becomes a bit frayed at the edges; the hon. member for Hamilton Mountain (Mr. J. R. Smith) in one case; the hon. member for Scarborough Centre expressed his feelings but couldn't bring himself to vote against the bill; now, the hon. member for Oshawa. The interesting thing is, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. W. Newman: Yes, and three of the member's colleagues walked out today on the Hamilton-Wentworth bill and didn't vote on it! After talking against it—they were all from that area!

Mr. Cassidy: They would have been here but they were talking to the minister and to the legislative draftsman.

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: That is pretty weak!

Mr. Cassidy: What is interesting, Mr. Speaker, is that when a Tory member opposes one of these regional bills—

Mr. Speaker: Order! Let's get back to the principle of Bill 162.

Mr. Cassidy: I am on the principle right now, Mr. Speaker. I'm talking about the hon. member for Oshawa and his opposition to this bill.

Mr. Speaker: You are supposed to be talking about Bill 162.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right.

Mr. Stokes: That's what he's talking about!

Mr. Speaker: Let's stay on it.

Mr. Cassidy: The hon. member for Oshawa has indicated he is opposed to the bill and I'm talking about why. What's interesting, Mr. Speaker, is that when a Tory member—

Mr. Speaker: That's a very interesting remark from the hon. member for Thunder Bay!

Mr. Stokes: That's right, that it was!

Mr. Cassidy: When a Tory member breaks ranks, Mr. Speaker, it's always a Tory member who comes from the particular area. The only case in which this didn't happen was the case of the Peel bill and that was because a Tory member for the area, the hon. member for Peel North (Mr. Davis), called all the shots in that particular case. The screams from the people who have been affected by his arbitrary decisions can be heard clear across the province.

One of the issues which has been created at the very end of the process of consultation in which the hon. member for Grenville-Dundas was involved is the 10 lot question—the 10 lots of Darlington township which have been left in Newcastle, rather than being put into Oshawa according to the proposals in the bill. That's very inter-

esting as a matter of principle, Mr. Speaker, because that again confirms the facts that I've been stating—that Oshawa will not genuinely become a regional centre within the Durham region.

Oshawa will be forced to grow where it can, which means to the north and to the west in the direction of Toronto rather than to where it should, which is to the east where its servicing goes and where the land is readily accessible and basically open for development. It would also encourage an eastward orientation within the Durham region.

That's just another example, in this case, of a political decision that I'm sure was made over the head of the member for Grenville-Dundas. It was a tussle between the two members of the neighbouring counties and the member for Oshawa lost. The member for Oshawa, though, did have an awful lot on his side. He had the planning area study that was done and on which all of the discussions in the area were based. He had the report tabled by Mr. MacNaughton at Eastview Collegiate in Oshawa last December. He had the report of the member for Grenville-Dundas that the 10 lots should go to Oshawa.

Mr. McIlveen: The member is making my speech for me.

Mr. Cassidy: Maybe, but when it's laid out like this, what else can I do?

The hon. member for Oshawa states very explicitly that the minister suggested to him privately that technically he realized it was better if the 10 lots of Darlington came into Oshawa, but they didn't get it. Technically, the hon. member for Oshawa is dead right. Politically, the member for Durham threw him for a fall.

Mr. Carruthers: The member is dead right on that!

Mr. Cassidy: That's right. He admits it. The member for Durham admits it! He was in there for political reasons and it was only for political reasons that he kept those 10 lots—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: The member knows it!

Mr. Cassidy: Only for political reasons! He has no concern about the development of the area. The member has no concern about the shape of the region, about the strength of Oshawa. All he is concerned about is his

parish pump interests and whether or not those 10 lots stay there.

Mr. M. B. Dymond (Ontario): Why doesn't the member come and live in the area?

Mr. Deans: One cannot live everywhere.

Mr. Cassidy: It is significant, Mr. Speaker, that a region, of which 95 per cent of the area is in Ontario county and the major city of which is Oshawa, should be called Durham according to the proposals put forward by the government. As the member for Oshawa stated, it looks like a double-cross.

There are one or two other people I would like to mention, Mr. Speaker. One is, I think, that we have the right to know from the parliamentary assistant when he will announce Mike Starr's appointment as chairman; and if not, what other Tory faithful he has to introduce to this House as the new regional chairman?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Cassidy: I understand that Mr. Starr is waiting for a call from the minister or from the Premier (Mr. Davis) himself, announcing that, since he has left the citizenship court and in view of his faithful service in contesting the last federal election, there is a \$40,000 job opening up for him sometime between now and Oct. 1.

We would like to see at least one regional government in the province, Mr. Chairman, the chairmanship of which was not filled by another faithful Tory retainer.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Cassidy: Fortunately, some of the Tory retainers are not hacks. I would not classify Mr. Starr as a Tory hack. I would, say, classify Mr. Parsons of Peel as a Tory hack. I think there is a number of other regions where that same process is going on. We would like to set a rather wider choice of people for chairman than just people whose party service exceeds their service in any other way.

Mr. W. Newman: Who is the member recommending?

Mr. Bullbrook: He is working his way down to the member for Ontario South.

Mr. Cassidy: If I knew the government would accept the recommendation, I would send over a couple of names.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The local people recommended Barry Lowes.

Mr. Roy: What is the recommendation of the member for Ontario South?

An hon. member: Dalton Camp.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, the representation in this particular bill is as flawed as it is in most of the other regional governments. Once again, the cows and the hens get more votes than the people who live in the urban areas. That has been done because this government, among other things, gives the back of its hand to any industrial area, be it Hamilton or be it Oshawa. It gives the back of its hand to areas like that in order to benefit the stockbroker belt and the big country estates. That's where the government's friends live, not in the big industrial cities.

According to the figures that were given to us just now by the member for Grenville-Dundas, a representative on regional council from Oshawa will represent 8,500 people. But in Uxbridge, Scugog, and Brock, they will represent 3,800, 4,500 and 3,600 respectively. In other words, in the north end of the new region a vote will be worth two votes in Oshawa. That's true also in Ajax, Pickering and Newcastle.

This is done, Mr. Speaker, in a deliberate way in order to counterbalance or to offset or to prevent Oshawa from having its legitimate position within the region. The government consistently jettisons the principle of representation by population when it comes forward with these particular bills. This bill is no exception, Mr. Speaker.

Oshawa—let's see if I have the figures here—has something like 47 or 48 per cent of the population of the region. It would have had a bit more if the 10 lots hadn't gone to Mr. Carruthers' rapacious hands.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Cassidy: It really was a land grab! Oshawa has something like 34 per cent of the representation.

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. member, when referring to members, please refer to them as the hon. member of their riding rather than by their first names.

Mr. Cassidy: I beg your pardon, Mr. Speaker. I meant to refer to the rapacious hands of the hon. member for Durham.

Mr. Carruthers: As long as he pronounces it right.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, it is interesting, comparing this region with Peel and with Halton. In Peel the government felt it necessary to kill every little local municipality and that's what it did, particularly in the cases of Streetsville and Port Credit. Yet, and I give the parliamentary assistant some credit in this case, in the Durham region there have been some municipalities which have been preserved—Whitby, Ajax and Newcastle, all bear some semblance of their former selves. All retain some local community of interest within the region. All are much better sized, given the powers that they have been left under a very powerful regional setup, or much better and much more appropriate to serve the people of those particular areas.

What is difficult to find in this case is why the government can do that east of Metro but could not do it west of Metro. Why was it? There was 5,000 population. The government found that Pickering, Whitby, and Ajax were all viable. With only 7,000 or 8,000 population, they found that Uxbridge, Scugog and Brock were viable, when it couldn't find that either Port Credit or Streetsville, with present populations of under 10,000 and enlarged populations in the 20,000 to 30,000 range, would be viable in the regional municipality of Peel.

Mr. Speaker, the financial implications of this particular plan have not been adequately spelled out. Once, again, we have had from the government vague assurances that over a period of time there will be some transitional grants, but that is all. The increase in regional grants going to the region is very small compared to the overall spending which, I would remind the parliamentary assistant, averages something close to \$200 per capita in the region as it stands right now.

Moreover, the imbalances or the shifts in taxes, particularly for the small municipalities, will apparently be very great. Transitional grants will cushion that for a very short period of time. As the assistant knows, those transitional grants go down by a fifth every year. He himself gave the figures. So the amount of transitional grant in the first year would almost equal the transitional grants to be paid in the succeeding four years, or would be maybe a bit more in the succeeding four years.

Now that is not enough, Mr. Speaker, when you consider that the effect of regional governments in Niagara, Ottawa-Carleton, now in Sudbury, and in any place where

they have come in, has been to lead to substantial increases of services, and therefore local taxes. Any municipality which thought it might get a reduction in taxation through the equalization of assessment involved in regional government is in for another think; they won't. It might stand part for a year or two, and then the rates will start to climb. Any municipality that faced a substantial tax hike from this plan will get it even worse in the neck because of regional tax increases that result from a particular plan.

It is very interesting the way the government consulted about these particular plans, Mr. Speaker. It set a deadline of March 31 for comments on the plan. I've forgotten whether that was 73 days or 83 days. Anyway it set its usual very short time for comments. Towards the end of the last week set aside for comments, the officials of the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs called together the clerks and clerk-treasurers of the 15 or so municipalities affected by the regional government proposals to give them a statement of financial implications on what their tax rates might look like if they maintain their existing services but had it on a regional basis rather than on a local basis. That document was not made public by the government. It was never distributed to the public in any way. There was no effort to inform people, not even council members, what those financial implications would be.

What is particularly significant is that in the document itself, Proposal for Local Government Reform in the Area East of Metro, some financial implications were spelled out for surrounding counties and regions which would be affected by boundary changes that flowed from the Oshawa or Durham plan, but there was no mention of the financial implications, just trust Uncle John and trust Uncle Don and trust Uncle Bill, because we'll take care of you out of our regional trust fund.

An hon. member: What about Uncle Alex?

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, those who trusted Uncle Alex obviously did better than those who tried to trust Uncle Charlie.

In Darlington west township, the effective tax rate on a home with an equalized assessment of \$15,000, would have risen by 65 per cent according to the ministry's own analysis of the financial implications of regional government. In Pickering, up 14 per cent; in Darlington up 13 per cent; in Alnwick up 15 per cent—I guess that's not

touched, is it—and in Cartwright up nine per cent.

That's the kind of increases which a number of those municipalities face, but the people in those areas were not told what those financial implications were. In fact, the ministry even lost a bit of PR because they could have gone ahead and told some municipalities like Ajax and Oshawa that there might be some decreases in tax rates, as long as the ministry didn't tell them that the spending would very quickly take up that slack.

You know, Mr. Speaker, the fact that some decreases in tax rates might have come through the spreading of the industrial assessment, the spreading of assessment in the region, is really a chimera, because it was the major municipalities with the greatest voting power which got those four and five and eight per cent potential decreases, and therefore it is they which would have commanded a majority on the council and which would have ensured that it was spent on better services or more services rather than being left as it was.

Mr. Speaker, some other points. There is still, as in all of these regional government bills, no adequate protection of the rights of employees in the various municipalities as per their union contracts. The most they are guaranteed is one year's employment after the region takes them over; and after that they may be fired, because there is no guarantee of continuation of seniority rights or other union rights. I am sure that the unions in the area will seek to ensure that that works, but it is not guaranteed in this bill and it should be, Mr. Speaker.

The school board question has not been completely resolved because of the exclusion of Newcastle from the new Ontario school board. The northern municipalities that have been put in, Mr. Speaker, were not wanted by Oshawa, were not wanted by some of the other municipalities in the area, and do not really belong in the region. In fact the parliamentary assistant himself said that in some of the speeches that he delivered during his peregrinations up and down the back concession roads. He admitted that their interests were primarily rural, that they belonged with Orillia, with Lindsay, with other Lake Simcoe communities, and they should not be in the region. But I think in order to balance Oshawa and to ensure that Oshawa didn't have a preponderance of population, they were thrown in. They were sacrificed to the ministry's obsessive desire

not to have one particular city have too great power in that particular region.

Mr. Speaker, that really brings me to my close. I would just like to conclude with one or two remarks about this plan. We are saying, **Mr. Speaker,** that the existence of the airport on the boundary of Metro distorts the Toronto-centred region plan to the point where this region will not work. It will not be an Oshawa-centred region. It will be a Metro Toronto-centred region and an extension of Metro Toronto. We will simply have linear urban development right from the centre of Toronto, east and west as far as the eye can see. The creation of the new town of Cedarwood with 200,000 population and a very rapid growth will effectively mean that Oshawa does not become the regional centre that it should become in order to make a viable region.

Mr. Speaker, the financial implications have not been spelled out adequately in this particular bill, in this particular proposal, and we do not feel that they are decently dealt with. We are concerned about the inadequate consultation which has gone on. We are concerned about the way in which this region will be oriented to Toronto. We are concerned about the wrong boundaries that have been used between Oshawa and Darlington, and we are concerned once again about the way in which the democratic principle of representation by population has been violated in this particular regional government bill for Durham.

Mr. Speaker, if we had answers to all of those questions, if they were satisfactorily resolved, if we could see that the Toronto-centred region was being respected in this plan, then because we endorse the basic concept of regional government we could probably support this bill. But those questions have not been answered, this bill is a distortion, this region is a distortion, and we will not support the bill.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Oshawa.

Mr. McIlveen: That is the best clap I have got since I left Oshawa.

An hon. member: Maybe they are going to vote with the member!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Deans: I hope that all of those on the other side who are pounding will be standing with the member.

Mr. Ferrier: He is afraid of what the member for Oshawa is going to say.

Mr. McIlveen: We have had two members here say that they were going to oppose the bill and now we have number three that says he is going to oppose the bill.

Mr. Cassidy: We spoke for our parties; does the member for Oshawa?

Mr. McIlveen: No, I don't speak for my party, I speak very personally; and as far as regional government goes I believe in it and many of the reasons that the member for Ottawa Centre brought forth are, in my opinion, hogwash.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: We were getting along so well together.

Mr. McIlveen: I know we were; but we part company right here.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Turn up the volume; I would like to hear this.

Mr. Turner: The member for Oshawa has got a very soft voice.

Mr. McIlveen: First of all, I want to rename this bill. The member for Ottawa Centre read it out, but he didn't quite get it correctly. I want to call it the "Great Oshawa Doublecross," or "Operation Bushwhack." I don't know which, and I kind of wish the parliamentary assistant had stayed here so I could chew his ears off.

Mr. Irvine: He listened to the member.

Mr. McIlveen: Yes, the member for Grenville-Dundas is over there and he looks more like an adversary over there. But I must admit that it is not really the member I am after; it is the minister he reports to.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: There are so many people after him I am losing count.

Mr. Deans: We all feel that way.

Mr. McIlveen: Well, add me to the list; and I want to give the members a little history of what happened in this Oshawa region. My part in it goes back to 1967, and at that time we had a traffic problem in the city and we wanted a traffic study. So the city of Oshawa got together with our neighbours to the east and our neighbours to the west; namely, Bowmanville council and Whitby council. We wanted some money for

that study so we came up and saw George Gomme, who was then the Minister of Highways. We asked him if he would do a traffic study in our area.

Mr. Lewis: He said, "How do you spell traffic?"

Mr. McIlveen: He wanted to know what the density—

Mr. Cassidy: He counted on his fingers.

Mr. McIlveen:—and what the land use would be for those studies; and we couldn't answer him. So he referred us to the member for Chatham-Kent (Mr. McKeough) who was then Minister of Municipal Affairs. We asked him if he would do a study and to give us some money to help out.

It had never been done before, but the minister thought that participatory democracy was the coming thing so he decided that he would call all the councils together and give money for 75 per cent of the study—and the local municipalities that were represented would pay 25 per cent of the study. The study was to include economics, finances, transportation, implementation, government services and land use. Each one of these subjects was done by a consultant team and they reported to Don Paterson, and that was the OAPAD study.

Mr. Roy: Our Don Paterson?

Mr. McIlveen: That study was two years in preparation.

Mr. Drea: They wouldn't report to the member on anything.

Mr. McIlveen: I want to read some of the conclusions of the parliamentary evaluation and development of the regional government alternatives. On page 26 of the OAPADS report it says:

The development alternatives under consideration as they bear on Oshawa make it clear that the east boundary of Oshawa cannot remain at its present location, but must move eastward to accommodate new growth, unless such new growth is under the jurisdiction of another municipality, Darlington-Bowmanville, the main centre of which is located several miles to the east. This is not considered an arrangement which would correspond to logical service areas.

On the other hand, as long as the Oshawa boundary is moved sufficiently far east to accommodate the maximum extent of urbanization foreseen in any of the

development alternatives, it is not considered necessary to take in the whole of the Farewell Creek watershed. The line between lots 26 and 27 in Darlington clears the most easterly extent of any Oshawa development alternatives by two township lots. It is felt to provide the most suitable preliminary recommendation for the east boundary of Oshawa.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the east boundary of Oshawa be moved to the line between lots 26 and 27 in the township of Darlington, extending from Lake Ontario to the north boundary of the basic study area.

Now, in the regional government report—and this is the final one, because the study broke down. Again it says, on the east:

Discussion paper No. 3 proposed that the east boundary of Oshawa be moved to a line between 26 and 27 in the township of Darlington. At the hearing, Oshawa initially proposed a boundary still further east, along the lines between lots 21 and 22 in Darlington, while the submission from Bowmanville and Darlington urged that the boundary be moved no more than one lot beyond the maximum extent of planned Oshawa urban development and it be curved or staggered so as to follow the shape of development, of pattern.

Now this is where even Darlington and Bowmanville, the two eastern lots, agreed with this principle.

In a supplementary submission, Oshawa subsequently altered its position to accept a boundary along lines between lots 25 and 26 in Darlington. The tentative land-use concept plan proposed in discussion paper 4 shows Oshawa urban development extending to between lots 26 and 27. A line between lots 26 and 27 would therefore meet the first Bowmanville-Darlington criteria; but it would, of course, not be curved to follow the shape of development. To adopt such a curve or staggered line, however, might prove unduly restrictive with regard to more later detailed use planning. It would most certainly pose many administrative and service difficulties, thus the line between 26 and 27 still seems the most suitable boundary.

The provincial government paid \$1 million for that study. That isn't all that was in the study; there were many, many other things. But in my talk here tonight I am going to dwell pretty closely on those 10 lots. This

morning I sent all members a coloured map of what I felt it should be.

When the study broke down in August of 1970, all the information from OAPADS was handed back to the province and the Inter-governmental Affairs department. They continued on with a further study for our area and the area east of Metro and on Dec. 18, 1972, the Hon. Mr. MacNaughton, and the member for Grenville-Dundas, announced the Ontario government proposal for our area. Again, in that proposal it stated:

Municipality No. 3 consists of Oshawa, East Whitby, and the western 10 lots of Darlington township. The area included with Oshawa has been cited by Paterson and others as being entirely dependent on Oshawa. A particularly important reason for the Darlington addition is that this part of Darlington is easily serviced, heavily built up, and has the capability of carrying services to the northern part of Oshawa and East Whitby at low cost. Furthermore, the TCR plan specifies that Oshawa is to be the growth node and will thus require this additional land.

Until this point in time I and the council in Oshawa had made very few submissions except for what the Province of Ontario had asked from us. Once this proposal for local government reform in the area east of Metro was brought forward, the parliamentary assistant came out to Oshawa, came out to Darlington, came out to the whole area and, in all I think the hon. Mr. Irvine—and I'm making him hon. now—

Mr. W. Newman: I say that, too!

Mr. McIlveen: —had over 150 meetings.

An hon. member: He got ahead faster than the member for Ontario South.

Mr. McIlveen: Of those meetings, two took place in the city of Oshawa; one of them was with the city of Oshawa council alone, and one was a joint meeting with East Whitby council, Darlington council and Oshawa council. That night, everything was going well and we made no submissions whatever to the minister. The reeve of Darlington got up and said that he liked Oshawa's services; he liked Oshawa's people and I don't blame him because most of them work in Oshawa. He liked Oshawa's recreational facilities; he liked Oshawa's libraries; he liked Oshawa's fire department, but he wanted to stay alone.

Mr. Ferrier: What did he think about their doctors?

Mr. McIlveen: I think he even liked the doctors.

I concluded from his whole remarks that he liked everything that Oshawa was paying for, but he didn't want to pay for it.

This part of Darlington right now is urbanized, in my opinion, and will be completely urbanized within the very short future; it hems in Oshawa itself. Rather than put our services where they are relatively cheap to install, the city of Oshawa, to develop, now, has to go to the north, into East Whitby township where the topography is hillier and most certainly is farther away from the lake where the services will have to be brought from.

After the member for Grenville-Dundas reported back, it is my opinion that he reported to the minister, too, that it was his opinion that the 10 lots should come to Oshawa. He can correct me if I am wrong in that report.

The next step in the procedures was that all the members who were involved in the area had a meeting with the minister to express their feelings of what they felt would be good for the area. We had a meeting with the minister, only the minister didn't show up.

Mr. Lewis: He doesn't meet with the Tory members either?

Mr. Reid: That's not unusual.

Mr. McIlveen: He came in in time to give us a cup of coffee. Notes were made and given to him, but as far as I am concerned I never got one word to him. Yet at the time I left that meeting, I was completely assured that the 10 lots in Darlington would become part of Oshawa.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What happened then?

Mr. Lewis: The member was assured by whom? The parliamentary assistant? The member assumed.

Mr. McIlveen: I was assured by—I assumed that they would be.

Mr. Lewis: Nothing otherwise had been said?

Mr. McIlveen: Nothing had been said, no. I feel that the parliamentary assistant recommended that they come to Oshawa.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): The member for Durham works surreptitiously.

Mr. McIlveen: I am sure that the—I am not sure, I assume again, that the parliamentary assistant recommended that they come to Oshawa. Between that time and May 28, a drastic change was made, and when it was announced in the House I nearly fell off my chair because I couldn't believe it. I felt that I had been shafted.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member had been.

An hon. member: Where?

Mr. McIlveen: Where? That's right! I still think I am.

Mr. Deans: One doesn't even have to be a doctor to know when one is getting shafted.

Mr. McIlveen: That's right.

In this regional bill I think we have made a bad decision because Oshawa hasn't got the space to expand now. The region will grow. I am a confirmed believer in regional government. It's a necessity and we must have it; it's the only way that we can get all the services together that we need to get together; and that we can live together. But the biggest municipality in this region will be brought into the region kicking and screaming when there was no need for it.

In my opinion, the people of Darlington on those 10 lots are oriented toward Oshawa. They had the OAPAD study to lean on; they had this proposal to lean on; they would have known that they were coming in and they wouldn't have said one word.

The big thing, in my opinion, was the fact that Cobourg and Port Hope got knocked off. They wanted to get out of the region, and I really don't think it's a good decision. In spite of what the member for Ottawa Centre said, that Port Hope and Cobourg will be a growth node. Had they been in this region it would have made for a tremendous lake-shore region. If it had come in I am quite sure that the 10 lots of Darlington would have never come up, and the whole thing would have gone smoothly!

However, I am going to propose an amendment in the clause by clause that suggests that the 10 lots of Darlington be included from the Columbus Rd. south to the lake, and from the Columbus Rd. north to the boundary of Darlington, which is the area that is rural in Darlington, be left with the Newcastle region.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That may very well carry.

Mr. McIlveen: Well, that's a compromise, and I think that it sure could save the people

of Oshawa. It's an area then, that we would have the area to grow that we need, and I'll get lots of support from over here.

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: Why doesn't the member come over here?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. McIlveen: I intend to put that amendment in the clause-by-clause.

Mr. Germa: The member for York North will support that.

Mr. McIlveen: I would like to say a word about the number of councillors. Originally, when the first proposal, the December 18 proposal was made, Oshawa had 38 per cent of the vote on the regional council and 42 per cent of the population. With the change in area, and Port Hope and Cobourg going out, we went down to 36 per cent of the vote on regional council, but 45 per cent of the population. I think that the council of Oshawa needs one more regional councillor.

Also, that our own council have asked that they have an extra four councillors that do nothing but local work. There is precedent for this in Burlington, in Hamilton and in other areas, so I am going to make an amendment to that effect.

I also am going to propose that when the ward system is established that one ward be from Darlington and from east Whitby, and the remaining ward is from the remainder of the city of Oshawa.

The division of functions, with sewers and water, are all at the upper tier. The city of Oshawa council have gone on record stating that they would like local sewers and local roads and local water at the lower level.

On the police, there is one section under which they can be moved away. I forget how it reads, but it has appeared in three other bills—in Sudbury and it's appeared in Niagara and Waterloo.

The one from Sudbury says that a policeman:

—may not be assigned without his consent to serve on a permanent basis on a detachment in the regional area more than a 20-mile distance from his former detachment headquarters provided that he was a permanent member of the police force of the local municipality in the regional area before April 1, 1973.

That was for Sudbury.

But what the police chief in Oshawa feels is that without that clause in there, he or the regional police chief can send these fellows to Siberia to get rid of them if they don't toe the line. He thinks that this is a poor principle. I agree with him and that clause should not be in there.

Mr. Deans: No, he wants it in.

Mr. McIlveen: He wants it in there. And I'm going to move an amendment that that be deleted from the Durham bill, and it's out of the Peel bill, too.

Mr. Deans: We will support that amendment.

Mr. McIlveen: That's fine. I just want to know whether he'll support it.

Mr. Lewis: He's not important. It's the moral victories that are important around here.

Mr. Deans: What the member needs is the member for York East supporting it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. McIlveen: In 65(1) we want to amend for three members rather than two members of regional council on the regional police force, and only one member appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The government ought to take the whole package.

Mr. McIlveen: The last thing in this discussion that I want to talk about is the industrial land. The city of Oshawa and the town of Whitby and the town of Bowmanville have considerable industrial land purchased with taxpayers' money. True, it goes to the regional council as an asset, just as the debts go. But in the interim, between the time that the councils bought the land, it has appreciated as much as four times.

Mr. W. Newman: Speculating in the city.

Mr. McIlveen: Yes, well I think, as far as the speculation goes, if anybody wins it should be the taxpayers in the municipality that bought it.

Mr. MacDonald: Spoken like a good socialist.

Mr. McIlveen: I'm going to move an amendment to that part of the Act.

I would have much more to say in the clause-by-clause—and before I sit down—

Mr. Stokes: Is there any place the member for Oshawa would rather be?

Mr. McIlveen: The member for Peterborough came up and he gave me—"I'd rather be in Peterborough"—but after this bill I'm not so sure that I wouldn't. He's only got that school teacher up there to contend with. I've got Cliff Pilkey, and he's on council.

Mr. Lewis: Would the member like to run in Ontario South for us? We'll give Cliff Oshawa and he'll run, because there's a yahoo in that riding that he'd like to knock off.

Mr. W. Newman: What did he say?

Mr. McIlveen: Can't the member for Ontario South hear him?

Mr. Lewis: There's an antediluvian nabob over there we would like to get rid of.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. McIlveen: Well, he's going to get a crack at the member for Scarborough West in a minute. But before I sit down, I asked the mayor of my municipality to send me his remarks on what he felt this proposal meant to him as mayor of the city. We both have the same number of people as constituents. We have exactly the same constituency because we serve within the same boundaries. He was quite pleased until this last bit, but I'm going to read his letter into the record—

Mr. Stokes: Burn the paper, eh?

Mr. McIlveen: Here it is:

Mr. McIlveen, I am shocked and dismayed at the way in which the people of Oshawa are being treated by the government of Ontario in its regional government decisions affecting our city. I would like to take this opportunity to review, in some detail the events leading up to the rather extraordinary regional government recommendations and revelations of the past week for our area.

On December 18, as you know, the then Minister and Treasurer of Ontario, the hon. Charles MacNaughton, presented a provincial proposal for local government reform in an area east of Metro at Eastdale Collegiate in Oshawa.

This proposal outlined a lakefront region extending from Metro Toronto on the west to Cobourg on the east. This was a good plan and, perhaps, even a brilliant plan.

The province, at that time, said "it was particularly concerned that the municipalities involved consider this proposal very carefully and submit their opinions to the Treasurer." The city of Oshawa, as the largest municipality by far in the proposed region, took this advice from the province very seriously and carefully considered both the proposal and invited public response to this proposal before forwarding its submission to the minister.

Oshawa was generally pleased with the MacNaughton proposal and directed its representation to four main areas. These were the airport municipality, representation by population, the proposed division of functions and the boundaries of the area municipality of Oshawa. The province seemed to have responded positively to a near unanimous request from the affected municipalities that the North Pickering community and airport come under the direct control of the regional council, although the details in this regard are rather too sketchy to be absolutely sure.

You are only too painfully aware of how the province responded to Oshawa's other requests. In the December proposal the area municipality of Oshawa, with 41.5 per cent of the region's population, was apportioned 38 per cent of the representation on the regional council. We could see no reason why the representation on this council should not be by population and so we petitioned the government for an additional regional member to effect representation by population.

You know what happened. The government now proposes to give Oshawa only 36.6 per cent of the representation on the regional council, even though our people now comprise 44 per cent of the total regional population. The government is telling our 95,000 citizens that their votes should not count as much as the vote of their neighbours in determining the course of events that will affect, not only the quality of their own lives but those of their children.

Oshawa city council was concerned that the division of functions proposed in the December, 1972 report with respect to water and sewer services would lead to an ineffective and inefficient operation which would be, unfortunately, too far removed from the man in the street. Our concerns in this area, as you are aware, are fully documented in our submission to the Treasurer. Provincial officials, in the course of their discussions with us, following re-

lease of the December 18 proposal, indicated that the city's concern about the division of functions was shared by most of the other municipalities in the region, and suggested that the municipal viewpoint in this matter would find favour with the government.

The recommendations in this area now proposed by the province seem to be the ones outlined on December 18. There has been no change. The mind boggles in an attempt to rationalize, let alone understand, the recommendation now proposed by the government on May 28 with respect to the boundaries of the area municipality of Oshawa.

I hardly know where to start when it comes to a discussion of the absolutely unbelievable and unexpected government recommendation to exclude the westerly 10 lots of Darlington township from the new city of Oshawa. During the time of public meetings and discussions on the original proposal from December of last year to the end of February this year, Oshawa had no indication whatever that the province was even considering a new easterly boundary for the area municipality of Oshawa.

Every objective study to date and every government policy announcement has recommended that any area municipality centred in Oshawa, in any proposed region, should include the westerly 10 lots of Darlington township. These recommendations were based on planning consideration, on community of interests, on socio-economic orientation and on essential servicing considerations—in short on the objective conclusions drawn from factual evidence gathered and analysed by knowledgeable professionals in various fields. I will quickly review these reports.

In August 1970, discussion paper 3 of the \$1 million publicly financed OAPAD study set out an original proposal for area municipalities and then a revised proposal. Each of these proposals recommended that Oshawa be expanded to include the westerly 10 lots of Darlington. This report, as it bears on Oshawa's east boundary, is unequivocal in its language: "The development alternatives under consideration . . . make it clear that the east boundary of Oshawa cannot remain at its present location but must move eastward to accommodate new growth . . ."

The release of discussion paper 3, mentioned above, was followed by an intense

period of public discussion and public meetings held throughout the OAPADS region. The regional government report, released subsequent to these public hearings, again recommended that Oshawa expand to include the western portion of Darlington township. In fact, this extension of Oshawa's eastern boundary wasn't even considered controversial at the time.

Prior to the release of the above mentioned OAPAD study, and no doubt having great influence on them, the province announced in Design for Development, The Toronto-Centred Region, published in May, 1970, that Oshawa would be the major terminal city at the eastern end of the Toronto-centred region. It and Hamilton were to act "as regional centres to promote economic and social identification and efficiency. These two centres would exert sufficient force through social, cultural, employment and government activities to reduce peak hour traffic to and from Toronto in the corridors."

Oshawa, responding positively and energetically to this provincial plan, conceived a staged servicing plan to allow expansion to the north and east beyond the present boundaries of the city in those areas where every study recommended such expansion. This plan was forwarded and known to the provincial planners charged with the responsibility of drawing up the December, 1972, east of Metro local government reform proposal.

Perhaps the most explicit and definitive rational statement on this matter was made by the province itself in the December east of Metro regional government proposal:

"Municipality No. 3 consists of Oshawa, East Whitby, and the western 10 lots of Darlington township. The area included with Oshawa has been cited by Patterson and others as being entirely dependent on Oshawa. A particularly important reason for the Darlington addition is that this part of Darlington is easily serviced, heavily built up and has a capability of carrying services to the northern part of Oshawa and East Whitby at a low cost. Furthermore, the TCR plan specifies that Oshawa is to be a growth node and will thus require the additional land."

It is important to remember that the provincial planners' strong stand in this matter was made notwithstanding the fact that the report in which this position is

outlined also contained a recommendation that water and sewer services be a regional function. The government obviously realized at the time that no east of Metro regional council was going to extend services into this area of Darlington unless it were a part of the area municipality of Oshawa.

There is another side to the whole terrible situation which frightens me. To change is difficult. To change from a familiar local government system which has existed for over 100 years will be very difficult indeed. But for the author of this change, the provincial government, to compound these difficulties by imposing irrational, unjustified and unexpected conditions on a municipality that is "my city" to almost half the residents in the new region is unfathomable.

I suggest that the government of Ontario will have to bear its full share of responsibility for the unnecessary tension and conflict which appears to be inevitable if the present recommendations are finalized.

I would be amiss if I closed without thanking you for the forceful way in which you have presented [I didn't mean that!] the city's regional government case to the Legislature and the bountiful energy which you have expended on behalf of our people.

Jim's letter sums up many of the remarks that I personally have to make about our region. There are two things that I would like to say to the government—and I'm part of it—but if we or anybody ever try to restructure any local government again, except on county lines, we're crazy. I think politics plays too great a part when we are trying to solve problems that are for the future.

Another thing that I say, in spite of the Liberals in their last election speech and their "Blueprint for Development" that we should cut the ministries down, I think we should go against the COGP report in putting the Treasury and the Intergovernmental Affairs together. I would like to see them separated from the Treasury, with municipal affairs another ministry and the urban affairs another ministry.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Roy: That is what we said!

Mr. McIlveen: If I remember, the "Blueprint for Development" was going to cut the whole thing down to six.

Mr. Roy: No, no, no. We were going to reorganize it better.

Mr. Kennedy: The member for Ottawa East was going federal. What is he going to do federally?

Mr. McIlveen: To sum up, I think my feelings are that we have made a bad decision on the 10 lots in Darlington, that this is a land that is oriented towards the city; we have a community of interests, we have social economic interests, we need the land to grow. Most certainly in other municipalities the government has given Hamilton room to grow and it has given Kitchener room to grow and it has given St. Catharines and other major cities across the province room to grow, but it certainly hasn't done the same for the city of Oshawa.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

An hon. member: Come on over here!

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Waterloo North.

Mr. Good: Mr. Speaker, I have a few comments I would like to make on this bill.

First, I think it is most interesting to note that when the easterly section of the government proposal was dropped, the number of area governments only decreased from nine to eight, which leaves us with the rather opposite situation from the Peel bill in that we have a numerous number of very small area governments. It is almost impossible to figure out the rationale behind this, except that some of them were of a small population.

Mr. W. Newman: The member doesn't know what nine to eight means.

Mr. Good: I would like to ask the parliamentary assistant several questions. First of all, I am wondering why the Pickering area government was not extended into Uxbridge township to include all of the proposed new airport land instead of just part of it. In the original proposal area No. 9 went up into Uxbridge township, presumably I suppose to take in the complete airport area.

Certainly the comments made before about the whole future of the Pickering area government were valid and worthwhile, and we too are very much concerned about the establishment of a large new municipality so close to the borders of Metro that it will in fact be nothing more than an adjunct to Metro.

We are wondering too about the part of Pickering township in the Rouge River area

that has gone into Metro, whether that portion will go into Metro for school purposes. I presume that it would. Perhaps the parliamentary assistant knows now whether this would be the case.

I am concerned that on the charts given to me by the ministry and the parliamentary assistant, there is no figure here for the assessment date for each of the new area governments. I am sure there must be many in the area wondering what their future is when it comes to representation, not only in relation to population but more important what the representation will be in relation to their assessment base, because it will be on the equalized rate of assessment base that the levies will be made from the area to the region.

We find in my own area, and I use this as an example, that for instance the division is so unequal that the city of Waterloo, paying 18 per cent of the cost of regional government, has just three representatives on the regional government and the township of Woolwich-Elmira, paying six per cent of the cost, also has three members on the regional government.

This is the type of thing which has never been figured out beforehand. It could have very easily been figured out beforehand, but because the government refuses to do their homework and give us detailed financial analysis of the region I feel that no one can do justice to the information that should be given to all people, both councillors and the people of the region itself.

I have some additional questions that I think are very important and things that I am sure people in the area would like to know.

When we look at the water section on page 35, we find that the assets of existing water commissions, or water works, go into the region because water will be a regional responsibility. I wonder if the parliamentary assistant can spell out for us at this point the debenture debts that are going to the regions from all the various municipalities that presently have water works, and if the people of the region have been made aware of what municipalities will be paying off what debenture debts for other municipalities.

This is the type of thing the people in the area deserve to know. I am sure the people in Uxbridge will want to know what portion they will be paying of the debenture debt on the water works in Newcastle, and vice versa.

The same thing applies to the sewage collection and sewage treatment plants. The provisions of the legislation on page 37 indicate that a sewer rate can be charged by the region in all area municipalities sufficient to pay off the debenture debt and the operation of the existing facilities. This, I understand, will just be rateable against those municipalities which have sewage facilities at the present time, but I am sure the people once again in the various communities will want to know, how did each municipality go into the region? What assets went in with them and what debenture debt went in with them?

In the rate structure the regional municipality, I understand, is given the option and the authority to establish a regional water rate or regional sewer rate, and people should know beforehand how regionalized they are expected to think as soon as they get in in paying off the debenture debts in the other areas.

On the section relating to police. I think we will have a better amendment than that suggested by the member for Oshawa, after the indication given by the Attorney General tonight that it is his intention, at some point in the future, to exclude county court judges from police commissions.

A speech was made by the Provincial Secretary for Justice (Mr. Kerr) some time ago stating that it was future government policy to exclude county court judges from police commissions. I can't for the life of me, Mr. Speaker, understand why the government has not gone ahead in the regional governments that it has established in the past few years and set the police commission up with three members from regional council and two members appointed by Lieutenant Governor in Council and let the judge off. The region would then have control over its police force through its elected officials. This is something that we have been advocating from away back to the Niagara bill and I remember we argued that amendment at 2 or 3 o'clock one morning to no avail. Here we are, three or four years later, and the government talks about this concept, gives lip service to it and violates it in every bill that it brings before us.

Mr. Deacon: Absolute hypocrisy.

Mr. Good: On page 54 we get to the matter of the area levies to the regional government. We talk on the basis of how the expenses of the regional government will be paid, and the levies made from the area government to the regional government will be on the basis of equalized, rateable,

weighted assessment. As I understand it, that means that because of the various methods of assessment used in the former municipalities the assessment has to be equalized first and the factors would be applied.

In Peel, where the whole county had been on a supposed market value assessment, done by the county prior to the provincial assessment, the equalization was not necessary. But let us not forget that the equalization factor is a rather indefinite quantity. It doesn't always work out that one ends up with complete equalization because the factor is not that closely figured, in my view. We find here that because of the word weighted, which first appeared a year ago in the Waterloo bill, two municipalities with equal amount of assessment, one of which has more industrial assessment, will pay a greater levy to the regional government.

In the light of that information, when we turn to page 84 we find that for purposes of paragraph 50, subsection 1, section 354 and section 395 of the Municipal Act, the regional corporation and no area municipality shall exercise any of these powers. That refers to industrial sites and industrial development. It appeared to me that the region rather than the areas is going to have complete control of industrial development and, consequently, the region will have the responsibility for saying where industrial development will go.

I ask the parliamentary assistant: In the light of the fact that the region will have responsibility over industrial development, and the area's levy is going to be affected by the amount of industrial assessment that it has, how is this concept rationalized with any degree of fairness to the area governments?

Another thing I would like to talk about briefly is on page 61 and this relates to the reserve funds. I am not satisfied, Mr. Speaker, that the answer given to the reeve of Chinguacousy in relation to the Peel government bill was entirely satisfactory. The information there was that any reserve fund going into regional government for a service over which the region will then have responsibility, goes with the service and is taken over by the region. As I understand it, the reeve of the township was told that the region can only spend the money for services that will relate in the future to those for which the reserve fund was established and that the money can be spent only in the area where the reserve fund was established.

Mr. Speaker, respectfully, I cannot find anything in this bill which designates the spending of that reserve fund for the benefit

of the people who established it. It says the money can be used for the purpose for which it was established but it doesn't say for the area in which it was established. I would like the parliamentary assistant to explain to me what sections of this bill ensure that reserve funds—and here I am sure we are talking about lot levies from area governments going into the region, and the concern of the areas that that money will be used for the purpose for which it was first settled.

I don't feel that any of this information has been properly disseminated to the people in the region. I don't think many of them understand the implications of this bill.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, there is one other point which I would like clarified for me. That is on page 96 when we deal with the fact that the regional council is set up as a recreation committee when it comes to getting grants for the community under the Community Centres Act. I would have had no quarrel with that concept before the Minister of Community and Social Services (Mr. Brunelle) brought in his new directive as to when and how these grants will be given.

When we have the region as the instigating body, we must remember that the new direction given to those grants by the Minister of Community and Social Services is dependent on, if I remember the words correctly, the financial base of the municipality and the need for the facility. When that Community Centres Act was administered under the Minister of Agriculture, the minister was only too happy to give the municipality the money if the municipality met the criteria as laid down in the Act.

In other words, the municipality had to put in, I think, 25 per cent of the project and assure the ministry that it would take the debentures for the balance, and that \$10,000 or \$15,000 grant came through almost automatically. Well, not so any more, because of what this government refers to as—"fiscal constraints" I believe they call it, a fancy word—in other words, they're going broke—but anyway, "fiscal constraints."

There have been strings attached to this community centres grant, and I dare say that the Ministry of Community and Social Services will look upon the regional government as a richer government, a bigger government, with a bigger assessment base and say: "Ha, ha! You are a big government, look at your millions of dollars worth of assessment base; no we are not going to give you a grant." Even though one of the small rural communities may very, very badly need a

recreational facility. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I would much sooner see this Community Centres Act administered under the area government.

For these reasons and the reasons which I've mentioned on every other regional government bill, the lack of communication and the lack of detailed analysis being given to the people in the area of how this bill is going to affect them, we cannot support it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ontario North.

Mr. Dymond: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. With great respect, may I remind you that my riding is designated Ontario.

I have long been a strong advocate, Mr. Speaker, of strengthening and restructuring local government, and I therefore welcome the introduction of Bill 162 to establish a region in that area where I have lived for a long time and a large part of which I represent as a step forward toward the achievement of that goal.

It may have a long way to go yet, but I believe it is an essential step forward in that direction. As did so many hon. members in this House at the present time and among our predecessors, I cut my political teeth in municipal council and I found it a very satisfying experience, albeit shot through with frustrations on many occasions. And now, as I speak with present elected members of the municipal councils, I find that this situation steadily worsens.

Now, Mr. Speaker I would not, as some occasionally do, deride those who seek office at the municipal level. By and large they are capable, they are as ready and willing to serve as any who seek other elected offices, but to many it appears as if all they do is impose taxes on a limited and already overburdened base, and collect and disburse revenues to a steadily growing multitude of special purpose bodies, usually appointed, with little intercommunication, and at times with little or no accountability. These bodies too, it is quite true, sir, serve well but their interests are usually narrow in relation to the whole of municipal government.

It would be careless, too, to overlook the fact that there is an increasing tendency to centralization here at Queen's Park. Although none will deny that the municipalities are the creatures of the province, I, with a host of others, believe those same municipalities should be challenged with more and greater responsibility for those matters particularly

local and of special concern to the people at the municipal level.

I maintain, sir, that this has been the objective of the Ontario government now for some time. It has been strived for more vigorously perhaps during the past five years, more or less, and still more vigorously in this present session when we find four bills of this nature before the Legislature.

But Bill 162 is my special interest and concern, since it affects the county in which, as I have already stated, I have lived most of my adult life, and I have had the honour and privilege of representing the greater part of it in this Legislature now for the past 18 years.

I do not apologize, sir, for saying that in my view the bill is late! It could, I believe, have been introduced at least a year ago as was recommended in the OAPAD study to which reference has already been made, but that is of little account now. No good comes from reflecting upon what might have been. So one has got to be content with saying better late than never.

The unveiling of the government proposals at Eastdale Collegiate in the city of Oshawa last December, might well give the lie to my belief that the region should have been established earlier. But the progress made in the past six months has been quite phenomenal.

I do not believe it is out of place to note here, Mr. Speaker, that much of the progress can be attributed to the efforts of the parliamentary assistant to the minister, the hon. member for Grenville-Dundas. He attended numerous meetings in all areas of the region. I have to disagree with the hon. member for Ottawa Centre (Mr. Cassidy) who said the parliamentary assistant said that "Brock and Scott," the proposed municipality of Brock and the township of Scott, "should not be in the region."

I attended every one of the meetings at which the parliamentary assistant was present and spoke within my riding, sir, and these municipalities are within my riding, and I state quite unequivocally he never made that statement at all, in the back concessions at least. I want to say that he attended numerous meetings in all areas in the region. He knew his subject. He listened well. He was patient, tolerant, and understanding. He invited and he considered well, suggestions from our people. Where they had merit and would not offend in any way the region as a whole, he was flexible in accepting proposals for change. When the need arose, and it did often, he was positive and decisive. If these

attitudes, Mr. Speaker, demonstrated by the parliamentary assistant permeate the Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs, I can see a bright future for municipal-provincial relations.

Mr. Lewis: The member knows what happens to cabinet ministers from Grenville-Dundas.

Mr. Dymond: The flexibility of government and the response to local input are well demonstrated in my constituency by the inclusion in the region of the four municipalities, comprising the proposed Brock township, and the attachment of Scott township to the Uxbridge area. This leaves intact the greater part of the existing Ontario county.

The loss of the two most northern townships in our county, Rama and Mara to Simcoe county, is a disappointment to me, but dispassionate consideration shows the transfer to be in the better interest of the people of these townships. Socially, culturally and economically, they are more oriented to Simcoe county and this meets the wishes of the majority of the people.

A word about these two historic townships, Mr. Speaker, I think should go on the record at this time since they are leaving our area. Mara and Rama townships were both surveyed early in the 1830s. Mara was thought to be a little better than a swamp because it was thickly covered with cedar growth. After it was cleared, it was found to be excellent farmland, as it is today. Indeed, some of the best farmland in the county of Ontario is to be found in Mara township.

Rama on Lake Couchiching was surveyed about the same time. Some years later, because of some financial difficulties into which some of the early settlers were plunged, the Indian department was persuaded to buy about five per cent of the township, 2,500 acres, for the establishment of an Indian reservation for the Ojibways. It is still occupied by the Ojibway Indian people to the present time. It is a thriving community. They are excellent citizens. One is impressed by the very active and progressive part the young people, particularly, are playing in bringing about self-determination in their own community.

Mr. Speaker, a concept of this nature cannot come to pass without much criticism, debate and, at times, demonstrating violent and bitter opposition. That this has been experienced in varying degrees over the past four years is self-evident and no good can flow from recounting it at this time. It is of interest I think, sir, though, that to note that

history has an uncanny way of repeating itself.

Believing that people participation should be encouraged, the government of Ontario set up, as my hon. friend the member for Oshawa has pointed out, a very large and costly study begun in September of 1969 and ended in March, 1971. It was welcomed in our area because in our belief it encouraged people participation, it encouraged the involvement of many people at the local level. Contrary to the opinion held by some, invitations were extended frequently and widely for people to attend the meetings; to make submissions either in person or in writing. However, by March, 1971 it was evident that no agreement could be reached of substantial enough degree to warrant action, and so the study folded.

We shouldn't be altogether surprised at that after we have had a look at the history of the county of Ontario. The county was born in strife after a long and difficult career. Peter Perry was the prime mover in the agitation for separation of Ontario county, which was then included in what was known as the home district, embracing three counties, York, Peel and Ontario. Mr. Perry had been the representative of Lennox-Addington in the Legislature of Upper Canada for 12 years prior to moving to Whitby, when he involved himself in municipal affairs.

Unfortunately, he died short of achieving his objective, which was the separation of the county, but shortly after his death the county of Ontario was established by Royal proclamation. On March 11, 1852, the town of Whitby was designated as the county seat and it was set forth in the proclamation that the first meeting of the provisional county council would be held on May 3, 1852.

The first warden of the provisional county was Joseph Gould, the reeve of Uxbridge town. It is worthy of note, Mr. Speaker, that a direct descendant of his, Wilfred Gould, is reeve of the town of Uxbridge today and following in the family tradition he has been a strong and vigorous supporter of the restructuring and strengthening of the municipal government.

The real test of the new county's strength came with the submission of the first bylaw, which was to provide money to build a county building. The vote, Mr. Speaker, was seven for, seven against—and the reeve had to cast the deciding vote. So strong was the opposition in those days that the dissidents took the matter to court. They

sought an injunction to stop further proceedings at the county level—

Mr. Singer: We need an injunction to get back to the bill.

Mr. Dymond: Mr. Speaker, I speak very seldom in this House and therefore I have few opportunities to stray from the bill—

Mr. Ruston: The member is not saying anything now. He is not talking about the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Dymond: —and I have found many others, Mr. Speaker, stray a long way from the bill, much farther than I.

Mr. Ruston: The member sure has strayed a long way.

Mr. Dymond: I think this is very relevant to the matter before us at the present time.

Mr. Lewis: The member has our approval. It is a pleasure to hear him. It is an exercise in nostalgia.

Mr. Dymond: Thank you, indeed.

Mr. McIlveen: I enjoy it.

Mr. Dymond: The courts, however, threw out the case and the county began to go ahead.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if history continues to repeat itself, then I suggest to you, sir, that if the performance of the region in the days that lie ahead, even equals the performance of the county in the almost 125 years it has been in existence, then this will be an extremely successful region.

By Bill 162 we will lose the grand old name "Ontario county." How or when the county got its name is hard to know. Some believe that it was named for the province. This, of course, is not right, since the naming of the county pre-dated that of the province, and I think the best record we can have is that it was named for Lake Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, in principle, Bill 162 has been reasonably well received by the people whom I represent. The 10 municipalities remaining in my part of Ontario county, with the acquisition of one township from Durham county, namely Cartwright, will become three area municipalities. An excellent relationship has existed and still does exist among the municipalities now joined together, and if small details are worked out, as they can and will

be, I am sure, the future would appear to be bright.

All the municipalities are agreed that at least for the first five years, more or less, great care should be taken to ensure that each now existing municipality should be represented in the area municipality by councillors from amongst those presently living in the separate municipalities. This was discussed with some concern during the meetings with the parliamentary assistant over the past six months. We were given to believe that local proposals would be favourably considered. Since provision is made for this in paragraph 3, sub 3, of the bill, I would just now record that at least two of my three area municipalities will likely apply to the minister for division into wards, with a sufficient number of councillors to give adequate representation.

It is encouraging to hear the people already voice the hope and express the will to have elections at large reinstituted after the first few transitional years have passed.

There are other concerns within my part of the region, which is essentially rural in nature. One of those has to do with police matters and many fears have been expressed based on the reported experiences in other of the regions recently established. However, the anticipated report of the task force on policing may allay some of those fears. For that, we shall have to wait.

These things, however, will rest in the hands of the regional council and I would not have it otherwise. I am more than ever insistent that as much responsibility as possible be placed in the hands of the two levels of municipal government and the decisions there, even the difficult ones and unpopular ones which will have to be made sooner or later, will be made at those levels by the people elected to manage the affairs of the municipalities.

A few glaring examples of inconsistency are noted in the bill, Mr. Speaker. Frequently one has heard those highly placed in government express the view that all bodies serving the region should have boundaries co-terminal with the region. Yet this policy has been disregarded in two instances at least, namely registry of land titles division and the board of education. Having no knowledge of what might be involved in having one registry office responsible for all land titles in the region, I can only note it in passing and express the hope that the ministry or ministries responsible will move

with all speed to correct this apparent inconsistency.

But the failure of the Ministry of Education to bring all the schools in the region under one regional board is impossible for me to understand. I have listened to all the explanations but I am still not impressed. I am still quite unconvinced, particularly since this action is in direct defiance of the policy so vehemently put forward by the predecessor Department of Education when county boards were imposed.

I hope the minister will review this decision before it is too late. In my opinion it is, if not an outright bad decision, at least very untidy and cries out to be cleaned up.

Having said this, and repeating that I am opposed to this inconsistency, I still support the bill. It would be folly to discard all that has been accomplished because of one fault. After all, I am not interested in winning battles, Mr. Speaker, only in winning the war.

Now the division of functions allocated to the two levels of government are in the main satisfactory and I believe reasonable. One thing does concern me particularly, as it does many of the people in the region, especially those who have served on municipal councils, and that has to do with the present very limited authority given to municipal councils.

I note the bill states that the minister has power and authority to delegate any of his powers to the regional council. I hope the present minister and his successors will take this literally and do that very thing. In my view, too much of the work done by municipal councils now is of little force and effect without the approval of some ministry. Since government has gone to such pains to establish a new and I hope a stronger form of municipal government, it will go the whole way and delegate to municipal councils at both levels authority to carry to a successful conclusion the responsibilities which have been given to them in this present bill.

For example, in the matter of planning I contend that when the official plan for the region has finally received ministerial approval there is no logical reason why its administration and implementation cannot be entrusted to the regional council.

The region is most affected by the implementation and the administration of the plan, and in my view the people at regional level, are far more aware of and more knowledgeable of what is involved than those in the planning branch of the ministry would be. I therefore feel it would make for far better operation if this matter, which is a most

important one and will be of increasing importance as the years go by, be delegated fully and entirely to the regional council.

If the ministry should be concerned at any time, it can always have recourse to the Ontario Municipal Board, a right which of course should be accorded also to both the area councils and the regional councils, should the occasion or occasions arise when this becomes necessary.

This, Mr. Speaker, is only one example, but there are many others, of situations that can be and ought to be resolved at the regional level and at the municipal level by the elected councils concerned.

I think the strength of municipal government in the days ahead will lie in the degree of responsibility given to the councils, and I believe that government need have no fear but that those councils will rise to the challenge when and as the occasion demands.

Considered in total, Mr. Speaker, this bill deserves the support of this House. It is not perfect; so long as people make laws there will always be imperfections, faults, weaknesses, otherwise our lawyers would all disappear. But Bill 162 is to us the foundation upon which we are challenged to establish a better system of local government in our area; to lay aside our differences, our parochialism; to recognize that the interests, the needs, the concerns of the people of the whole region must take priority over those of any one segment great or small; then to apply ourselves to the great task of bringing to reality the hopes and aspirations implicit in the bill.

To assist in this, Mr. Speaker, the support of government is required. You will note, I trust, sir, that I emphasize support, not direction. I believe strongly that municipal councils can and will administer all the responsibilities given to them. Let government then leave all local government to the municipalities in fact, not only in theory.

Let me remind you, Mr. Speaker, all knowledge is not vested in the senior levels of government. If this regional government concept becomes in fact an exercise in co-operation and not a continuance of our present system then a bright future lies ahead in provincial-municipal relations. That there will be doubts, questions, fears, and problems is certain. Last week I heard the present warden of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham say of this, and I quote: "This is no time for crepe hanging, but for active, courageous action."

There will always be problems, but without problems there cannot be progress.

Mr. Cassidy: Point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Point of order!

Mr. Cassidy: Since the member for Ontario stated that at no time had the member for Grenville-Dundas said that the rural areas did not belong in the region, I would point out that the parliamentary assistant stated at Eastdale Collegiate on Dec. 23: "In Ontario county it has been convincingly argued that the rural northern part of the county has little in common with the urban south," and he mentioned specifically Brock, Thorah, Scott, Beaverton and Cannington. He stated their orientation is not towards the south, although he wasn't quite sure where it was to.

He repeated that in a speech of Feb. 14 of 1973 at St. Peter's School in Peterborough. The government has been unequivocal about this until the last few days.

Mr. Dymond: If I may speak to the point of order. I think the people of Oshawa would take umbrage at Eastdale Collegiate being referred to as being on the back concession. The hon. member said that the parliamentary assistant made this statement as he "went up and down the back concessions."

Mr. Cassidy: Thank you very much.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Speaker, I would like to rise tonight to support the principle of Bill 162, the Regional Municipality of Durham Act.

I will get into this subject later, Mr. Speaker, but one thing that concerns me about Bill 162, and about the Liberal Party and the NDP on regional government generally across this province, and on this one too, is that all have indicated, through their speakers, the member for York Centre, and the member for Ottawa Centre I believe, have all said, "We don't agree!" But as leaders of that party they earlier had stood up in this House and criticized this government for not moving into regional government. Now they are against it; now they fight against it, they say we are all wrong!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: Check Hansard in 1966, I say to the leader of the Liberal Party; they said we weren't moving on it. Now we are moving on it, and we are doing a very effective job as far as I am concerned.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: The trouble with members opposite is this; they want to play politics with people, and I am concerned about people. As far as I am concerned people come first, and the interests of those people come first.

We are not living in the horse and buggy days, I tell the member for York Centre, and he knows it. We have got to have change in our system around the greater Metro area.

He knows we need it, he stood up for it; but now he says no, give it back to the people.

I say we are giving it back to the people. We are giving back to the people, through regional government, many of the facilities that they should have; and they will be expanded. We are giving it back to them!

Mr. Lewis: Speak up! Speak up now, stop mumbling!

Mr. W. Newman: I apologize; unfortunately when I do speak I have a loud voice, and I can't help it.

I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, regarding the parliamentary assistant, I would like to say to the parliamentary assistant that he has done a great job.

He has had over 70 meetings with the representatives from the area east of Toronto, the area called Durham region. He has met and listened and has acted on the recommendations of those people.

Mr. Cassidy: Like the member for Durham!

Mr. W. Newman: May I say this about the hon. member for Oshawa. I think he is one of the finest members that has ever been elected to this House. He is a Tory, and all ways will be one.

Mr. Lewis: We will use that as his epitaph.

Mr. W. Newman: And no matter what members opposite say, he may have his differences with his party, but thank God this party allows the right of free speech in the House. There are very few parties that allow their members to do just that.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, I have to agree with the member for Ottawa Centre on one point, and that kind of grieves me, but I do. He talked about the airport and the need for it, and the fact that it is in the wrong place if it is needed.

Mr. MacDonald: Who is playing politics now?

Mr. W. Newman: Now I have to agree with him on that point.

Mr. Stokes: He was called out of order when he even mentioned it.

Mr. W. Newman: He talked about it for an hour, I am only going to talk about it for five minutes. I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that on the airport my feelings are well known, and the hon. member for Ottawa Centre expressed them. But I am sick and tired of listening to that party over here and this party over here criticize, criticize, criticize! They never offered one alternative, nor one concrete proposal for regional government.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: No they didn't, they never offered one!

Mr. Speaker, I happen to represent a riding that has a lot of things going on at many times, all the time. We talk about airports in North Pickering—I am not going to talk about Cedarwood—Hydro lines, gas lines, garbage disposal, high water levels, land freeze, 407—and parkway belt—they all happen in the riding of Ontario South.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. W. Newman: Because this government—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. W. Newman: —believes in the future of regional government in the area east of Toronto. This government has planned for it and has worked for it and I think it's great.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. MacDonald: Great nothing. They have botched it.

Mr. W. Newman: Now, let's talk about the OAPAD study that the member for Oshawa is talking about, the Oshawa Area Planning and Development Study. In 1968 I believe the study started. There were certain recommendations made. He called it the Paterson report—

Mr. Stokes: He said 1969.

Mr. W. Newman: In 1969, thank you. December, 1969, that is quite right. Anyway, to make a long story short, the study was scrapped. There were proposals sent in by

all of the municipalities to the government of this province, to the appropriate minister, and the appropriate minister studied all these. On Dec. 18, 1972, he made a proposal to the people in what is now known as the region of Durham.

As you know, this plan has been greatly changed by the legislation introduced a few days ago, because this government is willing to listen to people.

Mr. Roy: Ask the member for Oshawa about that!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: You may laugh all you like and make all the noise you like. This government is willing to listen to people.

Mr. W. Hodgson (York North): The member for Oshawa East didn't even want to stay in this government. He wanted to run federally, didn't he? But they wouldn't have him. They wouldn't have him.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: Unfortunately, some of these people don't always agree with the Tory members and that is okay, but people come first.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: People are for cars.

Mr. W. Newman: And I talk about the West Rouge area of Pickering that has gone to Scarborough and I'm sure that you will be talking about it, or somebody will. What a great asset we are giving to Scarborough. I'm sorry to see that area go, but the people voted for it and wanted to go to Scarborough because they really have a geographical boundary.

Mr. Good: That's where it belongs.

Mr. W. Newman: The trouble is there is a lot of good Tories who live in that area and would like to stay in our area, but that is besides the point really.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): They'll change. They'll change.

Mr. Germa: I've never seen a good one yet.

Mr. W. Newman: We talk about regional government—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The member for Sudbury should open his eyes.

Mr. W. Newman: The member for York Centre talked about the regional government—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. W. Newman: Does the member for York Centre realize—and I say this to him as an adjoining riding member and as a long time friend, although he has the wrong politics—that really regional government is just a modernization of our county system?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: Oh, yes it is.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: Let's think about that. That's what it is, excluding our cities.

Mr. Cassidy: That's the new doctrine of the Treasurer, is it?

Mr. W. Newman: No, it's not a doctrine of anybody. It's my own doctrine. I say that really it's time we moved ahead to reorganize things that we set up over 100 years ago.

Mr. Speaker: I want to talk about a few points—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: —in the bill in principle. I'm not going to talk about specific points.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: I think the member for Oshawa brought this up. I'm concerned about section 125 and I'll get to that detail later when we get into clause by clause. The municipalities in my riding are concerned about the industrial lands they have purchased for developers and which they will sell to them. They feel when regional government comes that this land will revert to the region and they will not have the compensation for the money they have spent for this industrial land to develop it for industrial purposes.

Mr. Worton: Always criticizing.

Mr. W. Newman: Right. I must admit the member for Waterloo North had some good points to raise, but I would like to ask the parliamentary assistant to explain to us what will happen to industrial land in the areas where municipalities have bought industrial land, have held it and now want to sell it. Will they be permitted to sell it? Once the

region is formed will they still be permitted to sell it as area municipalities, keeping in mind I think it's paragraph 50 of the Ontario Municipal Act?

Regarding the provincial highways, and I'm not going to dwell on that at any great length—

Mr. Good: That's a real can for worms.

Mr. W. Newman: Some municipalities expressed some concern regarding the right of the province to turn over provincial highways to the region, and the parliamentary assistant, I hope, will comment on that very briefly.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Speaker, I believe it was April 1, 1973, when there was a kind of a cutoff—

Mr. Stokes: Does the minister (Mr. Carton) never tell the member anything?

Mr. W. Newman: I have one of the best ministers and he does the best job for this province of any Minister of Transportation and Communications and I'm proud of him.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: Sorry, Mr. Speaker, getting back to—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Lewis: I will tell you, that's not pride I see on his face; pain perhaps, but not pride.

Mr. W. Hodgson: Oh, you're rough—you're rough there.

Mr. W. Newman: You know something? We don't weaken in this party like some of the fellows over there do. But, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to talk about—

Mr. W. Hodgson: At least the Leader of the Opposition will vote for the bill. He will be in the House to vote.

Mr. W. Newman: —the cutoff date for increases in salaries to municipal employees who had had an automatic—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What's that? What?

Mr. W. Newman: —increment coming to them. I would ask the parliamentary assistant to answer me with respect to the automatic increment that municipal employees would be getting up until December, 1973, if he would consider these and allow them to go through as an automatic process.

Mr. Bounsall: No way.

Mr. Roy: How can the member vote for this bill?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Allow the member to make his speech.

Mr. Cassidy: This government is anti-labour.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Speaker, I said I support this Durham principle and I do. There is always the odd point in a bill that I don't agree with.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's right. Let's get to those.

Mr. Ruston: Why doesn't the member just vote against the bill and get it over with?

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Speaker, I would like to talk about regional water and sewage.

Mr. Ruston: The member for York Centre talked about those.

Mr. W. Newman: I can make some comment about that but I won't. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say this, that I feel that the regional water and sewage services do belong to the region. I feel very strongly about that. I also feel that the lateral systems on local roads should come back to the municipalities. When a local municipality is rebuilding a road or redeveloping a road, if they want to put in the water and sewers, then they should have the right to do that without the region getting involved.

Mr. Good: The member is right.

Mr. W. Newman: Well, I said I agreed with the member for Waterloo North at some points. I would like to ask the parliamentary assistant to explain to me why we cannot have a division of function between the region and the municipalities on water and sewer services.

Mr. Roy: What is good about that particular bill?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. W. Newman: There are about 95 sections of the bill and I like about 93 of them.

Mr. Roy: We don't know about that.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out one thing, and I do this with all due respect to the member for Oshawa, about the transitional period. We are talking about assets. There happens to

be a place called Hillsdale Manor in Oshawa which is a very fine place but for which the city of Oshawa is heavily in debt. They have a heavy debenture on it, while we in the county of Ontario have two very fine senior citizens' homes, Fairview Lodge and Lakeview Manor, and there is no compensation allowed for this.

Mr. Good: The member doesn't like that either.

Mr. W. Newman: They are tax free basically. I would like to ask the parliamentary assistant to comment on this because I feel it might be a little bit unjustified.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. McIlveen: We'll break even.

Mr. W. Newman: You'll break even, okay. Mr. Speaker, I'd also like to talk about county boards of education. There have been some meetings held this evening and on other evenings regarding this. I'd just like to recommend to the parliamentary assistant that eventually the county board or the regional board of education should be coterminous with the regional municipalities. I do feel very strongly about that particular point. Also I would like to ask the parliamentary assistant to consider coterminous boundaries regarding conservation authorities in this particular area.

Mr. Bounsall: What does the member like about this bill?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is provided by a Tory minister; that is what he likes about it. That's the only thing.

Mr. W. Newman: I'm just asking a few questions of the parliamentary assistant. Mr. Speaker, may I point out that the time for reform is here. I talked about it, because members opposite don't like reform. They don't dream of new ideas.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member doesn't either. He was just telling us.

Mr. W. Newman: They don't believe in it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. W. Newman: They believed in this up until January 1973, and they changed their minds.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Speaker, may I continue?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member is talking to the NDP. We have been voting against these ridiculous bills ever since the government crammed them down the throat of Niagara.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Allow the member to carry on.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: I'd like to talk. I'd also like to recommend to the parliamentary assistant that he does consider—and maybe he has considered it but I haven't found out yet—that there are many rural agricultural areas in the county of Ontario which have OPP protection—Ontario Provincial Police, in case the members don't understand me.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: This is a good point. Let's hear this one.

Mr. W. Newman: I'd like to know, Mr. Speaker, from the parliamentary assistant, if these people will still continue to receive the services of the Ontario Provincial Police?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: No.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member cannot vote for this bill.

Mr. W. Newman: I would also like to ask, Mr. Speaker, of the parliamentary assistant if he would talk to his colleague the Solicitor General (Mr. Yaremko).

Mr. Stokes: The member had 70 meetings with him. Why didn't the member ask him during the meetings?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Kindly allow the member to finish his speech.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Speaker, I would also like to ask the parliamentary assistant if he would be kind enough to ask the Solicitor General of this province if he would try to relocate all the Ontario Provincial Police who are situated in that area and who might have to be relocated, to give consideration to residents and people of the area,

which is very important. I should also like to ask the parliamentary assistant—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: These are items which are not covered in this bill and which I want clarification on.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Speaker, I would also like to ask the parliamentary assistant to look at the agreement between the township of Pickering and Metropolitan Toronto regarding garbage disposal sites. The township of Pickering has a written agreement with Metropolitan Toronto regarding its disposal sites. There has been an environmental hearing; the results are not out. There will have to be an Ontario Municipal Board hearing and probably neither one of these will be completed before this bill is passed.

I would like to know from the parliamentary assistant if the township of Pickering is covered by its agreement with Metro regarding the revenues that it is going to receive. The reeve of Pickering Township asked me to ask this question. He is concerned about the revenue they are going to receive in Pickering township from Metro regarding garbage disposal sites. I would like to have the matter clarified.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Reid: What does the member like about the bill?

Mr. W. Newman: I like the reorganization of government in the area east of Toronto.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to read into the record a wire I received this morning from the president of the Durham Regional Police Association. They have already accepted the fact of Durham. I would like to ask for the parliamentary assistant's comments on this wire I received this morning:

THE MEMBERS OF THE POLICE ASSOCIATION OF THE NEW DURHAM REGION WISH TO VOICE THEIR OBJECTIONS TO THE DELETION OF THE TRANSFER CLAUSE WHICH SHOULD BE CONTAINED IN PART 7 OF BILL 162. THE MEMBERS FEEL THAT DISCRIMINATION IS BEING PRACTISED AS THE SECTION PERTAINING TO TRANSFERS HAS BEEN RETAINED IN ALL PREVIOUS REGIONAL BILLS. WE CANNOT CONVINCE OURSELVES WHY IT IS NECESSARY AT THIS LATE DATE TO ADOPT A DIFFERENT POSTURE WITH RESPECT TO THIS MATTER.

WE ALSO NOTICE A DEPARTURE FROM PREVIOUS ENACTMENTS WHERE PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED TO EXCLUDE THE RIGHT OF PERSONNEL AS A BENEFIT. WE STRONGLY URGE THAT YOU AMEND SECTION 67(1) OF BILL 162, DELETING THE WORDS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF RIGHT. WE ARE HOPEFUL YOU WILL CONSIDER OUR SUBMISSION AND AMEND THE LEGISLATION OF THE DURHAM BILL ACCORDINGLY.

YOURS TRULY, FRED JONES,
PRESIDENT,

DURHAM REGIONAL POLICE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to say one more thing. I would like the parliamentary assistant to explain to me—I am sure it is in the bill but I am not exactly sure where it is in the bill—where is the tax protection for municipalities in this region on a five-year basis with a further review at the end of five years? I am referring specifically to the township of East Whitby which is going in with Oshawa. It is very concerned about its tax structure and what is going to happen to the township. Perhaps the parliamentary assistant could point this out to me.

Mr. Bounsall: The member doesn't sound very happy.

Mr. W. Newman: I think the transitional grants will cover this but I am not sure I want him to point it out to us.

Mr. Renwick: Those transitional grants cover a multitude of sins.

Mr. W. Newman: I am almost finished if those members would be quiet over there. I would like to ask the parliamentary assistant—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: I am concerned about services in the rural areas of the new regional municipality of Durham. What will happen to the agricultural people, the farm people? Will they be charged for water and sewerage or will it be done on a local area rate? I think it is very important the agricultural people of this area are protected from some of the rates that do apply to the urban areas. I would like to ask the parliamentary assistant to consider this and—

Mr. Roy: Trust the Treasurer!

Mr. Stokes: Has the member read this bill?

Mr. W. Newman: Yes, I have read it very carefully. Has the member for Thunder Bay?

Mr. Stokes: No, I haven't.

Mr. W. Newman: Well, okay, be quiet.

Mr. Bounsall: The member for Thunder Bay knows more about it than the member for Ontario South.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Speaker, there is a plant in this region called the York-Pickering sewage disposal plant. Now, according to legislation that is now before us it would indicate that when this plant—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is one of those.

Mr. W. Newman: The legislation would indicate that when this plant is built at the mouth of Dufferin Creek, it will be lost to the regional municipality of Durham. Now, I would sure like to see this point clarified, because we would hate to cut off the York region from sewage disposal facilities which it is hoping to use at the mouth of Dufferin Creek; and perhaps this point can be clarified.

Mr. Speaker, I bring these points up to-night because I am concerned about some of the more important items in this bill, but in principle it is a good bill. It is a forward-thinking bill and we must look for the modernization of our county system, which I believe in. It is unfortunate that those parties—

Mr. Roy: He is not serious?

Mr. W. Newman: —no longer believe in it. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Durham.

Mr. Carruthers: Mr. Speaker, in rising to support the principle of this bill—

Mr. Lewis: Here is the member who bushwacked the member for Oshawa right over there.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Carruthers: I don't want to hear anything at all from the member for Scarborough West. I am going to try and reason with the members over there—if I can reason with them.

Mr. Deans: Mr. Speaker, did you bushwack him?

An hon. member: All those things he pulled.

Mr. Germa: Who is he related to?

Mr. Carruthers: Mr. Speaker, in rising to support this bill, I want to join with others in paying tribute to the hon. member for Grenville-Dundas, the parliamentary assistant, for the excellent work he has done; a real

challenge for any man. He has met that challenge and he has produced a very fine piece of legislation.

Mr. Bounsall: And now for the member's 17 questions.

Mr. Carruthers: And I think tribute also must be paid to the minister and to the members of the staff for the planning, the study, the research that has gone into this bill.

Mr. Lewis: And their wives—and their wives. It couldn't have been done without their wives.

Mr. Roy: What a challenge the member has met.

Mr. Carruthers: Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that the historic name of Durham and the historic name of Newcastle have been recommended to be retained as names within the new regional government.

Mr. Ferrier: Is it going to be perpetuated?

Mr. Carruthers: Oh, no, Lord Durham, in his report after the rebellions of 1837, laid the foundation for responsible government in Canada.

Mr. Bounsall: Did he have a snowmobile?

Mr. Carruthers: I am glad the member brought that up because he did. I understand he had.

Mr. Germa: Just as irrelevant as—

Mr. Speaker: Order please! Give the member a chance to speak, please.

Mr. Ferrier: The member is out of order.

Mr. Speaker: There are a lot of members out of order at the present time.

Mr. Carruthers: I also want to mention the fact that while it was Lord Durham's report laid the foundation for responsible government in Canada, it was the Baldwin-Lafontaine government that actually established responsible government in this country. Adjacent to the village of Newcastle, Mr. Speaker, there is a plaque commemorating that site as the homestead of the Baldwin family. Therefore, at Newcastle and in Durham, we have an historical background for the establishment of a new regional government which will do much not only for those communities, but for the province as a whole.

Mention has been made of the OAPAD study; I participated in that study on a number of occasions. I also participated in the

studies that were undertaken for over five years in the diamond triangle area. Nothing ever came out of them.

Mr. Ferrier: They cost \$1 million.

Mr. Carruthers: And the members can refer to them as much as they like but they never established any fundamental policy nor did they point the direction in which regional government should go.

It was left then to the government of this province to make a proposal, which it did and that proposal met a certain amount of resistance. The announcement of Dec. 18 met with considerable resistance in the diamond-triangle area—the towns of Port Hope and Cobourg and the townships of Hamilton and Hope; but particularly in the three municipalities of Port Hope, Cobourg and Hamilton township.

Mr. Roy: The member is in big trouble. The boys are out to get him.

Mr. Carruthers: I was disappointed that those municipalities did not see fit to join the region, because I thought it was in their best interests—and I still do.

Mr. Cassidy: Did not see fit?

Mr. Carruthers: I still do. However, the municipal councils in Port Hope, Cobourg and Hamilton township, in their wisdom, strongly resisted and opposed the government's proposal.

Mr. Cassidy: And the citizens did too. Don't forget them.

Mr. Carruthers: I'll remember that statement. It may come back to haunt the member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: It may come back to haunt the member for Durham, too!

Mr. Carruthers: Members of the NDP tried to stir up some trouble down there and they learned the hard way.

Mr. Deans: We're always the stirrer-uppers.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Carruthers: Mr. Speaker, I respect the decision taken by those municipalities.

Mr. Lewis: And the citizens.

Mr. Carruthers: Right, and the citizens.

Mr. Lewis: Right. Don't forget the citizens.

Mr. Carruthers: Because there was a small minority of citizens opposed, but I want to point out—

Mr. Lewis: A small minority. It was a mass rebellion. They were after the member's neck.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And they still are.

Mr. Carruthers: Is that so? That's not the message I got.

Mr. Cassidy: Save your skin; that's the message he got.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Carruthers: Don't worry about the member for Durham. He has more friends now than before this started.

Mr. Bounsall: Save his neck and sacrifice Charlie's.

Mr. Carruthers: As I said before, Mr. Speaker, although I do not agree with the decision they made I respect it and I have assured them of my full co-operation in any restructuring that will take place in the remainder of the united counties. I regret the fact that only Port Hope and the township of Hope remains as part of Durham and now, frankly, must become part of Northumberland county.

Mr. Roy: The member is all heart.

Mr. Carruthers: But I have assured them of my full co-operation and they will have my full co-operation in any task which they may undertake to restructure what is left of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham.

Mr. Cassidy: And he has a plan in his pocket.

Mr. Carruthers: I appreciate very much, Mr. Speaker, the fact that the government has agreed to changes in the boundaries of Manvers and Cavan townships.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: How about Darlington?

Mr. Ruston: He forgot to put that down.

Mr. Carruthers: Listen, let's be a little patient. I'm coming to Darlington township.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Carruthers: In fact, I was in Darlington township yesterday. Manvers will join Victoria county and Cavan will join Peterborough county, and the decision to join

these municipalities to the northern counties has been well received. Cartwright township, of course, is oriented to Port Perry and therefore naturally becomes a part of the new municipality of Scugog and the region.

Mr. Germa: Tell Charlie how it happened.

Mr. Cassidy: It is the greatest shell game ever seen in Ontario.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Let's get to the conversation in the Treasurer's office.

Mr. Carruthers: Can I have order, Mr. Speaker? Could I have some order?

Mr. Speaker: I have asked for order.

Mr. Carruthers: All right now, I want the members to listen. The decision of the municipal councils in the diamond triangle to remain out of the region was confirmed, no doubt, only after very serious consideration, and as I said before, I regret very much that I was unable to support it. It was only after very careful consideration by myself, a study of alternative plans—and there were many of them—and I want to point this out, with a concern for my community, and for no political reasons, I came to the conclusion—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: He's going to drive the member for Oshawa to acupuncture!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Carruthers: I came to the conclusion that the exclusion of those municipalities would not be in the best interests of the local communities. My position, Mr. Speaker, is based on a number of factors.

First of all there was the need for a larger economic base than that provided by the county system. Over the years the united counties have been subsidized to a major degree by the provincial government. This was not true of the Oshawa and western region, as has been pointed out. The counties have only \$711 million worth of assessments, compared with almost \$2 billion worth of assessment in the west. We needed that strong growth area on the west and a strong growth area on the east, in order to provide protection for some of the finest agricultural land in the Province of Ontario.

We hope this bill will do it, but it's hampered to a great extent by the fact that there may not be that protection on the east.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Carruthers: All right, listen. All I ask is for you to give me some attention.

Secondly, there is the need to ensure the proper location and type of industry for the local communities, and to put a stop to competition between the small municipalities trying to get some industrial assessment, regardless of what type it may be, in order to balance out their assessment with the growth of residential—

Mr. Cassidy: That's the Treasurer's line.

Mr. Carruthers: Well, that's a good line. There is a need to ensure employment opportunities for our young people, and don't laugh. A major portion of the young people, particularly in the town of Port Hope—

Mr. Lewis: Well then, the member should vote against the bill if he's irritated at the exclusion of Port Hope-Cobourg.

Mr. Carruthers: I'm not voting against the bill because—

Mr. Lewis: Well, why say it?

Mr. Carruthers: —and I'll tell the member why in a few minutes.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, I'm glad he'll get around to it. The member for Ontario South criticizes the bill, this member criticizes the bill, the member for Ontario criticizes the bill. The only person with the courage of his convictions is the member for Oshawa.

Mr. Carruthers: I haven't criticized the bill. The diamond triangle isn't in the bill.

Mr. Deans: This member hasn't even spoken about the bill, let alone criticized it!

Mr. Carruthers: Right.

Mr. Lewis: He's still fighting the battle of Port Hope-Cobourg!

Mr. Carruthers: I'm just stating the reasons why—

Mr. Cassidy: The only reason he will vote for it is that the member for Durham got those 10 lots.

Mr. Carruthers: The members opposite are afraid to hear the truth. A very large portion of the young people, particularly in the towns of Port Hope and Cobourg, find employment in the Oshawa-Toronto region. That area is becoming a dormitory for the industrial areas of the west. But above all, there is the need to ensure a buffer green belt between the growth area on the west and the growth area

on the east, in order to stop the urban sprawl.

Mr. Lewis: Come on, the member's kidding.

Mr. Cassidy: He's serious!

Mr. Martel: He's going to talk himself into voting against the bill.

Mr. Carruthers: No, I'm not. But above all, there is the need to restore to the greatest degree possible, the local autonomy of the region.

I'm going to shorten my remarks.

Mr. Lewis: He doesn't have to shorten them.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Carruthers: Well, Doug Moffatt agrees with me 100 per cent.

Mr. Lewis: The devil he does!

Mr. Carruthers: Oh, yes he does. He tells the member for Scarborough West one thing, he tells me another.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Carruthers: Now I come to Darlington township and I would ask the members to listen very carefully. I know it's been inferred tonight that I used political influence or behind-the-door influence to get the 10 lots retained in Darlington. This is completely untrue. I presented at the meetings that we had, logical reasons why those 10 lots should remain in Darlington and I want the gentlemen opposite, as supporters of the common man—or who are supposed to be his supporters—and the rights of the human individual to listen to the reasons why I am supporting the Darlington township council in retaining those 10 lots. The interests of the members opposite are political only.

An hon. member: That's right.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Carruthers: With all deference to the member for Oshawa for whom I have a great deal of respect and I have for his city as well, I oppose the inclusion of those 10 lots for a number of reasons.

Mr. D. R. Timbrell (Don Mills): Don't worry. They don't even allow dissenters in their party.

Mr. Carruthers: First of all, Mr. Speaker, there is no practical reason for Oshawa

to increase in size when the whole policy is to control the growth of cities today.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, come on! Oshawa was designated as a growth point.

Mr. Carruthers: It is a growth area and it can grow, but it has got to be controlled. There are some 4,000 people who have moved out of Oshawa into the Darlington area, desiring a rural environment if at all possible and they have no desire to move back in. Mr. Speaker, these pages represent petitions and some 600 signatures indicating people's desire to remain in the township of Darlington. They say: "Please be advised the following list of Darlington residents do not wish to be joined with the city of Oshawa."

Mr. Roy: The member can't present petitions now.

Mr. Carruthers: They say: "Many moved here to get away from the city environment." I might point out, Mr. Speaker, that there have only been 16 letters received indicating that certain citizens of the township would like to join the city of Oshawa. There are over 600 names asking that they be not included, and that doesn't include the very large number of telephone calls I have had as well as a number of personal letters. The members opposite are the people who are supposed to be supporting the individual citizen and his rights.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Solicitor General): Whatever gave the member that idea?

Mr. Carruthers: All they are doing is putting politics in it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Carruthers: Mr. Speaker, it is very necessary to retain to the greatest degree possible the valuable agricultural land within those 10 lots. There is a great expanse of agricultural land north of that urban area that the member for Oshawa spoke of. I don't call it a really urbanized area. South of that again to the lake is another large agricultural area. If those 10 lots go into the city of Oshawa, they will rapidly become urbanized. The people want to retain that agricultural land, the municipal council wants to retain the rural atmosphere and I will support them in that policy.

Mr. Ferrier: The member is keeping Oshawa from growing.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Carruthers: In the restructuring of government, the policy has been to maintain to the greatest degree possible the original boundaries. By retaining those 10 lots in Darlington, the boundaries remain as they were and as they should remain.

Mr. Ferrier: I thought the member was in favour of reform, though.

Mr. Carruthers: I am in favour of reform. That's why I am in favour of this bill. Mr. Speaker, any urbanization of that 10-lot area would result in pressure on the whole township—

Mr. Lewis: Well, that is what is going to happen anyway.

Mr. Carruthers: —which, having lost valuable assessment would be forced to accept undesirable development to compensate for those assessment losses. That's an important point.

Mr. Lewis: It is going to happen anyway.

Mr. Carruthers: No, it isn't.

Mr. Lewis: Sure it is. Those 10 lots are going to develop.

Mr. Carruthers: Well, pessimists opposite may think so.

Mr. Lewis: Pessimists! Just realists.

Mr. Carruthers: All they are is pessimists. That's all they are.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Carruthers: Mr. Speaker, villages such as Hampton and Courtice have grown up as small communities and have developed a particular type of character. Any change in the status of those 10 lots means the loss of identity for those communities.

Mr. Lewis: What about the destruction of Cedarwood and other little communities?

Mr. Carruthers: Mr. Speaker, the inclusion of the 10 lots in Oshawa could result, too, in one of the largest commercial enterprises of that area, because of franchise privileges, being forced to move. A long-established and highly respected commercial business would be forced to move out of the area, because of their franchise if they moved into the city of Oshawa. There were only a certain number of franchises allowed in the city. The owners have been told if they

become part of the city of Oshawa they move.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Carruthers: In my opinion there is no more justification for the city of Oshawa to extend into the township of Darlington and those 10 lots than there is for the city of Toronto to extend into the borough of Scarborough.

Mr. Lewis: That is what they are doing, for heaven's sake.

Mr. Carruthers: Well, that is the member's problem.

Mr. Lewis: Half of Metro Toronto is moving out to Cedarwood. Oshawa won't mean anything 10 years from now, nor will Darlington.

Mr. Carruthers: Mr. Speaker, the township of Darlington has had an official plan governing the development of that area for some 14 years. I give credit to the municipality for the manner in which it has controlled its development. It is a very fine municipality, it has been well managed, and I will not stand by and allow another municipality, a larger municipality, to impose its will on a rural community.

I want to read into the record a letter from the municipal council in support of this.

Mr. Cassidy: The member has about 40 minutes; it is okay.

Mr. Carruthers: Well, the member for Oshawa Centre took long enough. This is addressed to the Treasurer and Minister of Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs:

Hon. Sir:

The council of the township of Darlington hereby tenders its support of the government's proposal for regional government east of Metro as set out in your statement to the Legislature on May 28, 1973.

The names Durham and Newcastle are meeting with approval from all sources, the proposal to name the region Durham being particularly popular in this area. It not only would perpetuate the name of an historic county, which seems about to disappear, but recognizes the early settlers of this part of the province who came mainly from rural England. The name also has become well known through the location of Durham College in this area.

The township is gratified to note that no division of the existing municipality is proposed. The local reaction to a suggestion to attach part of the township to Oshawa was very unfavourable and we feel that the best interests of the residents of the area concerned and of the region as a whole would be best served by the inclusion in the area designed as Newcastle.

The decision to establish the eastern boundary of the region as the east limit of Clarke township comes as somewhat of a surprise as we could see some advantage both to the Port Hope-Cobourg area and to the region as a whole, had the eastern part of the former proposal been included.

However, we recognize the difficulties involved and we trust that the end result will prove satisfactory to all. We will follow with the utmost interest your presentation of the proposed legislation to the House and wish to assure you of our unqualified support of the proposal and to offer any assistance that we are able to give.

Yours very truly,

The Township of Darlington,

Garnet B. Rickard, Reeve

Walter B. Rundle, Clerk-administrator

Mr. Speaker, regional government is but a family of communities which have joined to accomplish those things which they were unable to accomplish as single municipalities. The zeal for systematic progress, which has marked the whole history of this province, will be maintained for the restructuring of municipal government. It is only another step forward to ensure a sound social and economic future for the people, not only of the Durham region, but for the people of the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Simcoe East.

Mr. G. E. Smith (Simcoe East). Mr. Speaker, I listened with a great deal of interest when the member for Ontario was speaking with so much pride about the municipalities and the townships of Mara and Rama. I know that I speak for the warden and the county councillors and the citizens of Simcoe county when we welcome them to our county, the great county of Simcoe.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. G. E. Smith: I would also like to say, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. member for Simcoe Centre and I—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. G. E. Smith: —have had meetings with the warden of the county to discuss the problems of the integration of the new municipalities. I would like some assurance from the parliamentary assistant that there will be transitional grants made available to the county of Simcoe when the new municipalities are incorporated with the existing county boundaries.

I would hope that he would be able to give us an answer on that tonight.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Lewis: Let the member table his replies.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson (Victoria-Haliburton): This is the first time, I think, that the opposition has been subject to the opportunity of sitting and listening to the Tories because they don't have a constructive opinion or a constructive point to make over there tonight.

Mr. MacDonald: We are just trying to resolve all the Tory members' differences; that is what we are doing.

Mr. Germa: The member has nothing to say.

Mr. Martel: That is a fine opening line.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: It is interesting to note, for those who are in the House, Mr. Speaker, that on regional government we have been subject over the last 10 years that I've been here to the opportunity of hearing the member for Downsview and other members of this House—

Mr. Lewis: Oh, no! The member should never have said that.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: —tell us that regional government was the answer to all things to all men at all times.

Mr. Lewis: Don't tell him. The member for Grey-Bruce (Mr. Sargent) should get back in here.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Then we hear the Liberal Party of this province—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: —take the opportunity to join the people who have matters of concern and show dissent, and the Liberals try to exploit it.

Mr. Ferrier: The way the Tories are talking they are not going to get to the barbecue tomorrow night.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Who cares about a barbecue when the interests of the people are right here?

Mr. Martel: I understand that we are sitting tomorrow night. Is that right?

Mr. Ruston: We will sit tomorrow night. Let's adjourn now and sit tomorrow night.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Martel: In the interests of the people of Ontario.

Mr. Ruston: Pray for rain tomorrow!

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Mr. Speaker, I don't intend to take very much time of the House. I very seldom do but I usually try to have something worthwhile to say to the people and to the members here.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Let's see if the member is right this time.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: I don't like to hear the jackals yapping here this evening.

Mr. MacDonald: What is the member's comment on the principle of this bill?

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: I will talk about the principle of this bill because it affects people. And the member for York Centre, or South or whatever it is—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member is supposed to give a good speech.

Mr. Ruston: He's a little mixed up.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: York Centre or South, either one, is not so interested as he thinks in people as he is in the political opportunities of his remarks and his opportunities to make hay politically.

Mr. MacDonald: Go away!

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! I wonder if the member would confine his remarks to the principles of this bill?

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Mr. Speaker, this bill adds to my riding of Victoria-Haliburton and the historic county of Victoria the very great township of Manvers. We welcome these great people joining with us in common cause and we hope that we will always see eye to eye on their future and on ours.

Mr. Speaker: I loved the words of the leader of the New Democratic Party.

Mr. Martel: Is the member for Scarborough Centre next?

Mr. Ferrier: Why doesn't the member go on television and tell them that?

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: He has never had to listen to anybody else's remarks except his own because he listens in a vacuum. Thank you very much.

Mr. MacDonald: All he had to do was welcome these townships. That was his priority.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Does any other member wish to enter this debate? If not the member for Grenville-Dundas.

Mr. Martel: There must be a few more Tories over there.

Mr. Lewis: Let him table his reply.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Don't be so provocative.

Mr. Martel: Why doesn't the minister move the adjournment of the debate?

Mr. Irvine: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. If the hon. members will bear with me for a few minutes—I'll make it a very few—I would like to answer some of the questions that were given to me tonight, and if there are other answers that they want we will have them later on, at a more appropriate time.

Mr. Roy: We will sit tomorrow night.

Mr. Irvine: The hon. member for York Centre—

Mr. Drea: The member can sit tomorrow night all he wants; the barbecue is tonight!

Mr. Roy: Okay, tonight, let's sit tonight!

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Drea: The member doesn't even know what day it is.

Mr. Speaker: I wonder if the member for Ottawa East would listen very carefully to the speech now to be made.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Speaker, as I was saying, the hon. member for York Centre, the hon. member for Ottawa Centre and others have questioned whether or not there has been enough study on this particular legislation which we have before us.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Irvine: I say to both of the hon. members, there have been continuous studies on this particular legislation, from the years of the OAPAD study, from the following year by our own staff, by the immediate participants in all areas; and certainly I think if we haven't had enough study by now we would never have enough at any time in the year.

Mr. MacDonald: But the ministry changed the topic and the scope of the study every two months.

Mr. Cassidy: That is right; it is not the quantity, it is the quality of the results.

Mr. Irvine: I would like to make a comment to the hon. member for Ottawa Centre in regard to the impact of the airport. All I wish to say in regard to that is this: The airport is something which is not decided upon as far as our government is concerned, it is under the federal government. We have not made changes in the boundaries because of that specific fact.

When we know where the airport will be located and when it will be in operation, we can then develop plans which will also encompass the new community of Cedarwood.

We don't know when the new community will be built or how large it will be. We are all supposing when we say the community will be 100,000 or 150,000 or 300,000.

Mr. Lewis: Well, we are glad the government is planning so carefully.

Mr. Irvine: Whatever it may be, I say to members it will take 10 years, possibly, so we will, from this side, ensure there is proper planning for any plan in the area of the airport or the new community.

Mr. Cassidy: It will grow toward Metro, starting in 1977.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: John Robarts says new towns are bad.

Mr. Speaker: Order please!

Mr. Irvine: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre mentioned that we didn't have proper representation. I would like to point out to him that we do have proper representation in the fact that we have to take into consideration in the rural areas, and especially in Scugog and in Brock where we have a very large tourist influx, we have a very large number of people who come into that area in the summertime and one can't

take the population figures which the member may have thought were the exact figures. I'm not sure what figures he used.

Mr. Cassidy: I just took the population figures the parliamentary assistant gave me.

Mr. Irvine: In any event, I say we should allow for extra representation from the rural areas.

As far as I'm concerned, our government is very much aware there should be proper representation for all the area, not based on whether they are rural or whether they are city people, but for everyone.

I would like to comment briefly, but most sincerely, to the hon. member from Oshawa. I congratulate him for the remarks he has made, not only tonight in this House, but the remarks that he has made publicly many times before, and the remarks he has made to me personally, and I say to the House—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Irvine: —Mr. Speaker, there is a very fine member who is working for his city and for his constituents.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Cassidy: Does the parliamentary assistant agree with him or not? Yes or no?

Mr. Irvine: I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if I could say though, that I have to disagree somewhat with the views of the mayor—Mayor Potticary—because of the fact we do have the—

Mr. Roy: What about his view?

Mr. Irvine: Because of the fact we do have the Oshawa Times, with the headlines here Mr. Speaker, saying the citizens of Oshawa are really not concerned about the regional hassle, it's the politicians. The city only has two public meetings—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Irvine: I want to go on record as—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! Allow the member to continue his speech.

Mr. Irvine: At which time, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to go on record as saying that we did have staff at those two public meetings. I was at two meetings, as the hon. member for Oshawa said. We had four meetings in Oshawa. We were not asked to come back to any more, and certainly we would have.

Mr. Ferrier: No wonder!

Mr. Lewis: What about the compromise the member for Oshawa put forward?

Mr. Irvine: I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, in regard to the functions and in regard to the distribution, as has been requested by the hon. member, this regional council must be strong.

The functions of the regional council must be to deal with all the problems in the region, and if we divide the powers too much from the regional council to the area municipalities, I say to you, sir, that we are doing a great harm to the future of the whole region. I say that we can provide for the extension of sewers and water in any area municipality by the regional council providing the authority that they have to make sure that no area municipality is strangled, as might be the case in the minds of the hon. members.

Mr. Deacon: The real strength is in the community.

Mr. Irvine: The hon. member for Waterloo North asked some very good questions and I would like to answer them if I could.

Mr. Roy: He is a good member?

Mr. Irvine: I would say he must be, he's been here for some while.

Mr. Roy: Sure, good party too!

Mr. Speaker: Order, please, order, please!

Mr. Irvine: I would like to comment on his question. He asked the question, would West Rouge go into Metro, into Scarborough, for school purposes? Yes, they will.

He mentioned that we should have an assessment base in regard to representation. I would think, Mr. Speaker, that had to be a misinterpretation as far as I was concerned, because surely the hon. member didn't mean representation by assessment, I would hope not.

Mr. Good: I would like to see how it compares.

Mr. Irvine: Well, I would hope that we would never have a regional government set up whereby the representation is provided through assessment basis.

To go further, I would like to mention, in regard to financing: He asked the specific question, did we provide to the municipalities questions and answers on what might happen to them.

Yes, we did; we spoke to every municipality, we spoke to every merged municipality. We have the figures. They are the figures that were supplied in the first instance; they are the figures that were supplied, in the second instance, to all area municipalities. They are well aware; and if they wish to supply them to their people, I see no reason why not.

Mr. Good: Why weren't they supplied to the opposition?

Mr. Cassidy: They were first sent out a week before the deadline for submissions.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please; order, please!

Mr. Good: Then why is the government bringing in the bill?

Mr. Irvine: The hon. member mentioned that there was a statement, of which I am not really aware, that possibly there will not be county judges on the police commission. If the Attorney General did make that statement, all I can say to you, Mr. Speaker, is that we would be most happy to make an amendment to the bill at such time as this does come about.

I personally feel, and this is a personal opinion, that there is no reason why we have to have county judges on police commissions. I said that in the House last year; I again say so.

The member asked if there would be equalized, weighted assessments. Yes, we will have that. That's only natural, we have to. He wanted to know what would happen in regard to the industrial lands held by the various area municipalities and the various municipalities that exist now. All lands—and this was asked by some of the other members, too—all lands that are presently held in the name of a municipality or an area municipality will be in their jurisdiction. They will be able to sell those lands. But when the regional council is in power, they have to be the ones who are solely responsible for the purchasing and selling of those lands. At the present time, the lands that are held are in the ownership of those area municipalities.

Mr. W. Newman: What about new land?

Mr. Irvine: New lands will be in the jurisdiction of the regional council.

Mr. Good: And the old ones won't be?

Mr. Irvine: I would like to make one final comment on members' questions, as far as I

have them marked down anyway. They had some concern in regard to the community centres.

Mr. Good: Reserve funds are what I want to know about!

Mr. Irvine: In that connection regional responsibility for recreation is shared also by the area municipalities, and the area municipalities do have the right to ask for grants under the Community Centres Act.

Mr. Good: Not according to this bill.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Speaker, I beg to differ with the hon. member, but I have a different interpretation. We could probably qualify that at another time.

Mr. Good: Has the parliamentary assistant read section 149?

Mr. Irvine: Yes, I have read section 149; and I think the item is No. 7, right? I have spent a bit of time on this bill, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Martel: The member hasn't memorized it at all!

Mr. Irvine: The last question, I'm sorry, I did miss. The hon. member did ask about reserve funds, what happens to the reserve fund of a municipality. The reserve fund will go to the region, as is in the bill, but the reserve fund has to be spent for the purpose and in the area of the area municipality as it was designated. I have checked this matter out with our legal advisers and this is our interpretation of it.

Mr. Good: Where is it in the bill?

Mr. W. Newman: That's what he is saying.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Speaker, I wish to say to the hon. members that they can interpret it as they see fit, and certainly that is their right, but I am saying what our interpretation is.

Mr. Good: What section is that?

Mr. Irvine: Section 97(1), that is where the reserve fund is set up.

I would like to mention to the hon. member for Ontario that certainly we would be pleased to consider when we are in committee of the whole House, any amendments which he would like to bring forth with regard to representation at the local level. I will mention, certainly, and take into full consideration, his views regarding the coterminous

boundary for educational purposes, and also in regard to the registry offices.

I fully agree with the hon. member, planning should be delegated to the regional level and should be given in its entirety to the local municipalities whenever the time comes that the local municipalities have the proper staff and the proper elected people to make sure that those plans are implemented as they should be. It is our ministry's intention to make every effort, as quickly as possible, to get this power back to the local level and get it out of 801 Bay St., but leave the appeal factor in there whereby the people still have the right of appeal.

Mr. Roy: What about the Planning and Development Act of Ontario? Is that giving it back to the municipality?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Roy: He is provoking me.

Mr. Drea: Nobody can provoke an idiot.

Mr. Irvine: To the hon. member for Ontario South, I mentioned industrial lands before. He asked a question about provincial highways. They certainly will be still under the jurisdiction of the province, I am sure; they will not be handed over to the region.

Mr. Good: They can give you any—

Mr. W. Newman: They will be compensated if we do.

Mr. Irvine: In regard to the member's automatic increases for employees, certainly they will be allowed and will be carried on as if there was no change in the government structure. Any debts are to be transferred to the regional level in regard to the debt that is incurred presently by Hillsdale Manor. All I can state to the hon. member is this that these facilities are shared by all, and therefore all assets and liabilities still go to the region at the local level, and the people will have the share of the facilities.

Mr. Roy: Does that change the mind of the member for Ontario South?

Mr. Irvine: In regard to the member's comment and concern over police services, I would like to say that it is our intention that the regional council should negotiate for the services of the OPP to continue in the rural areas and I hope that this will be brought about. This decision must be, though, decided upon by the regional council.

Mr. Good: The member will wish he could get the model within six months.

Mr. Irvine: We will consider in the committee of the whole House the request for the transfer clause of police to be left in the bill. However, I would like to say to the hon. member this is not the case in all the other regional bills. It is the case for any other employees, and I wonder why we must have special considerations for the police.

All services in regard to the area services will be area rated. In saying that I mean that those in the rural areas do not pay for services that are being used and maintained at the urban level.

The member mentioned some concern over East Whitby—would it be covered in regard to any increase in taxes? They are covered like every other municipality by transitional grants for a period of five years. At the end of five years all municipalities will be considered as to whether or not further grants are necessary.

The hon. member for Durham made some very fine remarks. I would like to say to you, Mr. Speaker, that if there is one member who has had problems concerning regional government being implemented, that is the member who has. His area has been literally torn apart by one municipality going in one direction, two or three more in another and I think the member has assumed his rightful responsibility in saying it was more important to see that regional government was implemented for the whole area, rather than to look only to the two or three municipalities which he was responsible for.

Mr. Drea: He's a great politician, he is.

Mr. Irvine: The hon. member for Simcoe East asked about his two municipalities, the two townships of Rama and Mara. Were they going to be receiving transitional grants into the county of Simcoe? I would say to him, sir, that we will provide grants if and when it is decided they are necessary and how much is needed. We have not got that figured yet.

Mr. Speaker, I would say that I have not, in all fairness to the hon. members, covered the points as well as I should have. I recognize that. I also say to you, sir, that it would be much more feasible if we were now to have a vote, if that is the wish of the members at this time, and go into further discussion at a later date. I thank you.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill 162.

The House divided on the motion, which was approved on the following vote:

AYES

Bales
Beckett
Bennett
Birch
Carruthers
Carton
Drea
Dymond
Gilbertson
Grossman
Handleman
Havrot
Hodgson
(Victoria-Haliburton)
Hodgson
(York North)
Irvine
Jessiman
Kennedy
Lane
Lawrence
MacBeth
Maack
Miller
Morrow
Newman
(Ontario South)
Nixon
(Dovercourt)
Nuttall
Parrott
Rhodes
Root
Scrivener
Smith
(Simcoe East)
Snow
Stewart
Timbrell
Turner
Villeneuve
Walker
Winkler
Wiseman
Yaremko—40.

NAYS

Bounsall
Breithaupt
Cassidy
Deacon
Deans
Edighoffer
Ferrier
Germa
Good
Laughren
Lawlor
Lewis
MacDonald
Martel
McIlveen
Newman
(Windsor-Walkerville)
Nixon
(Brant)
Paterson
Roy
Ruston
Smith
(Nipissing)
Spence
Stokes
Worton—24.

Clerk Assistant: Mr. Speaker, the "ayes" are 40, the "nays" are 24.

Mr. Speaker: I declare the motion carried.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

An hon. member: Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Speaker: Committee of the whole House?

Agreed.

THIRD READING

Clerk of the House: Order for third reading of Bill 163, An Act to incorporate the Town of Wasaga Beach.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves third reading of Bill 163.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the pleasure of the House the motion carries?

Mr. Lewis: No, it is not carried. It is enough.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We have listened to their yapping.

Mr. Deans: He listened? He wasn't even here!

Mr. Lewis: We have gone through this bill so that the Tories can go to a barbecue tomorrow night. So that the Tories can have a barbecue at the Minister of Government's Services' tomorrow night, we went through until 4.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West is out of order. The motion is for third reading of Bill 163.

Mr. Lewis: The answer is no. Come on, let's adjourn.

Mr. Gilbertson: Where has the member been all night?

Mr. MacDonald: Sanity has to be imposed upon those fellows sometime around here.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for third reading of Bill 163.

The House divided on the motion for third reading of Bill 163, which was approved on the following vote:

AYES

Auld
Bales
Beckett
Bennett
Birch
Bounsall
Breithaupt
Campbell
Carruthers
Carton
Cassidy

AYES

Deacon
Deans
Downer
Drea
Dymond
Edighoffer
Ferrier
Germa
Gilbertson
Good
Grossman
Guindon
Havrot
Irvine
Jessiman
Johnston
Kennedy
Lane
Laughren
Lawlor
Lawrence
Lewis
MacBeth
MacDonald
Maeck
Martel
McIlveen
Miller
Morrow
Newman
(Windsor-Walkerville)
Newman
(Ontario South)
Nixon
(Dovercourt)
Nixon
(Brant)
Nuttall
Parrott
Paterson
Reid
Renwick
Rhodes
Root
Roy
Ruston
Scrivener
Singer
Smith
(Simcoe East)
Smith
(Nipissing)
Snow
Spence
Stewart
Stokes
Timbrell
Turner
Villeneuve

AYES

Walker
Wardle
Winkler
Wiseman
Worton
Yaremko—70.

NAYS—0.

Clerk of the House: Mr. Speaker, the “ayes” are 70, the “nays” nothing.

Mr. Speaker: I declare the motion carried.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the bill.

Mr. Singer: It's only 10 after 4, let's have a few more. Call a few more. Go ahead.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, since it would seem to me that the area of co-operation has dissipated, I think I will move the adjournment of the House. Before I do that, I would like to suggest to the members opposite that tomorrow they should be prepared for all matters—

Mr. Singer: Anything on the order paper.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: —that stand referred to the committee of the whole House, despite the words of the member for Downsview.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moved the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 4.15 o'clock, a.m.

ERRATA

No.	Page	Col.	Line	Should read:
74	3038	2	6	ONTARIO TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT CORP. ACT
74	3070	Contents	3	Ontario Transportation Development Corp. Act, bill to establish etc.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Wednesday, June 20, 1973

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

OFFICIAL RECORD—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1973

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Today we are favoured with visitors. In the east gallery, are students from St. Brigid's Separate School of Toronto, and Sunnyside Drive Public School of Kitchener. In the west gallery, students from Englehart Public School of Englehart, and Sacred Heart Separate School of Sioux Lookout.

Statements by the ministry.

Oral questions.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATION AT FEDERAL MEETING

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a question of the Premier. First, perhaps an unimportant one, but can he indicate why a parliamentary assistant represented the government of Ontario at the hearings in Ottawa yesterday, rather than one of the ministers? Can he also give us some further indication as to, let us say, the tempered support—but support at least—for the policy of the government of Canada in the review of foreign takeovers and foreign investment? Does he feel that this would require any further action in the province to correlate with the federal initiative, or has the province gone as far as it's going to go?

Hon. W. G. Davis (Premier): Mr. Speaker, to answer the first part of the question first, the responsibility would ordinarily have been that of the Treasurer (Mr. White) under whose ministry this presentation really would normally be made. The Treasurer was quite involved with matters here. I felt that it was really quite a significant presentation that I wanted made on the part of the province and I wanted the federal government to know that I personally was interested in the direction they were going and I thought it was somewhat logical to ask my parliamentary assistant to make the appearance before the House committee on my behalf.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Would none of the Premier's other ministers have agreed to the privilege?

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Or provincial secretaries?

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Or men with a little authority, like the Deputy Premier (Mr. Welch)?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I might also say, Mr. Speaker, that the parliamentary assistant is relatively familiar with the whole concept as well and I think he was really a very appropriate person to make this presentation, as it relates to the position of Ontario and whether there will be any further—

Mr. Singer: It gives a terrible impression of the Premier's lack of confidence in his cabinet.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Not at all, not at all, Mr. Speaker.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): He is an incipient cabinet minister.

Hon. Mr. Davis: He is a very able person—a very able person.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: What about the non-working provincial secretaries?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I have had worse suggestions from the Leader of the Opposition than the one he quietly made across the House, I must confess. I would say as it relates to—

Mr. Singer: What do the members for Halton West (Mr. Kerr), Carleton East (Mr. Lawrence), and Lincoln (Mr. Welch) do?

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): The Provincial Secretary for Social Development is never here.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Well, Mr. Speaker, if that is a supplementary question, if the member for Downsview wants me to take three-quarters of an hour of the question period to answer that—

An hon. member: That's not a matter of urgent public importance.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Singer: Yes, do that. We have lots of time.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Downsview did not have the floor.

Mr. Singer: Oh, I thought I did.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, to answer the second part of the Leader of the Opposition's question, I quite frankly don't know. This is part of the presentation that we are making and I am sure that some of the discussions that will follow will reveal just what the involvement of the provinces will be in the screening agency.

I think it is fair to state, Mr. Speaker, as I read the press and get some reaction from the federal-provincial conference, that a number of provinces are less than enthusiastic about the total principle of the bill. In fact, I think some of them are quite opposed to it.

Ontario is not. We support the general objectives, but we did express concern about the functioning of the screening agency. I raised this with Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Speaker, and I think it is important for members of the House to understand his answer, that the screening agency would not be used for some form of policy of relief or regional disparities.

In other words, the policy would be such that when a takeover situation came before the screening agency, the policies, the guidelines, the rules would apply right across Canada, and it wouldn't be a case of, "If you settle in Province A rather than Province B, perhaps we would give permission." I have Mr. Gillespie's assurance that the takeover agency will not operate in any way at all related to the problem of regional disparity. And it is a very genuine problem, Mr. Speaker, and I am not quarrelling with some of the federal programmes to try to relieve the situation.

But at this point, Mr. Speaker, I can't tell the members of the House just whether it will require any further action on the part

of the provinces, or to what extent we will be involved, except that we made it abundantly clear we thought we should have some way of assisting in, or at least being informed as to, the applications that are being made, so that we could give some assessment, even on an informal basis, to the agency or whatever term may be used.

As soon as we have some indication from Ottawa, Mr. Speaker, as to what role they see the provinces playing, if any, I would be delighted to inform the members of the House, but I really can't at this moment.

Mr. Singer: By way of supplementary, in view of the fact that the Treasurer is busy treasuring and also has the terrible responsibility of piloting those invidious planning bills through, and in view of the fact that there are five or six regional government bills, wouldn't the Premier think it reasonable that he take some of the load off the Treasurer's shoulders and split that ministry among cabinet ministers, and not just sort of resurrect parliamentary assistants from time to time?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I think it is fair to state the Treasurer himself has made some observations on this matter, and so have I. The question as to the responsibilities of that very heavy ministry is one that the government is considering; and the Treasurer himself is considering it. As I said at the time the COGP report was introduced—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He said he wouldn't go beyond July 15.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I said this—and memory serves me very correctly in this regard—that it was the one area where I had personal reservations as to the extent of the responsibilities being suggested by the committee report.

I think it is fair to state, Mr. Speaker, that there is a lot to be said in theory for the recommendation and the way the government has attempted to implement that recommendation, because I think in theoretical terms there is a very distinct relationship between the various facets of that ministry.

I think it is also fair to state that the workload is extremely onerous, the responsibilities are great, and this is one reason the present Treasurer is assessing it. In fact, I think it is fair to state that once these next few days are over, it will be one of his immediate priorities.

We are anxious to see that the administration of those areas dealing with the municipi-

palities, as well as the matters of economic and Treasury interests—it is a very difficult task for one person, even with the assistance of two or even three parliamentary assistants—are functioning in an appropriate sense.

I do emphasize, Mr. Speaker, and I want to make it clear, that as one analyses these reports there is a great deal to be said for the theoretical position that has been developed by the government. But as we get around to the practical problems that any administration faces, as I said at the outset and I am still of the view, it is something that needs to be reassessed and will be reassessed in the light of the experience we have had in the past few months.

Mr. Singer: By way of further supplementary: Wouldn't the Premier agree that he is doing a real disservice, not only to the Treasurer physically and mentally, but to all the people in Ontario—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: —by continuing this ridiculous system one minute longer?

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): As a matter of fact, maybe the Premier should be here more often to assist the Treasurer. That is another way of handling it.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I think it is fair to state that the Treasurer has great mental capacity and physical ability.

Mr. Lewis: He is elastic.

Hon. Mr. Davis: As far as he personally is concerned he has not complained to me as to the workload or the responsibility that has been involved, so I wouldn't presume to speak for the Treasurer as it relates to his own physical or mental well-being. But I must confess that as I listen to him and meet with him on these many issues, I have not noticed any impairment of either his health or mental capacity.

Mr. Lewis: It is not noticeable yet.

Mr. Singer: It is hard to tell sometimes.

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): No worse than before, one might say.

REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I have another question of the Premier, which could in fact be a supplementary to the ones just asked.

Since the very heavy load on the Treasurer has led him to make mistakes in the past which the Premier has had to assist him in correcting, would he not now consider advising the Treasurer that his planning bill be either withdrawn or postponed until the fall in view of the substantial criticism levelled at it by members of the Legislature, and well-known citizens of the province such as J. A. Kennedy, the former chairman of the Ontario Municipal Board.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): Remember him?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He described the bill as an unwarranted and rapacious invasion of local autonomy.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I am glad the Leader of the Opposition asked that question because I think one can sense in that, really, a conversion on his part, and certainly on the part of the member from Downsview, as to the wisdom and capacity of the former chairman of the Ontario Municipal Board. In that this conversation has taken place, I would assume the member for Downsview sometime during this afternoon—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Evidently the Premier has been converted, too.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —will get up and say the chairman of the OMB was right on the Spadina decision and he now completely supports what the chairman said some few months ago.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I find it always intriguing, Mr. Speaker, how a particular person—and I give Mr. Kennedy full marks; I think he is a very able man—just how he is folded to one's bosom the moment he expresses a point of view with which one happens to agree.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We know all about that.

Hon. Mr. Davis: But of course, Mr. Speaker, when he espouses a point of view that one doesn't agree with, it brings into question his capacity, as has been done in this House from time to time.

Mr. Lewis: No, no. Just withdraw the bill and end the debate.

Hon. Mr. Davis: No, but Mr. Speaker, I haven't—

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, on a point of personal privilege, the Premier has said that I have at some time or other—

Mr. P. J. Yakabuski (Renfrew South): Sit down.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: The Premier has said that at some time or other I have expressed some doubts about Mr. Kennedy's capacity. I have expressed violent disagreement with him on occasion but I won't have the Premier put words into my mouth. I have never questioned his integrity or his ability.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, if the member for Downsview is saying that he has disagreed with Mr. Kennedy violently on occasion I will accept that as his point of view.

Mr. Singer: That's big of the Premier. He's getting as big as the Chairman of the Management Board (Mr. Winkler).

Hon. Mr. Davis: I just find it intriguing that when Mr. Kennedy expresses a point of view with which some members opposite may now agree, of course, how enthusiastic they become in support of that particular point of view.

I would only say this, Mr. Speaker, I certainly will not encourage the Treasurer of the province to withdraw the bill or to delay its consideration.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Very serious error.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I recognize, Mr. Speaker, it is a very difficult piece of legislation.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is bad business.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Davis: I recognize, Mr. Speaker, it is the kind of bill that the members opposite would not have the intestinal fortitude to introduce—that I understand.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It is a great thing to sit across the House and attack.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: The Premier's bill is a sellout.

Hon. Mr. Davis: These people, Mr. Speaker, are saying it goes too far and these people say it is not going far enough, so there you are.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Just very briefly to the member for Downsview, no, I am not suggesting to the Treasurer that he withdraw the bill.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, but the Premier should, because it is a disaster for him.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Lewis: The what?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Lewis: You see, Mr. Speaker, the Treasurer's faculties are failing.

Mr. Deans: Senility is creeping on.

Mr. Singer: How can one tell?

QUETICO AND ALGONQUIN PARKS PLANS

Mr. Lewis: May I ask of the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development, it now being Wednesday of perhaps the final week, when can we expect a statement on Quetico, Algonquin or both?

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): Mr. Speaker, Quetico will be announced this week, and Algonquin, I would think, early next month.

Mr. Lewis: Oh. By way of supplementary then, one doesn't know these things, but it is possible that he will make his announcement on Algonquin without the Legislature in session?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I have no idea how long the session will last but—

Mr. Singer: Until 5 o'clock some morning.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: —it may well be after we close.

Mr. Lewis: All right, by way of supplementary: When is the minister going to tell the House of the meeting of the cabinet which decided that private logging would no longer be allowed in Algonquin Park but decided to set up an agency of the government to do the logging itself, and that the invasion of the park will therefore continue? Doesn't the minister think that should be told to the Legislature in advance, rather than announced after we have adjourned?

Mr. Yakabuski: That's not the way the member's union friends feel.

Mr. Singer: It will probably be announced at the Minister of Government Services' barbecue tonight.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: Mr. Speaker, I can't make any comment on matters that are involved in government deliberations.

Mr. Lewis: Isn't it true that this is now another sellout of the park after more than three years of deliberation and the minister does it in the quiet of the summer? Does he think that is appropriate for the park?

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: No, Mr. Speaker, there is no question on either point. Any decision that will come forward, as with the legislation we've just been discussing, will not be a sellout.

Mr. Shulman: A giveaway.

Mr. Lewis: Just a giveaway.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: It will be, as far as we're concerned, a statement of policy of which we can be proud and which I think the Province of Ontario will support.

Mr. Lewis: Then announce it.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: The fact that we are unable to announce that policy as of this day—

Mr. Lewis: Too embarrassing to do it in the House.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: —and have to wait perhaps another 10 days or two weeks has absolutely nothing to do with it.

Mr. Lewis: The Premier promised it within 10 days on May 31. What happened to the provincial secretary?

MEDICAL FEES

Mr. Lewis: A question of the Provincial Secretary for Social Development. Where is the restraint package for the doctors under the OHIP plan that has been promised now for several months by the Minister of Health (Mr. Potter)?

An hon. member: They've run out of green paper.

Hon. R. Welch (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): Mr. Speaker, the Minister of Health will make that announcement in due course.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary, has it happened again that the medical profession has bullied the ministry or the policy field into submission? How is it that all these months have passed while the doctors make their announcements and nothing is forthcoming from the Minister of Health on the commitment that he made to the Legislature?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, this government is committed to protect the public interest. The minister will make that announcement in due course and no doubt will have the enthusiastic support of the group led by the hon. member for Scarborough West once it is announced.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary, when will it be announced? Before this session adjourns?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary, it will be announced again, conveniently during the summer months, I take it?

Hon. Mr. Welch: In due course.

Mr. Shulman: A supplementary: Does the government approve of the new very tight standards for specialists brought down by the college, limiting those poor specialists to a net income of \$100,000 a year?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, I am not in a position to comment on that recent decision of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

GENERAL WELFARE RECIPIENTS IN KINGSTON

Mr. Lewis: A question, Mr. Speaker, of the Minister of Community and Social Services: Is he aware that the administrator of the department of social welfare in the city of Kingston is sending out letters to recipients of general welfare allowance saying that persons in receipt of general welfare assistance are required to keep in touch with their case worker at regular intervals, setting up an appointment for them and then saying, "No further cheque will be processed unless this appointment is kept"? Would the minister like to comment, given the clear illegality of that procedure and the violation of the regulations of the General Welfare Assistance Act? How come Mrs. Bach is still doing this kind of thing in Kingston, given past episodes?

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Mr. Speaker, would the

hon. member tell me who he is referring to? Is it the regional administrator?

Mr. Lewis: The administrator of the department of social services of the city of Kingston, Mrs. Bach.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Speaker, this is the first I have heard of it. I am not aware of this and I will be pleased to look into it.

Mr. Lewis: Will the minister look into it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY

Mr. Lewis: May I ask the Premier a question? Given his role as the creator—and I say that in a complimentary way—of OECA, would he now agree to pursue with the Minister of Colleges and Universities (Mr. McNie) the following, on the basis of the evidence and publicity that has emerged over the last few weeks: first, a separation of the powers of the chairman of the board and the chief executive officer; and second, a commission of inquiry or an individual to inquire into the administration of OECA, the salaries, the collective bargaining agreement and the programming priorities as they relate to ethnic groups, to women, to geographic regions like the north and in particular to native peoples? Could he bring himself to make an announcement on that score before the Legislature adjourns for the summer?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that the leader of the New Democratic Party phrased the initial part of his question in a way that sounded more positive than some of the observations I have heard about OECA in the past two or three weeks.

I would make this general observation, Mr. Speaker, in answer to the question. Yes, I would be quite prepared to discuss the position of OECA with the minister. I feel that while there are some problems, as there are in agencies of this kind which are substantially creative in character and as we have seen with others at other government levels, the OECA has on balance, in terms of quality and programming, done an excellent job here within this jurisdiction.

I think it is important to point out, Mr. Speaker, that not only has it been well received here by those who have taken a particular interest in it, but the programmes produced by OECA have received, and I have said this in the House before and I will

repeat it, international recognition as it relates to the quality.

As far as the internal administration is concerned, Mr. Speaker, I would be quite prepared to discuss this with the minister. As to whether or not there would be some form of statement on my part before the House were to adjourn, I cannot give the leader of the New Democratic Party that commitment.

Mr. Speaker, I will confess that I have an interest in OECA because I think it is potentially one of the very significant educational tools available to the public of this province. I was impressed with some of the material I saw, which gave, I think, a greater degree of balance, in the article written by Mr. Ide—who is admittedly the chairman of the organization—which indicated that the viewing now was comparable to that of channel 17 in Buffalo. I think he made it abundantly clear that they know their own shortcomings relative to some kinds of programming and one of the inhibitions that the authority has suffered—that is the need to have transmission beyond the confines of the area served by channel 19.

As I recall the initial stages of the development of OECA, some of us who took a particular interest felt that really one of the greater potentials lay beyond the boundaries, quite frankly, of Metropolitan Toronto. I would express a personal point of view here that probably its greater potential lies in those areas outside the Metro area.

Mr. Lewis: Then they should do something about it.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I understand that there is some consideration, with applications presently before the CRTC. Once again it gets down—

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): For southern Ontario only.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —to the question of priorities and the amount of funding. Mr. Speaker, to sum up very briefly, yes, I will discuss it with the minister. To give a commitment that I will have something further to say on the subject before we recess, I quite honestly can't do that.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: The Premier would agree, then, that the responsibility for the appointment for such an investigative authority, or individual, would lie with him and the minister, rather than with OECA?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I think it's fair to state, and I hope the members opposite realize this, that the people on the authority of OECA, the general manager and chairman, I believe, are very conscientious people who are anxious to do a good job. I believe that, on balance, they are doing that. They've had some difficulties, and no one is going to say they haven't, nor try to minimize them. As to whether or not a form of—and I don't like the word inquiry—but some form of study, which I think is a more appropriate term—

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): Assessment.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —or assessment—

Mr. Lewis: Evaluation.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —to determine the internal administrative structures, I would think that this quite conceivably should be a decision made by the minister. I don't think this would amount to any interference as to the internal operations.

Mr. Foulds: I think the minister needs a speech writer.

Hon. Mr. Davis: While we're on that point, Mr. Speaker, I just want to make this observation; and I think I would have some knowledge of it. Anyone who suggested that there was any interference by Queen's Park in programming for any reason whatsoever—

Mr. Lewis: Never.

Hon. Mr. Davis: No, I know the member for Scarborough hasn't; but others have. I just want to go on the record, and make it abundantly clear, that that has never happened.

Mr. Lewis: By way of one more supplementary: Is the Premier aware that the board of OECA met in Thunder Bay on Monday, producing the most preposterous self-congratulatory resolution that has probably ever flowed from any board or authority of this government—auguring ill, therefore, for the future of the authority and, I think, disconcerting the minister a good deal judging from his response last night; and that therefore the intervention of the Premier to save OECA from the brink over which it now totters, is really urgent; and that the request that the Premier and the minister get together is not a frivolous request, it is a serious one.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I have not seen the resolution passed. I will take a look at it and discuss it with the minister.

Mr. MacDonald: It reads like one of the speeches of the hon. Minister of Revenue (Mr. Grossman).

Hon. Mr. Davis: I'd make this observation: I think it is fair to state that people who have been given that responsibility feel sometimes the criticism is not always constructive, and I think there is a tendency on occasion to try and respond to that. I can't comment whether there was an over-response, because I haven't seen the resolution itself. But I don't think it is fair to assume—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: One of the Premier's backbenchers is a member of the board.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —that because they are criticized that they are going to sit back and take it passively, because I don't think they should. I think there are, by and large, two sides to most stories. I think if the authority is endeavouring—as I read in the presentation by Mr. Ide—to present another side of the story, that is in the public interest and will help in any public discussion to assess the situation with some degree of objectivity.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. member for Scarborough West have further—

Mr. Lewis: No.

Mr. Martel: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: A supplementary, all right.

Mr. Martel: I have a supplementary of the Premier. Realizing the budgetary restraints that the province is faced with, but also the Premier's statement that there are certain geographical areas which need funds probably more than the Toronto area, would the Premier look into the possibility of advancing funds to this association so that northern Ontario, which is in many ways culturally deprived, could in the very near future be the recipient of OECA's television?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I must confess I'm very pleased that the member for Sudbury East recognizes the very valuable contribution made by OECA and wishes to see the programming extended into the Sudbury area.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Deans: We all do.

Hon. Mr. Davis: But I appreciate the sincerity with which he asked the question.

Mr. MacDonald: That is as famous a reaction as the authority's council statement.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, as far as seeing whether there would be additional funds available, I believe the budgets of a number of agencies, including OECA, will shortly be analysed and discussed by the Social Development field. I think the provincial secretary in that area heard the observations over the past few days in this House. He, and those associated in that field, have heard my own personal observations, which I will repeat. I don't like the word greater, but I think there is equal potential for the use of educational television in areas outside Metropolitan Toronto as exist inside.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister of Revenue has the answer to a question previously placed.

MAXIMUM PRICES INCREASED IN OHC PROGRAMME

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue): Mr. Speaker, last Thursday the hon. member for Rainy River asked some questions regarding possible financial difficulties some builders may encounter in relation to contracts they have with Ontario Housing Corp. The hon. member was concerned that rapidly rising costs of building materials and so on may, in some cases, wipe out a builder's margin of profit or, indeed, result in a loss.

At the time, in my reply, I was referring to OHC's recent increase of the price limits based on the construction of houses under the Home Ownership Made Easy lot leasing programme. You may recall, sir, that these increases were made for precisely the same reasons outlined by the hon. member, to offset rising costs encountered by the builder.

However, on examination of Hansard, it is apparent the hon. member was referring to specific contracts for the construction of OHC rental housing in the municipalities of Rainy River and Fort Frances.

OHC currently has some eight or nine firm contracts for projects in various parts of the province, including the two named municipalities, with builders who have indicated they would lose money if forced to live up to the terms of their contracts.

After careful consideration, the OHC board of directors recommended that in cases where firm, binding contracts have been signed,

both parties must honour the terms. While not wishing to be harsh, the board members were mindful of the fact that as a Crown corporation dealing in public funds, they had no alternative. These contracts were signed by OHC with mature, experienced businessmen. I am sure that if the cost of building materials had dropped rather than risen, these businessmen would not seriously consider an appeal by OHC to have the contract terms altered accordingly. They would expect OHC to honour its contracts, and OHC expects them to honour their contracts.

If this decision results in any builder defaulting or failing to complete a project satisfactorily, OHC will use the usual bonding arrangements to solve the problem or, if necessary, take legal action.

I want to emphasize here, Mr. Speaker, so there will be no misunderstanding, that I have been referring to current signed contracts only. In cases where negotiations were under way but no contract signed and where, in the interim, costs have risen substantially, OHC is negotiating new prices where increases in building costs are substantiated to the satisfaction of the Ontario Housing Corp.

Mr. Reid: A supplementary to the minister: Am I correct in saying that once OHC gives a contractor an order to go ahead with the actual construction, the constructor has to begin the actual construction of the building within three weeks? Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I am not sure of that, Mr. Speaker. I would doubt that; three weeks isn't much time. I don't think really that has much to do with the principle which OHC has decided on here. If the contract is a firm contract, and it has been signed by both parties, we expect the contract to be carried out.

Mr. Reid: Will the minister instruct the builders to start construction?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: There is no instruction necessary. Those firms have contracts; they know what's expected of them. Apparently there is some hesitation on the part, I understand, of at least one of the companies to proceed with the job at all or even to start on the job because, having regard for when they put the tender in and what has happened in the meantime, they feel they would perhaps even lose money on the job. While I have some sympathy for them in this respect, as I have expained in my reply to the hon. member, we feel there is nothing else we can do about it.

Indeed there were many situations like that. We have told those who have firm, signed contracts that we just expect them to live up to the contract no matter what is involved. As I said earlier, in those cases where they are not firm, we are negotiating because otherwise we'd be delaying construction of many desired units for maybe another year or so.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Grey-Bruce.

PREMIER'S OFFICE

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): Mr. Speaker, a question of the Premier: In view of the fact that, in my opinion, no Premier in the history of Ontario has shown more contempt for the legislative process—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! Order! The question is totally improper.

Mr. Sargent: In view of the fact, will the Premier tell me—

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): State the question then.

Mr. Sargent: —will the Premier tell me why in the 150 hours we have been sitting here he has appeared only 7 hours and 31 minutes to this point in time right now?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The member should talk!

Mr. Sargent: I've been here a hell of a lot more than he has.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Sargent: Will the Premier tell me—

Mr. Speaker: The question is out of order.

Mr. Sargent: Will the Premier tell me—

Mr. Speaker: The question is out of order!

Mr. Sargent: It is certainly not out of order.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. member please be seated.

Mr. Sargent: I will not take my seat until he answers my question. I want to know why he spends more money on his office than any other Premier of Ontario has.

Mr. Speaker: Order! The hon. member is out of order.

Mr. Sargent: I am not out of order. I would like to ask a question here and why can't I?

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Because it's out of order.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member is out of order.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, he has spent \$1 million on his office. I want to know why he spends as much as the Prime Minister of Canada on his office when he is not in this House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member is out of order. He will please be seated.

Mr. Good: The member should take his place.

Mr. Sargent: How far do I have to—

Mr. Speaker: You will please be seated.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Please be seated.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Let the member take his seat, and take it with him out of here.

Mr. Sargent: I will get the minister afterward.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, supplementary to that—

Mr. Sargent: Was there not a supplementary to that one?

Mr. Lewis: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I fail to see how the question was out of order. Its presentation may have been a bit flamboyant, but the question was not out of order.

Mr. Sargent: Well, on that basis—

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

Mr. Lewis: No! No!

Mr. Reid: They are strange bedfellows, those two.

Mr. Sargent: A supplementary, then.

Mr. Speaker: Questions must be placed through the Speaker and in his discretion he can rule whether or not they are of urgent, general public importance.

Mr. Sargent: There is \$1 million worth of urgency.

An hon. member: Throw him out.

Mr. Speaker: In my opinion the question was totally out of order.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, I have a question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Port Arthur would be next.

Mr. Roy: The previous questioner from this party was out of order.

Mr. Speaker: No, you have missed your turn. The hon. member for Port Arthur.

LAMPREYS IN LAKE SUPERIOR

Mr. Foulds: A question, Mr. Speaker, of the Minister of Natural Resources. Is the minister aware of the fears expressed by fishermen in the Thunder Bay area that the sea lamprey is making a comeback which is damaging the fishing industry very considerably in Lake Superior? Is he aware that the response by Mr. Johnston, of the lamprey control centre, was simply that this seems to be a temporary concentration and it may die down after a while? Is he satisfied with that response from his ministry?

An hon. member: It is a federal agency.

Hon. L. Bernier (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, in answer to the question, I would point out to him that we have a very aggressive lamprey control programme operating within the Great Lakes. I am certainly not aware of the problem he brings to my attention, but I will look into it and make myself fully informed.

Mr. Foulds: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: I am aware, too, of the programme the minister mentions, but is the minister willing to step up that programme and do the rivers which are not being done this year in the regular rotation, if it's necessary?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Speaker, as I pointed out we have a very aggressive programme with regard to lamprey control. I would have to investigate all aspects before making any commitment like that.

Mr. Foulds: But there are only four rivers the minister is doing this year!

Hon. Mr. Crossman: How come the lamprey don't eat fish with mercury?

Mr. Speaker: Is this a supplementary? The hon. member for High Park is next, then.

Mr. Roy: It is not a supplementary.

Mr. Shulman: I have a new question, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: A new question? All right.

WORK LOADS OF MINISTERS

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Premier, in relation to his comments on reorganization of government. In light of the fact that he mentioned the problems with the Treasurer and that he is probably overworked and overloaded; and in light of the fact that the Provincial Secretary for Justice feels that he doesn't seem to serve any useful function, and the Provincial Secretary for Social Development, apart from being Deputy Premier, doesn't seem to have a function—

Hon. Mr. Lawrence: What is the question?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! The hon. member is making a speech. It may be a good speech but it certainly is a speech and is not a proper matter for question period.

Mr. Roy: I am just getting to the question, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member—

Mr. Roy: I am laying the foundation. I want to lay the foundation. Here comes the question now.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. member be seated? The hon. members may ask questions. They may not make statements of fact, if they will read the rules. They may not make a speech—

Mr. Sargent: Don't embarrass the government.

Mr. Speaker: They may ask a question and they may support it with certain evidence that's necessary to explain their questions. So, if the hon. member—I am sorry, did the hon. member for St. George want to say something?

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Yes. I was just saying your ruling appears to be, Mr. Speaker, that we must not embarrass the government.

Mr. Sargent: Okay, well, I will start again, then!

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa East may ask his question.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, the last statement of fact I wanted to give before going into my question was about the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development—in light of the fact that the provincial secretary doesn't seem to know anything about an important field like energy, does the Premier not feel that his reorganization of government is a complete bust and an utter failure?

Mr. Lewis: How is that in order?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I assume, Mr. Speaker, in allowing the question, the question was, do I not feel that the reorganization of the government as recommended by COGP in its report to us some year and a half ago has not been entirely successful?

Mr. Lewis: It was a bust and a total failure.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I guess that's what he said—a complete bust and a total failure. Mr. Speaker, having served in government and in cabinet now for about 13 years, having been in the process of the change, having recognized the limitations that were part of the former system, recognizing the general objectives of the system that was proposed by COGP, having had an opportunity now to assess the results of the experience, I would say without qualification that by and large the recommendations made by COGP were, in fact, right.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, that while it is great to sit across the House and poke fun at some of the provincial secretaries—

Mr. Deans: It is not great to sit across the House; it is terrible.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —which is fine.

Interjections by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Which is fine.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I can only say, Mr. Speaker, that the determination by COGP—

Interjection by an hon. member

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —to have some of the decision-making process rather vertical in orientation—

Mr. Sargent: They are all horizontal, every one of them.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —as was the tradition in the past, to endeavour to bring it into some form of horizontal discussion—

Mr. Reid: That's right. That might work better.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —for policy recommendation really is a very significant change—

Mr. Singer: Sometimes they have dialogues.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —which I will predict—I will predict, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Sargent: When is he going to resign?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —will be duplicated by a number of other jurisdictions. I would say, Mr. Speaker, that the developing role of the provincial secretaries, as it relates to the policy field considerations and their involvement in the Policy and Priorities Board, is a very fundamental part of the report and one which is extremely valuable in the decision-making process.

I recognize, Mr. Speaker, it takes a while for the reactionaries across the House to accept change that is taking place. And I understand, Mr. Speaker, that once again, Mr. Speaker, that while the—

Mr. Lewis: Not all of the people across the House are reactionary; there are two schools of enlightenment.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, if the leader of the New Democratic Party is saying that in principle he agrees with the basic recommendations of—

Mr. Lewis: No, I don't agree. I don't say it is a total bust, just a catastrophe.

Mr. Singer: He won't go that far.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I see. So I would say, Mr. Speaker, that if one translates that question it really is an indication once again of the status quo reactionary approach of the official opposition in this province and a further indication that they will remain there for many years to come.

Mr. Singer: Try for another by-election!

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for High Park.

Mr. Shulman: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of—

Mr. Roy: I have a supplementary—

Mr. Speaker: In my discretion, there should be no supplementary. The hon. member for High Park.

ONTARIO PLACE FILM

Mr. Shulman: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Industry and Tourism.

How much did his new picture "Reach for the Sun" at Ontario Place cost; and is he aware that the key scenes in this picture are all a copy of the original Cinerama picture which was made over 10 years ago? Why did he waste money on making a new film of the same scenes instead of just borrowing a copy from the film company?

Mr. Roy: Tell him, "I don't know."

Hon. C. Bennett (Minister of Industry and Tourism): Mr. Speaker, as far as the cost of the film is concerned it's included in the budget of Ontario Place.

Mr. Singer: That's good.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: I don't have the exact cost, but the approximate cost is in the range of \$200,000. I would think, Mr. Speaker, it was rather difficult that the Toronto Dominion Centre could have been in existence 10 years ago—

Mr. Shulman: Toronto Dominion—

Hon. Mr. Bennett: —and it had a very important segment of that film, and various other areas of the Province of Ontario.

I'd be glad to look further into the remarks of the member relating to some of the scenes and see exactly whether the information he has indicated is correct.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): He wants to show the corporate monuments of the province, is that right?

Mr. Singer: That's what the minister should have said the first time.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, would the minister advise—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for High Park is following his own question up with a supplementary.

Mr. Sargent: Thank you.

Mr. Shulman: Has the minister seen the original Cinerama film? If he has not, will

he see it and compare the two and then bring an explanation to this House?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Mr. Speaker, whether I see it or not, I will ask for a report on it to see whether it's worth my while seeing it.

An hon. member: Does the public like it?

Mr. Speaker: All right.

INDUSTRY AND TOURISM FILM

Mr. Sargent: Will the Minister of Industry and Tourism advise the House, in the same vein: Did he prepare a film for submission to cabinet for his estimates and did he retain Earl Cameron to narrate his film for a submission to cabinet for his estimates and how much did the film cost?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: The answer to the hon. member's question is no, sir.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville.

Mr. MacDonald: Obviously that was a bad lead.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: The member for York South is leading the member for Grey-Bruce up the wrong alley.

CONSERVATION AUTHORITY FOR ESSEX AREA

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): In light of the continuing concern of the county of Essex as a result of the flooding situation; and in light of the request of the municipality of Windsor and the county of Essex for a conservation authority, when will the minister introduce legislation establishing such an authority?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Speaker, this matter is before the Resources Development policy field.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Wentworth.

TOLL BRIDGE COLLECTIONS

Mr. Deans: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Premier.

Am I correct in assuming that the Premier is aware of the efforts being put out by the Minister of Transportation and Communications (Mr. Carton) to find suitable employ-

ment for those toll collectors on the Burlington Skyway and Garden City bridges, and of the fact that they are having considerable difficulty in finding suitable jobs for about 60 of them? Will the Premier undertake through his office to co-ordinate the efforts of all of the government departments to find employment for those people before July 1 or to extend the period of employment in the Province of Ontario beyond that time until suitable employment is found?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I would be quite prepared to discuss this matter with the Minister of Transportation and Communications in the hope of finding a solution to it. I'd be delighted to do that.

Mr. Lewis: Good! It isn't that we don't trust the minister. We just want a little muscle.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Nickel Belt.

TRANSPORTATION COSTS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Transportation and Communications. Has the minister yet available the list of goods that are to be included in the freight rate reductions announced with such fanfare by the Premier last month?

Hon. G. R. Carton (Minister of Transportation and Communications): Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful of making that statement in the Legislature perhaps tomorrow or Friday. It will be done this week.

Mr. Lewis: Good. The minister is one of the few who do anything on time.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Supplementary: Has the minister, in keeping with his willingness to approach the federal government for the same kind of consideration for northwestern Ontario, discussed this with the Attorney General (Mr. Bales)?

Hon. Mr. Carton: No, I have not, Mr. Speaker, because I have been working on this particular matter. In conjunction with what we are doing in northeastern Ontario, my officials have been in discussions with the other railroads. This would provide a good lead-in, Mr. Speaker, for us to get into discussion, relative to northwestern Ontario, later when we have the time.

Mr. Speaker: The time for oral questions has expired.

APPOINTMENT OF R. W. MACAULAY

Mr. R. F. Nixon: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the House leader undertook to get information for the House on the retainer granted to Robert Macaulay by the government. Has he got that information?

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): I regret, Mr. Speaker, that I have not yet obtained it. Because I had forgotten, I will do it at the earliest opportunity today.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The office was closed at 4 o'clock this morning.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Further to the point of order, Mr. Speaker, would the Premier undertake to see that all the questions on the order paper are answered before the House rises, particularly that question having to do with the use of aircraft by the chairman of the Hydro commission?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Yes, Mr. Speaker, although I think I can answer that and say there wasn't any use of aircraft. I will get that specifically for the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Sargent: The Premier wants to talk to the Treasurer.

Mr. Speaker: Petitions.

Hon. Mr. Davis: About which?

Mr. Sargent: About Ontario—

Mr. Speaker: Presenting reports.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

RENT CONTROL AND SECURITY OF TENURE ACT

Mr. Cassidy moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to provide for Rent Control and Security of Tenure.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, I would hope with this bill to consult with tenants' groups, citizens' groups and, for that matter, members of other parties over the next six months in order to revise and improve it and reintroduce it to the Legislature at the next session.

The purpose of the bill is to introduce rent regulation across Ontario in major cities and to provide that, where landlords and tenants cannot reach a satisfactory rent determina-

tion, tenants or landlords may have recourse to rents regulation officers and to a landlord and tenant tribunal with teeth. Guidelines are in the bill, Mr. Speaker to ensure that rents may be raised only in relation to increases in operating costs and not to any speculative factors.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, in order to protect tenants and give them a balance of power over against landlords, the bill guarantees security of tenure to tenants who fulfil their normal obligations.

SUCCESSION DUTY ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves the first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Succession Duty Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for changes in the Succession Duty Act which were proposed in the 1973 budget. Principal changes include:

The abolition of taxes on the passage of property to one spouse on the death of the other.

The forgiveness of succession duties over a 25-year period in the transfer of a family farm which remains in the family and in agricultural use;

The right of persons who hold assets in Canadian family firms to pay any duty either in the form of shares in that firm or over a six-year period with appropriate interest.

Along with the elimination of duty between spouses, the Act also provides for special exemptions for dependent children, or children who are orphaned or infirm.

Mr. Speaker, these changes reflect the government's desire to encourage the continuation of family farms and family firms in this province and place the burden of succession duties on estates most able to pay it.

Now, sir, I propose to leave this on the order paper for the summer and invite the comments and constructive criticism of those experienced in such matters—trust companies, lawyers, estate accountants and so on—and then in the fall we will come to grips with the balance of the parliamentary procedure.

CONTROLLING OF HOURS IN COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS ACT

Mr. McIlveen moves first reading of bill intituled An Act to provide for the Controlling of Hours in Commercial Establishments.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill is to provide for uniform holidays and business hours for commercial establishments throughout the province.

MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ACT

Hon. Mr. McNie moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Ministry of Colleges and Universities Act, 1971.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. J. McNie (Minister of Colleges and Universities): Mr. Speaker, by way of explanation, there are three sections. One section deals with amendments to the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation Act and the Ontario Education Capital Aid Corporations Act, and authorizes the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation to purchase for municipalities debentures issued for public library purposes. This is a complementary amendment which gives the minister the power to determine the amount of any capital expenditure of a municipality for public library purposes that may be financed through the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation.

Mr. Speaker, sections 2 and 3 provide amendments which authorize the province to guarantee loans made by chartered banks to post-secondary students.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to inform the hon. members that the resources development committee will be meeting in committee room No. 2, instead of room No. 163.

I believe the hon. Minister of Natural Resources wishes to make an announcement.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Speaker, I know the members of the Legislature will join me in extending a very warm welcome to a group of ladies who are in the west gallery. They've come from all parts of northwestern Ontario and are part of the Rebecas who are having their annual convention here in this city.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege, in an article in the Globe and Mail, with the headline "Snobbery Behind Region Decision, Nixon says," there is the statement that I spoke in the Legislature against Bill 151, which is An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Halton. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw to your attention the fact that I spoke in favour. I called Bill 151 the most common-sense approach we have ever made.

Mr. Reid: It was hard to tell what he was saying!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, I did speak against Bill 138, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Peel. I just wouldn't like it left on the record, Mr. Speaker, that I spoke against a very wise decision of this government to keep Burlington out of Hamilton.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading upon motion:

Bill 166, An Act to amend the Jurors Act.

Bill 167, An Act to amend the Extra-Judicial Services Act.

CITY OF LONDON BOARD OF EDUCATION ACT

Mr. Walker moves second reading of Bill Pr23, An Act respecting the Board of Education for the City of London.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THIRD READING

The following bill was given third reading upon motion:

Bill Pr23, An Act respecting the Board of Education for the City of London.

Clerk of the House: The fourth order, House in committee of the whole; Mr. W. Hodgson in the chair.

ONTARIO TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT CORP.

House in committee on Bill 144, An Act to establish the Ontario Transportation Development Corp.

Mr. Chairman: Any comments or questions on Bill 144 up to section 5?

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: What section?

Mr. Cassidy: We'll have amendments to section 3, section 7 and section 14 in that

particular bill, Mr. Chairman, and it might be possible to also go to—

Mr. Chairman: We will deal with section 3, then.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay. I misheard. I understood you called 104, but 144 is what we will be doing.

Mr. Chairman: Bill 144.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Are you on 144?

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, I am on 144.

Mr. Chairman: Section 3?

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, section 3. I wonder first if the minister could answer a couple of questions, though this would be presumably on section 1. That's the point where one can ask general questions in committee, is it not, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, we can go back to section 1, if you care to do that.

Mr. Cassidy: Could the minister explain the nature of the licence agreement which will be the chief stock and trade of this Ontario Transportation Development Corp., that is, the licence agreement with Krauss-Maffei? Looking at it more closely, it appears, in fact, the only licensing rights that are really effective are within Canada. There is the possibility of royalties from any agreements with the United States, which is the logical alternative market to Canada. There is a non-exclusive licence for Latin America and the possibility of licensing rights in the rest of the world, outside of Europe.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that the minister had made a much stronger case that Ontario was acquiring quite a substantial asset in licensing rights for North and South America. They don't come through in the bill. Perhaps he could explain a bit more about that particular feature, since that may be a major source of income for the new corporation.

Hon. G. R. Carton (Minister of Transportation and Communications): Mr. Chairman, as the hon. member for Ottawa Centre knows, this was the subject of a great deal of negotiation with the subject company and we did gain exclusive rights for Canada, as the hon. member has stated. They are set out in the licensing agreement. In connection with the United States, we do have a 10 per cent royalty basis with that particular country.

In connection with South America, they are all set out. I don't really know, Mr. Chairman, how I can go into them any more deeply. I think they speak for themselves and we feel that we drove the best bargain that we could with the Krauss-Maffei company.

Mr. P. G. Givens (York-Forest Hill): Mr. Chairman, a question: In the one market where it would be possible to make a dollar if the thing does go, what was the rationale behind the 10 per cent deal in a place where there is more chance of having a monorail of this kind built than there is down the Andes mountains? Why was it limited to 10 per cent in the market where it might be something substantial?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Chairman, I think that the hon. members who have asked the questions are sufficiently versed in business affairs to realize that we are, in effect, paying only—and I use the term loosely perhaps—\$500,000 in total for these licensing rights.

When you are trying to drive a particular bargain with a company like Krauss-Maffei, which has put millions and millions of dollars into this development, you must remember it is not as if Ontario has sponsored the development of this particular facility. There have been millions and millions of dollars going into this facility and for us to gain the market to the United States would have obviously demanded a much larger payment, and we were not prepared to pay it.

Mr. Givens: If you get deep in debt maybe it would have been worth it. You can get exclusive rights to the moon, too, you know, but I don't think you are going to do any business up there. But in the one area where you might be able to do business, you weren't prepared to take the gamble that you are taking elsewhere. What's the use of buying exclusive rights in South America and in Central America where you've got about as much chance as a snowball on a hot stove?

Mr. Chairman: Any more comments on the bill?

Mr. Cassidy: Yes. Could the minister—still on section 1—explain what happens at the end of 12 years if Ontario has not completed building systems or if it still wishes to? What licensing rights or power over the patents does Ontario maintain, or does this corporation maintain, either within Canada or in other parts of the world? Does it then become liable to pay on a continuing basis to Krauss-Maffei, and if so, how and how much?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Chairman, I went into this matter in some depth during second reading. Basically, I pointed out that at the end of 12 years, to all intents and purposes, the patents, the copyrights, the data, would become public domain in any event. If the member will read the termination clause in the licensing agreement, I think it is self-apparent as to what is happening at the end of the 12 years. At the end of the 12 years we feel, Mr. Chairman, that any residual value left in these patents and copyrights would not be worth that much.

Mr. Cassidy: The Ontario proposal is that if the scheme works you will be building intermediate rapid transit using the Krauss-Maffei system for a period of, you say, six or seven years, but it is more likely, let's face it, to be eight or nine years and possibly even longer than that.

What about innovations, discoveries, things you learn about the system in the course of operation or the course of development or the course of construction which you have in year eight or nine of this agreement? Will those be protected, and in the right of Ontario or of this corporation for a period of 12 years from the time that they are, so to speak, patented or discovered? Or will the rights there terminate only in two or three years at the end of this 12-year term?

Hon. Mr. Carton: No, Mr. Chairman, we will have the rights to these. As a matter of fact any of the knowledge and any of the expertise that is gained through the TDS at the Canadian National Exhibition may become the rights of the Ontario government. They, in fact, will be protected.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, but what about things that Krauss-Maffei learns? That is, you have what your own people learn and you have what Krauss-Maffei learn as they provide elements of the system. What about data that they develop during the course of this 12-year agreement? Will that continue to be Ontario's? Will you have a right to use it on any exclusive kind of basis if patents are prolonged past this 12-year agreement?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Yes, any innovations there are in the first seven, eight, nine or 10 years will be owned by Ontario. In the meantime, Mr. Chairman, because of the term of the TDS contract and because of the involvement of the Ontario ministry officials and the involvement of the special Act corporation and the experts in this particular corporation working hand in hand on everyday involve-

ment with Krauss-Maffei, the expertise, the knowledge, the knowhow, the data, the processing will, in fact, become part of the Canadian engineering way.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Sudbury.

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, I think this will come under section 1. I asked the minister in second reading to explain on page 8, item 2, point 3, clauses (b) and (c) in the licence agreement, which indicate that there is a compulsory royalty payment of \$435,000 a year; failing payment of that we are assessed at eight per cent interest on that. I finally got it through my skull how the first two years operate, and this goes from the end of year two, I understand. I would like the minister to try to let this House know just what is intended in that particular clause.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Chairman, the \$2½ million is the maximum amount of royalty that will be payable. In fact, based on the figure of 1½ per cent, which is the basis on which it is figured, we would only need 15 miles of this intermediate capacity and we will have paid all the royalties and therefore would not have to pay any more royalties to Krauss-Maffei. This is a figure that must be paid and it is only paid on the sales. If it is paid on the sales, then, as I say, all we have to do is build 15 miles of this and we will have paid them \$2½ million. The \$435,000 figure that is set out there would be the annuity that gives you this \$2½ million over a 12-year term, discounted at eight per cent. That is the clause (b) part.

Mr. Chairman: Any more comments to section 1?

Section 1 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Anything on section 2?

Section 2 agreed to.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): On section 3.

Mr. Chairman: On section 3.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Subsection (2) of section 3 indicates the composition of the board of directors. I think the minister, during second reading, indicated that he might be willing to appoint some members of the Legislature. We have had some discussions about this before, and pursuant to the recommendations of the Camp report we believe that it ought to be abundantly clear that members of the

Legislature should not serve on such boards with any additional remuneration.

As I understand it, it does not actually need an amendment, although we could put one forward at this time. If the minister is thinking of appointing members of the Legislature to that board, he should put an amendment saying that notwithstanding the provisions of the Legislative Assembly Act such members could be appointed.

Mr. Cassidy: The subsection is there. It says so.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh, it does, I'm sorry. Then we do have an amendment for subsection (2), I am sorry, and it is the following, I move that we add to subsection 2: "and shall carry out their duties without remuneration if they are civil servants or members of the Ontario Legislature."

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. member for Ottawa Centre comments before I put the—

Mr. Cassidy: I have an amendment to subsection (3), Mr. Chairman.

Very simply, we are in some disagreement with the Leader of the Opposition about this. Our basic position is that no member of the Legislature should be distracted from his duties in this Legislature, as a representative of the public and of his riding as a legislator, or be put into a situation of conflict of interest by an appointment to an outside board, commission or agency. We simply find that intolerable. The practice of adding remuneration for members of the Legislature has simply made it worse, and in fact there has been a pork barrel in the government benches in handing out these cosy jobs—often, may I say, to people who have not the least qualifications that any person could discern for that particular job to which they were appointed by the government. In other words it was pure patronage.

Frankly, we would like to protect the minister from being in that particular position, where he could be cajoled or threatened or wheedled or persuaded or forced to appoint members of the Legislature to this agency and for political reasons among others, for reasons of patronage that relate not to his own wishes or his own desires to make the company work effectively but to the desires of some other minister or the Premier (Mr. Davis) himself.

The minister did say during the debate, however, that he thought it made sense that as Minister of Transportation and Communications he might conceivably want to be on

the board. Since what he is talking about there is a government influence on the policy of this special purpose Act company, and since, although the company won't be a Crown corporation it will effectively be an instrument of government policy, it did seem to us reasonable that the minister, without additional remuneration, might serve as a member of the board of the directors.

Our amendment, therefore, is that section 3(3) of Bill 144 be amended by deleting all words after "Act" in line two and by substituting the words "the Minister of Transportation and Communication may be appointed or elected to the board."

Mr. Chairman: That's section 3 you are moving an amendment to?

Mr. Cassidy: That's sub (3) of section 3, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Are you prepared to have two amendments at once before the House?

Mr. Chairman: I was going to ask permission if we could stack the amendments.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Let's put it and see if we have a division.

Mr. Chairman: Maybe the hon. minister would like to speak before I put the amendment?

Hon. Mr. Carton: I know the hon. Leader of the Opposition's amendment. I don't really have a copy of the other one.

Mr. Chairman: We'll deal with Mr. Nixon's amendment at this time. It is on subsection (2), to add the words "and shall carry out their duties without remuneration if they are civil servants or members of the Ontario Legislature."

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Let me just say something further to the amendment. As a matter of fact the matter came up previously in the debate, either yesterday or the day before, and our position is very similar to the one expressed today by the hon. member for Ottawa Centre, because except in very rare and special cases, we do not believe that a member of the Legislature should serve, with or without remuneration. We put that point forward in the last two days and the point was made by a member of, I believe it was the NDP, perhaps one of the northern members, that there were certain cases where it would be at least possible that a member of the Legislature would be asked to serve

under special circumstances, but that it should not be with remuneration.

We believe that the members of the Legislature should not serve, with or without remuneration, but we do feel that there could be some special cases involved, and as long as there is not remuneration then, in fact, a conflict of interest other than the occupation of the time would not be of significance.

I would say to you, Mr. Chairman, that we had an amendment previously on another bill that set out our policy on this, having to do with the Ontario Hydro, where specifically our amendment was put forward in the terms that the members of the Legislature should not have access to that board. So there are two amendments before you. We have already divided on this principle on the Hydro bill; we do not intend to divide on this bill as far as we are concerned—but I wanted to be sure that our objection to the present wording is noted.

Mr. Chairman: Okay, we will deal with Mr. Nixon's amendment first.

Mr. Cassidy: Can we have some response from the minister? I think they are both good amendments.

Mr. Chairman: Well, you haven't got your amendment in here yet.

Mr. Cassidy: I am sorry—beg your pardon.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Chairman, speaking to the hon. Leader of the Opposition's amendment. Firstly I would point out—and I am only going by personal experience—there are many times that I think it's important that a member of the Legislature sit on certain boards or committees.

I know that the government in British Columbia is doing this. Their cabinet ministers are sitting on boards out there and they find that this makes good sense because you have the continuing liaison of the government with whatever particular board or commission it may be.

I know, for example, that in the Metropolitan Toronto area it is a different case, but it is an example of a liaison. I know that by serving with the chairman of Metropolitan Toronto and with the chairman of the Toronto Transit Commission that we have a continual liaison. I think this has been one of the facilities that has helped the transportation problems in the Metropolitan Toronto area over the past 1½ years. Frankly, I see nothing wrong with a member of the Legislature serving on this particular board.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: My amendment deals with an extra amount.

Hon. Mr. Carton: As far as the present minister is concerned, I would say that yes, I would not be receiving any further remuneration. Insofar as any other members are concerned, if and when they were appointed or elected, I could not support this amendment, Mr. Chairman, because this would be making government policy. I am not in a position of making government policy in one of the bills that I am passing through this Legislature, so I could not support that amendment.

I may say that one of the aspects I had in mind was that perhaps one of the parliamentary assistants, for example, in Industry and Tourism or in TEIGA, might be a valuable asset to this board; but there has been no definite policy set. I do know that the minister will be on the board, but that is the only member of the Legislature who I am certain will be sitting on the board.

When one bears in mind that there are only nine directors, and when one bears in mind that we now have the interest of the federal government and other provincial governments, it may well be even that there could be a member of the board of directors from outside the province on the recommendation of perhaps one of those provincial governments or the federal government.

Frankly, I am anticipating that there will be members of the board of directors from private industry. So, Mr. Chairman, I could not support that amendment for the reason, as I say, that I would be making government policy and I am not in a position to do that.

Mr. Cassidy: Could I just ask a question of the minister? I recall that when he spoke in the second reading debate he said specifically that six of the directors of this corporation would come from outside—from the private sector—and three would come from government. I would like to ask the minister why this insistence that people come from private industry? Why not the public industry and why not certain sectors of government where there are very many capable people who perhaps can inject more of the public interest into the operations of this corporation?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Chairman, I would have no objections, quite frankly, to participation on the board by some public bodies, for example, the Toronto Transit Commission or the Ottawa Transportation

Commission. I could see service by one of their key people on this particular board could be a definite asset. The reason I am concerned about some involvement of the private sector is basically the point that was raised by the member for York-Forest Hill, that we were, in effect, precluding any participation by experts. By setting up this company, it is our anticipation that companies who are in this field, either in the transit industry or in comparable organizations, will, in fact, be involved with this special Act corporation. I, therefore, would like to see some participation on the board of directors for the private sector.

I might mention, Mr. Chairman, since this has come to my attention since second reading, that the federal government is interested. I'm quoting from the Hon. Mr. Basford. These are his words:

The provincial government is to be congratulated for the initiative it has taken with regard to increased assistance in the urban transportation field, including bus, streetcar, subway and GO-train systems, innovative dial-a-bus services and, of course, this programme to develop a new intermediate-capacity transit system.

There is a well-established need in a number of cities across Canada for transit systems which are intermediate in cost, as well as in capacity, to fill the gap between subways, which few cities can support, and bus systems. The linear induction propulsion and the magnetic suspension system which Ontario has developed holds great promise to do this. It is a logical successor to the pioneering effort of Montreal's Metro subway system, and so forth.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Solicitor General): It is worthwhile reading a second time.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Also, Mr. Chairman, in order that I may not slight the municipality, Ald. Eggleton from the city of Toronto said this—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Now I know what Stanfield feels like when the member for Chatham-Kent (Mr. McKeough) goes down and says those policies are so great.

Hon. Mr. Carton: He said:

The government of Ontario, in an urban transportation policy for Ontario, November, 1972, clearly expresses its desire to see the integration of various types of transportation facilities and services and to achieve the organization of these facilities

on a regional basis. It appears that the clear intent of the government of Ontario is to adopt policies and implement programmes which blend transportation policy and land-use planning into a regional focus for the governing of municipalities in Ontario.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What's that got to do with the amendment?

Hon. Mr. Carton: I just wanted to get those on the record, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Givens: By the way, have you asked Basford for a contribution?

Hon. Mr. Carton: —because I feel that they are important.

Mr. Chairman: An amendment to section 3, subsection (2) is moved by Mr. R. F. Nixon with the following words added to subsection (2): "and shall carry out their duties without remuneration if they are civil servants or members of the Ontario Legislature."

All in favour of the amendment say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

I declare the amendment lost.

Section 3, subsection (2) agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Subsection (3)?

Mr. Cassidy: On subsection (3), Mr. Chairman, I've already sent the amendment around. Its purpose is to accept what the minister had to say about the desirability or possibility that he himself might serve on the board, but not to leave it as a piece of government patronage to pass around. As amended, this subsection would read: "Notwithstanding anything in the Legislative Assembly Act, the Minister of Transportation and Communications may be appointed or elected to the board."

If the minister wished, I would include the words "or his parliamentary assistant." However, he can indicate that while we discuss this and I will be happy to make that particular change, as I've made it just slightly more flexible. I have already sent that around, I think.

Mr. Chairman: We have no copy here. The Chairman has no copy.

Mr. Cassidy: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Chairman: The Chairman has no copy.

Mr. Cassidy: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, I believe I sent that around at the time that I mentioned it.

Mr. Chairman: You sent one. It was the amendment to section 7 that you sent over to me.

Mr. Cassidy: Oh, I beg your pardon. Here's a copy for you, Mr. Chairman. Has the minister a copy?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Yes, I do.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay, good. The minister himself, when he was commenting on the situation in British Columbia, mentioned specifically that ministers are finding it useful to be appointed to the boards of Crown corporations and agencies, where there is an aspect of the implementation of government policy. We agree with that particular position and that's why we are moving this particular amendment to confine it to the minister or, if he wishes, to his parliamentary assistant.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Minister, do you wish to reply to this?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Chairman, I regret that I could not support that amendment for the same reason that I gave to the proposed amendment by the Leader of the Opposition. This would, in fact, be creating government policy. I believe quite candidly that the situation could arise in which a member of this Legislature, not being a minister, could serve quite usefully on a board, perhaps because of his type, perhaps because of background in the transportation industry, or for a multitude of reasons. I am sorry that I cannot support this amendment.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Sudbury.

Mr. Germa: I can't accept the minister's statement that out of 117 people there is no one here who cannot be replaced from outside this House. I am sure every one of us can be replaced, regardless of our abilities or our talents or our dedication. To insist that there is, or there may be, one particular man who cannot be replaced from outside—I cannot accept that whatsoever. We are all going to disappear one day and this province is not going to come to a shuddering stop. I am sure you can always find someone from outside this legislative assembly to fill this position.

It was stated earlier that most of these governmental appointments have, in the past, taken on the aspect of just a pork barrel. They are lollipops that the Premier hands out to his backbenchers in order to contain them. This is where the thing becomes particularly offensive. It inhibits the backbenchers from

having any personal or private input into the debate because they know they don't want to offend the Premier or they might be deprived of some of their lollipops.

The amendment on the first section would have taken away the financial lollipop but this will completely remove this restraint on people from the government backbenches who might want to stand up and say something, but are inhibited from doing it because it would cost them money. We know damn well that a lot of these people are making big bucks by going along with this attitude of behaving themselves for a period of 10 or 20 years so that they will, in turn, get lollipops from the government. That is precisely what I would like to get away from because I think it is an insidious thing and it has rendered government backbenchers absolutely ineffective in this House.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Chairman, I would agree with the hon. member that there are none in the Legislature who cannot be replaced. We are all expendable and I agree with him on that.

One thought that crossed my mind was it would be rather tragic if the minister wanted to appoint a member of the opposition, and he was precluded from having someone on this board who is a member of the opposition.

Mr. Cassidy: We are willing to forgo it. We really are, you know.

Mr. Chairman: The amendment before the committee is that of Mr. Cassidy, that section 3, subsection (3) be amended by deleting all words after "Act" in line two, and to substitute the words "the Minister of Transportation and Communications may be appointed or elected to the board."

Those in favour of Mr. Cassidy's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

I declare the amendment defeated and section 3, subsection (3) carried.

Is there anything further from section 4 to the end?

Mr. Cassidy: On section 4, Mr. Chairman. This is a matter of questioning rather than a matter of amendment. If you are going to set up a special Act company then the lawyers get to you and you write something that looks like this.

What I would like to ask the minister is: Can he repeat what his intentions are as to the research capability of the Ontario Trans-

portation Development Corp.? If I recall correctly we will have no in-house research capability but we will farm that out completely to private industry. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Carton: No, Mr. Chairman. There will be in-house research capabilities but there will be farming out to independent consultant firms or universities as I envisage it now. There would be a small staff, perhaps 30 or 40, in the distant future, but there will be expertise obviously in that.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, that is, 30 to 40 staff? That is 30 to 40 research staff or 30 to 40 employees in all?

Hon. Mr. Carton: That would be everything, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Cassidy: About how many of those would be professional researchers in transportation?

Hon. Mr. Carton: I couldn't answer that, Mr. Chairman, but there will be experts. Obviously, Mr. Chairman, there will have to be experts, no matter what you may get by way of outside consulting firms or by way of outside advice from the university bodies. You have to have the expertise within your own grasp in order that you can direct the consultants, assess the consultants and other things.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, what worries me is the minister seemed to be misapprehending what I had to say. It's not that the research capacity in the corporation may be too large that's worrying me; it is that it may be too small. It seems to us that if you are setting up a publicly-owned or publicly-controlled corporation to embark on transit research, an area where we have been woefully deficient in this country—as in the United States and everywhere else—one of the aims should be that in the public sector, which is where transit is operated, there should be a very significant research capability.

That research capability just doesn't exist right now. It doesn't exist in the TTC, which is the largest transit undertaking in the country; it doesn't exist in the Montreal Transit Commission, whatever they call that now; and I don't believe that it exists in any large transit undertaking in the United States either.

We don't see it as being necessary or desirable to effectively farm out all of this research work to the private sector and to

universities, foundations and places like that, leaving only a very small group of three or four or five people who can evaluate and guide and co-ordinate the research work. It seems to us there should be sufficient research competence within the corporation that you have something new there; you've created something new and you're not creating it here.

There should be a centre of research excellence within the corporation, in transit research, and it would seem to us, as a guideline at any rate, that the ministry ought to be telling this corporation, as a matter of government policy, that from the outset something like half of its research effort should be carried on in-house. That would vary from year to year. In some years it might go up to 60 or 70 per cent, in other years it would be less. But on balance, about half of the efforts should be in-house, so that there is a permanent, ongoing effort to create and develop transit expertise in the public sector and not in the private sector.

We are concerned that some of this knowledge would become dissipated, we are concerned that contracts which are given out by the Transportation Development Corp. will effectively go to the benefit of the private sector, without any return to the public sector.

You know, Mr. Chairman, if the company gives contracts to one or two outfits, like SPAR for example, which now has a small transit group, they learn at the public expense, or at the expense of this particular company. And once the contract is over, they may well then be in a position where they have marketable expertise which they have acquired at public expense or at the expense of this public agency.

Would the minister, therefore, give an assurance in the House now that more than three or four or five researchers will be involved with this Transportation Development Corp.? That we will have in-house research and not just in-house supervision, which is what he's talking about right now, and that a major proportion of the research work of the Transportation Development Corp. will be done in-house and by and for the corporation, by its own people rather than being farmed out into the private and academic sector?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Well, Mr. Chairman, I wouldn't take issue with the hon. member on that particular point. I think we are, as the chairman on the Workmen's Compensation Board would say, *ad idem* on this. The only thing that I don't want to commit—

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Only Bruce Legge would say that.

Mr. Cassidy: I wouldn't want to be *ad idem* with Bruce Legge on anything.

Hon. Mr. Carton: But I don't want to commit myself to having, in your words, a major proportion.

I say that we will have a great deal of expertise in this particular body. That's the point of setting it up, that we will be doing research, that we will have our own experts, that we will be developing our own people, and subject, as I say, to committing the special Act corporation to having a major portion, I think we see eye to eye. There will be expertise in this special Act corporation and it will be an ongoing thing, because as I pointed out it is our hope that the funds that are generated through royalties from Krauss-Maffei will allow us to get into research and other aspects and other modes of transportation and so on. So, it will be sort of a regeneration taking place insofar as the funds are concerned.

Mr. Cassidy: You know, Mr. Chairman, fellows like the minister have difficulty cloaking themselves in Tory blue. I think this is the problem the minister is suffering right now. Having stated that he agrees with me completely, it struck me, as he said that, that in fact from the beginning very much of the research expertise of the corporation is going to be in public hands.

After all, Mr. Foley and other people in the ministry have already learned an awful lot about this system. And your other people who are research-oriented have learned an awful lot about the system, which will be the stock in trade of the corporation in its first two or three years—the Krauss-Maffei system.

There is a good deal of expertise—as the minister so volubly told us during debates earlier this session—which exists within his ministry and, therefore, within the public sector. One assumes that some of those people who have learned about the system while in the employ of the ministry, may well find themselves in this particular corporation. One assumes that in the first couple of years the corporation is going to be very busy involving itself in the TDS, in which I gather it will, co-operating—is that right?—and learning about what it's got to sell so it can start to go out to subcontractors and start to license, develop patents and that kind of thing.

In addition, the corporation will have to draw on the members of the ministry staff, who, as I understand, it will be actually conducting the TDS at the Exhibition site; so there will be an additional sort of second wave of experts within the public sector on whom they can call.

Therefore, if, in the first couple of years this body is going to be carrying out research or calling on research, which, as far as Ontario is concerned, will be mainly in the public sector, it's very difficult to understand why the minister can't bring himself to agree that it will be kept in the public sector.

It's unfortunate that his ideology leads him to state that "when the thing gets on a bit, then we'll let all these people go back into the private sector and we won't stop them because we won't have any particular desire or commitment to keep them and to keep a centre of transit research excellence in the public sector." And that's what you're saying, Mr. Minister.

You're saying that after four or five years you will simply stand idly by and let men of the calibre of Kirk Foley, and the other people for whom you've had such high praise, go off, at salaries of \$50,000 and \$60,000 possibly, into the private sector with all that they have learned while in the employ of the provincial government, or of the Ontario Transportation Development Corp.

The minister is about to get up and say, "but the government doesn't pay that kind of money." I'll say to you, Mr. Minister, that's not the point. These people will stay in government service at the kinds of salaries that you will then be paying, if they can see that there is a commitment, that there is an excitement, that this corporation is the place to be if they want to be in on the forefront of innovations in transit development in North America.

And that is what you're denying them. You're telling them that if they want to be in that forefront, they're going to have to go into the private sector, because you really don't have the commitment to keep them there.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Chairman, we do in fact have a commitment to have a standard of transit research excellence. And what the member is saying, in effect, about the possibility of retaining men of this calibre is, in fact, what is happening. This is why we have been able to retain the men as they now are—simply because we are innovative, because

we are experimenting, because we are in an exciting era, because we are looking ahead.

This is the reason, Mr. Chairman, that we have been able to keep them in the employ of the government and looking forward to things. Because, as the hon. member points out, money isn't necessarily everything. It's the opportunity to contribute. The opportunity to become involved in the community and make a contribution.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 4 stand as part of the bill?

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, the other point that I wanted to raise about this is also related to the privatization of transit expertise, which is called for in this section. The minister stated in his speech on second reading that after a certain period of time, that the information, data, processes, techniques and so on, developed by the corporation, which initially would be licensed out to the private sector, would or could be sold to the private sector. And at that point, Ontario—the government or this corporation—would simply forgo any future benefit for the public from the things which it had pioneered and helped to create and develop.

We do not understand why that is there. We feel that if it is developed by the corporation, there is no reason why it shouldn't do one of two things. Either put the information into the hands of the public generally, in other words, just make it available to anybody who wishes to use it, or if you keep the licence and patent rights, then ensure that the people of the Province of Ontario, the owners of a majority, or all of this Transportation Development Corp., continue to benefit for so long as there are royalties or licence fees or patent fees to be had from particular innovations.

Why should you insist that the corporation should have the right to sell these things off, in the hands, shall we say, of a Minister of Transportation and Communications less enlightened than yourself? Why give that power? Why leave that threat over the corporation, that if it didn't shape up, well the government would use its majority power to ensure that the things that really interested the people working in the Transportation Development Corp. would be hived off into the private sector?

We have seen examples of this, Mr. Chairman. For example, under a previous Conservative federal government, a very effective mail-sorting machine was developed which was 10 years ahead of its time. And the Post-

master General of the day, about 1961, I think it was a Mr. Hamilton from Montreal, ordered that that machine, which had been created and developed at public expense, that the rights should go off to the private sector and that the prototype should be dismantled. And it was dismantled and the pieces have never been found again.

Now that's happened under Conservative governments, Mr. Chairman. I am suggesting that the present minister might not do that, but that as these things go he won't be the minister forever, and the corporation should not be empowered to sell these developments outright into the private sector.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Chairman, I think perhaps there may be some misunderstanding. One of the things the special Act corporation may be doing, for example, is selling a system, for instance, in British Columbia and subcontracting out the manufacturing aspects, which is a different thing completely from giving them the licensing and the patenting and the data and the processing, etc.

This is what could happen with this special Act corporation, but it would just be a case of engaging the private sector, on a tender basis, to do in fact the things that we do not want to become involved in, such as the manufacturing.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 4 stand as part of the bill then?

Section 4 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Any other comments, questions or amendments on any other later section of the bill? If not, shall the bill be reported?

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, yes; I have one or two.

Mr. Chairman: Which section?

Mr. Cassidy: On section 14, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Section 14, yes.

Mr. Cassidy: This is the most objectionable portion of the bill, Mr. Chairman. It's the one that provides that non-residents—I am sorry, can I revert to section 7, Mr. Chairman? There is a brief one there.

Mr. Chairman: Section 7, yes.

Mr. Cassidy moves that section 7 of Bill 144 be amended by deleting the words "the majority of."

Mr. Cassidy: The purpose of this amendment, Mr. Chairman, is to ensure that all members of the board shall be resident Canadians. We do not see why, in a corporation which is controlled by the Province of Ontario, owned by the public of Ontario, there should be any need to have non-resident Canadians on the board. It just doesn't seem to make any sense to us. In this particular case we suggest that the structure of the board of this corporation can and should go beyond the limitations that applied to Ontario corporations under the Business Corporations Act generally.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Chairman, we feel that the wording is the proper wording. We feel that, even though in fact there may never be any non-resident Canadians as members of the board, we do want to leave this open so that if the opportunity came that a Canadian could be a member of the board of directors of a foreign corporation in the transit field, there could be a reciprocal situation where that particular country may like to have a member on our board of directors. It's a section that probably will not be used, but it's a section that we feel should be left there in the event that we do want to use it any time.

I point out to the hon. member for Ottawa Centre that this is not the ordinary kind of corporation that obtains its letters patent from one of the ministries of this government. This is, in fact, a special Act corporation and one of the things that we are trying to do is to leave things at the outset such that we can meet any situation as it may arise. As I point out, in practice this may never happen, but we do feel that we should have that section there in case we needed it.

Mr. Chairman: Those in favour of Mr. Cassidy's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

I declare the motion lost and the section carried.

Section 14.

Anything before section 14?

The member for Ottawa Centre on section 14.

Mr. Cassidy: On section 14, Mr. Chairman, I move that subsections (1) to (6) of section 14 of Bill 144 be deleted and replaced by the following:

"14. No person other than Her Majesty in right of Canada, Ontario, or any other province of Canada, an agent or nominee of Her

Majesty, or a transit corporation wholly owned by a municipal corporation in a province of Canada shall hold shares of the corporation."

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of that amendment is quite simply to change the basis of ownership of the corporation from 51 per cent Ontario government ownership and 49 per cent something else—and that something else can both be non-resident and entirely in the private sector; although not entirely non-resident—to a structure where Ontario continues to have at least a majority of the shares but where any other shareholders would only be governments, municipalities or publicly owned transit undertakings and Crown agencies.

It seems to us—and the minister will probably argue—that it does make sense that if Vancouver is going to use extensively the technology involved here, or if the British Columbia government, which is an enlightened government, feels it desirable to participate in the transit research which the government intends to undertake in this particular corporation, then it should have some shares and have a director or two. That makes sense. Likewise, for the federal government, Quebec government or the TTC or the Vancouver transit commission or whatever transit body you want to speak of.

We do object though to the gratuitous inclusion of the private sector in this particular bill, and in particular we object to the way in which the private sector is empowered to take up to 49 per cent of these shares of the corporation, to have up to nine members of the board of directors, to have as much as 10 per cent of the shares foreign-owned. We don't see why this is necessary in a corporation which is intended to be operating for the interests of the public of Ontario.

We don't see where it is necessary when the private sector has failed public transit so miserably over the past 50 years. We just don't see the need. It seems to us that the only people who have been effective in the field of public transit are the public corporations—the TTC and bodies like that—and that tradition ought to be continued by ensuring that the corporation remains publicly owned and that all of its shares are publicly owned, and if the private sector wishes to do business with the corporation, of course, there is no problem about that. But to have that influence constantly at play on the board of directors and on the shareholding is objectionable to us.

There have been patterns, Mr. Chairman, of Crown agencies and publicly-owned agencies in other countries and in this country where the nominal 51 per cent government ownership has been a kind of sleeping partnership. Perhaps the minister does not intend that it be so, but the minister will not be there forever. If some future minister, some bird of passage who is on his way from that end of the front benches to that end of the front benches, were to occupy the minister's chair and job for a brief period of time, he might feel that the government's role was to be a sleeping partner.

That might, in fact, be the ideological position of that minister or of the government of the day. At that point the private sector interests would then have the effective control of the corporation and they would then be dominant. We don't accept that and that's why we have moved this particular amendment.

Mr. Chairman: I will place the motion first of all. Mr. Cassidy moves that subsections (1) to (6) of section 14 be deleted and replaced by the following:

14. No person other than Her Majesty in right of Canada, Ontario, or any other province of Canada, an agent or a nominee of Her Majesty, or a transit corporation wholly-owned by a municipal corporation in a province of Canada shall hold shares of the corporation.

Is there any further discussion?

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Chairman, I would only reiterate what I have said to date with respect to the composition of, and what I hope will be the policies of, this corporation. Basically, I sincerely believe that the private sector should be allowed the opportunity of investing and participating in this corporation. Quite candidly, I cannot see the private sector rushing to become shareholders in this special Act corporation.

Mr. Cassidy: But you said you were deluged with letters.

Hon. Mr. Carton: We have been deluged with letters, yes, but not necessarily to become shareholders. These are enlightened people in the industry who realize, as the president of the American Transit Association said yesterday, that throughout this continent, Ontario is the foremost word in transit and is recognized as such throughout the United States.

In any event, I believe that the private sector should be afforded the opportunity of investing. Only 10 per cent can be held by anyone outside the country and only five per cent can be held by any one person. Control of this company is in this government and the profits in general will be regenerated in order to have more and more research and to keep this excellence of transit research ongoing. I think any of the fears that the hon. member for Ottawa Centre has, and I respect them, will be allayed, Mr. Chairman, because of the proposed operation in this special Act corporation.

I think we have to be flexible. I think we have to have the opportunity for the private sector to become involved. It may well be that they just want to become involved, as the hon. member for Ottawa Centre said, by participating and lending their experts to the special Act corporation, having experts from our particular special Act corporation confer with them, exchanging data and information. I think this is good. A combination of government and private sector working together, I think, is the best possible solution to the transit problems and I think that we have to have this flexibility.

Mr. Chairman: Those in favour of Mr. Cassidy's motion will—

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, just let me do a scenario based on what the minister has said. There has been a flood, or a deluge, or at least more than half a dozen letters come in from private companies who are interested in the Transportation Development Corp. and who want to be involved right now in the research contracts. They want some money to do some transit research, which is a legitimate thing for them to want to do. We have no particular objection to that although we have objected to too much of the work going into the private sector.

The minister says that they haven't shown an interest in the shares right now. I suppose that they haven't shown an interest in the shares right now because, for the time being, this company may well be floated on the basis of money that is borrowed with government backing, or on the basis of the share capital which is put in by the Ontario government. In other words, it's going to be a loser for a time. Again, there is nothing wrong with that; I don't see any objection to that. You are in a development phase in the company as well as in the stuff it's got to sell.

When they begin to show an interest in the shares, Mr. Chairman, will be when there

begins to be the possibility of making some dividends or some profits from this particular company. At that point, they will be knocking on the door of yourself or your successor, wanting to get in on the gravy after the public has borne the risks, the difficulties and the costs of getting this particular corporation off the ground. Does the minister really feel that is desirable, that after the public has invested enormous sums of money in transit development, that at the point where it starts to come to fruition, where there are some licence fees, royalties, profits, or whatever you want to say, coming out of all of this effort, that the private sector should be able to come marching in, put out its tin cup, and take 49 per cent of the proceeds? We find that unacceptable.

Hon. Mr. Carton: Mr. Chairman, I think again there is a misunderstanding. First of all, where we have control through the shares of the board of directors—and indeed we do have control—it would be the board of directors that would be declaring any dividend, if any. So, therefore, we have complete control of the funds, and the profits of this particular corporation. Again, I would point out that I think a combination of private enterprise and government is a good thing. I think the point was well made by the member for York-Forest Hill. He thought perhaps that we were precluding the private sector from this special Act corporation, and this was his hue and cry that we were denying ourselves the opportunity of having this expertise put into our particular corporation. This is to show the hon. member and all hon. members in the Legislature that in fact we do welcome their participation.

The inquiries, Mr. Chairman, that I mentioned and which are referred to by the hon. member are indeed valid inquiries of, not half a dozen, but some 30 or 40 outstanding companies which are interested in this particular special Act corporation. We haven't dangled any shares or enticed them or tried to entice them into this special Act corporation. This is of their own volition. Obviously, of course, until we get this special Act corporation into existence, which I hope we will this week, then we have not been able to sit down and talk with them. As I mentioned a little earlier, we do have a great deal of interest, not only from the private sector but from the other provincial governments and from the federal government.

I think, Mr. Chairman, the member's fears, and I can understand them, will be allayed when he sees the operation of this special Act corporation over the next period.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question?

Those in favour of Mr. Cassidy's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

I declare the motion lost and the section carried.

Section 14 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments, questions, or amendments on any other section of the bill? If not, shall the bill be reported?

Bill 144 reported.

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON ACT

House in committee on Bill 151, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Halton.

Mr. Cassidy: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. A point of order, yes.

Mr. Cassidy: Could the member explain why he is starting off with Halton rather than Peel? Is there any particular reason in that, and would he not prefer to start with Peel?

Mr. A. K. Meen (York East): I don't think I am called on to make any such explanation. The fact of the matter is we are ready to move ahead with our amendments to the Halton bill.

Mr. Chairman: Bill 151 has been called. It's in order.

Mr. Lewis: On a point of order, what do you mean? Why do you scoff so easily at the Legislature; why don't you bring yourself under control? What do you mean you are under no obligation to make any such statement? The bills were introduced on second reading in the order of Peel, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth and Durham. It was perfectly legitimate to anticipate that Peel would come first, to which we had also made some preparation.

Mr. Meen: I agree, it might have been expected that that would be the case. The fact of the matter is that there are rather more elaborate amendments and descriptions which have to be prepared and they are not at this moment prepared.

Mr. Lewis: That you are doing on Halton?

Mr. Germa: Why didn't you say that without scoffing at us?

Mr. Lewis: We don't need such an explanation!

Mr. Chairman: We have before us Bill 151. The hon. minister has an amendment to section 1.

Mr. Cassidy: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: No, there has been no point of order.

Mr. Cassidy: If I could just pursue the point of order, we have to wait on the convenience of the ministry, which is working at the last minute to prepare amendments; but as far as we are concerned, our problems in preparing amendments for these things are not particularly recognized. That's what I wanted to say.

Mr. Chairman: It's not a point of order. Bill 151 is legitimately before us.

The hon. minister has an amendment to section 1.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, I move that the bill be amended by striking out the words, "the police village of Eden Mills" in line 7 and 8 of subclause (i) of clause (o)—and the hon. members will find that on page 2 of the bill. You will find the subclause (o) entitled "Regional Area," and then subclause (i) of (o) beneath that, and the words at the end, "excluding the police village of Eden Mills."

So I move that those words be deleted and that there be substituted therefor the words:

"That portion of the township of Nassagaweya excluded from the said township under clause (c) of subsection (1), of section 2."

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We have got one. Are there several?

Mr. Meen: Oh yes, have you no more than one? I had expected that a complete group of the amendments would be delivered to you, but if that is not the case, we will certainly see that you receive them. They are going forward now, I am advised, Mr. Chairman.

Perhaps, I might just say in explanation, that as I mentioned in the course of second reading of the bill, it became apparent that a simple reference to the police village of Eden Mills, which wishes to go to the north

and to not be included in this regional bill, was inadequate to look after some urban development which had occurred to the west in roughly one-half the township lot lying to the west of the present police village. And so it was inadequate to simply refer to the exclusion as the police village of Eden Mills. And so we have—and I will have available for the committee—a more elaborate amendment in a moment to accurately describe the area to be excepted from the bill.

Mr. Chairman: I will place the motion first of all.

Mr. Meen has moved that the bill be amended by striking out the words, "The police village of Eden Mills" in line 7 and 8 of subclause (i) of clause (o), section 1, and substituting therefor the words, "That portion of the township of Nassagaweya excluded from the said township under clause (c) of subsection (1), of section 2."

Any discussion?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, we certainly have no objection to a careful definition of the areas under discussion and the minister indicates that this is simply a bit of a sprawl from the village of Eden Mills, which is therefore being included. I do have an amendment to section 1, however. I guess you will want to dispose of this one first?

Mr. Chairman: We had better dispose of this one first. Any further discussion?

If not, shall Mr. Meen's motion carry?

Agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: All right, the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Obviously, Mr. Chairman, the House is going to divide at some time on the matter pertaining to Burlington; and since the minister has decided to call Halton first, I suppose the position might as well be put here as anywhere else.

Whether the amendment comes as an inclusion in the Hamilton-Wentworth bill, as it undoubtedly will, and exclusion from this bill, the meaning is precisely the same. Therefore, I move that subsection (a) or part (a) of section 1 of this bill be amended by deleting the words in subsection (a) as follows, "the municipality or corporation of the city of Burlington."

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Nixon moves that in section 1, subsection (a), that the words, "the municipality or corporation of the city of Burlington," be deleted.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I am aware, Mr. Chairman, that you and anyone else taking part in the series of debates have heard all of the arguments, definitive and otherwise, for including Burlington with the Hamilton-Wentworth regional government. There have been suggestions that perhaps only the former Aldershot section of Burlington could have been included with Hamilton-Wentworth and that there might have been some possibility of sort of a saw-off there in the decision. Because when you look at the map, the line very directly points down toward the lake cutting off Burlington from Aldershot.

But essentially the argument is basically involved with the inclusion of the whole community of presently the town of Burlington in the Hamilton-Wentworth regional government. The decision to include it in Halton cannot be justified by any of the technological reports that had been commissioned over a number of years. The only justification is the most superficial political one that has been put forward over the last many years by the member for Halton who lives in Burlington.

We feel in this party that the decision on the regional government between Hamilton and Toronto is basically flawed on this one particular item and, of course, others. The decision to include Burlington with Halton is an indication that the government is approaching this from a position other than providing the most rational new approach to local government that is possible, that they are acceding to political pressures of a type that are not in the best interests of the community as a whole.

We feel the amendment I have put forward should be acceded to, but the minister, even in his original statements at the meeting in Mohawk College, said that all of the recommendations in regional government were negotiable, except the location of Burlington. It led me to say then, as I say now, that the political decision was made at some level considerably above that of parliamentary assistant, and it was dictated to him. I consider that unfortunate. I consider it a mistake for the people concerned and a very serious mistake indeed for the government and the Conservative Party.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Hamilton East.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Hamilton East): Mr. Chairman, I support the amendment to exclude Burlington from Halton area.

One would have thought that dealing with this bill in committee, where the government

has a chance to reassess its position, we would have had some very exciting interjections from the parliamentary assistant piloting the bill, telling us that they were going to withdraw and take a new look.

You know one thing, after all of the debate in the last 48 hours on these bills, the documentation of the drastic mistakes made in the approach by the government—and certainly it doesn't just lie with the members in the House, the members of the Liberal Party and the New Democratic Party and their assessment, in their political philosophy, of what should be best. Others outside the Legislature have also expressed deep positions in regard to the development and restructuring of the municipalities across the province. As I say, one thing that we have learned through this and the final decision to go ahead with these bills, and that the government should be commended for, is that when they find that a programme they have embarked upon has gone completely sour, has no further relevance to the original start, they haven't got the fortitude, the courage, or the guts to back off, reconsider and say, "We have made a mistake, it is time for reassessment." We'll come back in at a later time and we hope that we will have something that will fit the bill and at least satisfy 51 per cent of the people that are involved in the problem.

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, just a note. This is, I guess, as Leader of the Opposition said, as appropriate a place as any to move for the deletion of Burlington from this regional municipality. Certainly it will be enthusiastically supported on this side of the House.

The inclusion of Burlington in the Halton regional municipality wrecks all regional government west of Metro. I don't pretend to understand why the government is so firmly fixed on this course of self-destruction, but that's exactly what is happening. And the central reason for the self-destruct mechanism is the inclusion of Burlington in the Halton region.

I listened very carefully to the speeches the other night. There were two in particular which I thought were very commanding; the one from my colleague from Wentworth (Mr. Deans), the one from the member for Hamilton Mountain (Mr. J. R. Smith), both of them obviously delivered with a great deal of feeling and I thought with enormous perception and common sense. I thought that the speech made by the member for Halton West, the Provincial Secretary for Justice (Mr. Kerr), and by the Minister for Government Services

(Mr. Snow) were extremely defensive speeches, largely apologetic, not at all convincing, some of the facts were clearly wrong, and they themselves were clearly uncomfortable. Certainly the Minister of Government Services wasn't uncomfortable, but I had the sense that he was arguing a case which was indefensible.

I had the sense as the debate evolved that night that on economic considerations Burlington should not be included, on social considerations Burlington should not be included, and on everything from Hamilton Bay to the Botanical Gardens, Burlington should not be included. There was nothing advanced during the course of the debate which could possibly give legitimacy to what the government is determined to pursue in this bill, in the process of neglecting everything from the Steele report to the submissions of members of this Legislature of all three parties.

If the parliamentary assistant is determined to go ahead, as obviously he is, as the member for Brant noted, the writing was on the wall long before and it was inscribed by the monarch himself. That being so, this debate is futile. But it shouldn't pass without it being pointed out that if you want self-immolation you are certainly ordering it in fine style, and that the rigidity and inflexibility with which you approach this particular regional government bill knows no bounds. We will very strongly support the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Scarborough Centre.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Mr. Chairman, I am not going to support the amendment, for rather obvious reasons; I am going to deliver those obvious reasons in one sentence. The inclusion of Burlington in the Halton regional municipality to me is the first common-sense development in the field of regional government that this government has performed. I think, Mr. Chairman, that when people decide that they do not want something and they are in a big enough unit, that it isn't just a lonely voice, those wishes should be obeyed.

Mr. Chairman, in this bill, the voice of the people of Burlington—and they are the people who are going to have to live with a regional government regardless of what title is on it—has been heard over and over again, louder and louder, more unanimous and more unanimous, and it has been to be included in the Halton regional government rather than where other people want them to go.

Mr. Chairman: The member for York East.

Mr. Meen: The hon. member for Scarborough Centre has expressed my sentiments on this amendment. In that area of philosophy, may I just observe that not only is it contrary to the principle of the bill, but to adopt such an amendment would emasculate utterly the regional municipality of Halton and would render the structure unworkable, financially unsound, and we simply cannot accept the amendment.

Mr. Drea: Hamilton imperialists.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Hamilton East.

Mr. Gisborn: I would like to hear the member for Scarborough Centre protect the legislation that is being piloted by the member next to him, but his reasons are certainly not understandable.

Mr. Drea: Not to you. You don't believe in people.

Mr. Gisborn: You know the only argument he gives—and I think it is a major point that has been borne upon by several of those who supported the Halton bill—was the vote that was taken in Burlington. There 89 per cent was in favour and 11 per cent was opposed to Burlington being part of Hamilton-Wentworth. The vote was an unofficial, spotty, quickly taken, plebiscite, just saying: "Would you like to be part of Halton or part of Hamilton-Wentworth?"

Mr. Drea: Just like any union vote in the province.

Mr. Gisborn: You forgot to say that only 45 per cent of those eligible took part first—

Mr. Drea: They elect mayors in this province with 25 per cent!

Mr. Gisborn: You forgot to say that there was a subsequent survey taken that showed that out of some 10,000 who were surveyed about 98 per cent said they would like to have known more about what regional government meant before they cast that vote. You forgot to say these things. It is just like saying, are you in favour of motherhood? That is what that vote meant when they took it. It was the most undemocratic, the most unpolitical move that was ever made by anybody trying to decide a question of such importance. To hang the argument on that so often as many have, doesn't do them justice in their position.

Mr. Chairman: Those in favour of Mr. Nixon's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Shall we stack the vote with any possible future ones?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Anything further on section 1?

Mr. Meen: No further amendments to section 1.

Section 1 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: The member for York East on section 2.

Mr. Meen: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I have a series of amendments which I would propose in section 2. It is a rather elaborate section with quite complicated descriptions.

Before I propose the amendments perhaps I could explain to the hon. members what we are endeavouring to do here. The first one in the order which the hon. members opposite have although it is not in the correct order so far as the bill is concerned, is at the end of section 2 sub (1) sub (a), where we add a further description as follows:

Thence southerly and westerly in accordance with the township limits in Lake Ontario established by subsection (2) of section 8 of the Territorial Division Act;

thence through the Burlington canal;

thence northerly and westerly along the present shoreline boundary of the town of Burlington to the point of commencement.

This had been previously omitted from our previous metes and bounds description and it will be obvious to the lawyers in the House that without that provision the metes and bounds description of the town of Burlington would not close.

The second amendment—perhaps, Mr. Chairman, we might deal with all of these at one time—is in the same subclause (a) to which I have just made reference. Roughly half way down you will find a clause reading: "Thence westerly along the centre line of the line between lots 3 and 4" and so on; that should have read: "Thence easterly."

I move that the bill be amended by striking out "westerly" in line 14 of clause (a) of sub (1) of section 2, and substituting therefor the word "easterly."

As a third amendment to section 2 I come to the provision for Eden Mills and that portion lying west of it which is really, in the community sense, part of the police village. Mr. Chairman, I move that the bill be amended by deleting that part of clause (c) of subsection (1) of section 2, commencing with the word "firstly" in line eight.

If the hon. members wish to look for that, they will find this on page 4 of the bill, eight lines from the bottom, if this is any assistance to them in following this.

I think I should begin that again. In section 2, delete the words commencing with the word "firstly" in line 8 and ending with the word "commencement" in line 25, and substituting therefor:

"Firstly, part of the township of Nassagaweya commencing where the north limit of the township of Nassagaweya intersects the east limit of the police village of Eden Mills, being the line between the east and west halves of lot 32, concession 3;

"Thence easterly, southerly, westerly, and northerly along the north, east, south and west limits of the township of Nassagaweya to the north limit of said township;

"Thence easterly along the north limit to the west limit of lot 32, concession 2;

"Thence southerly along that limit to the south limit of said lot 32;

"Thence easterly along that limit and the south limit of lot 32, concession 3, to the line between the east and west halves of lot 32, concession 3;

"Thence northerly along that line to the place of commencement."

Mr. Chairman: Did the hon. member for Wentworth have a question on that particular point?

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): I just wanted to say something about that. Regardless of the length of time taken by the parliamentary assistant to explain it all, I have to confess that it's beyond me. I don't understand what you're talking about. You might as well just move it, because there is no point in us debating it because we don't know what it means.

I think you should just simply move the amendments without debating them, and if there is any question we would simply ask about it. Because it doesn't make any sense.

Mr. Meen: I'll be happy to do that, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. members wish, but I was endeavouring to clarify a rather com-

plicated matter; this is Eden Mills and the area lying to the west, and so on.

Mr. Cassidy: If the parliamentary assistant would permit, perhaps we would like to go on to some other bill while he finds maps of the Halton region which he could give to the members of this House in order to explain these amendments that he is presently moving.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Cassidy: Some of us still live in a symbolic, pictorial kind of world, Mr. Chairman, where we do find it easier to understand things in diagrammatic language than in the metes-and-bounds language used by lawyers.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): Maybe we can adjourn to the Science Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Have you got maps for this, and if so, could we have them?

Mr. Meen: I don't know whether we have any maps. Frankly it seemed to us that this was a comparatively simple description of the exception of Eden Mills and the area lying just to the west of it, rather than the quite elementary description which we have been able to include in the original bill by way of reference to the police village of Eden Mills. So, in deleting the reference to Eden Mills, I have been obliged, of course, to add a metes-and-bounds description that is somewhat more complex, that's all. And I am just trying to explain what we are trying to do here.

Mr. Deans: Just further to my point if I may, Mr. Chairman, I wasn't quibbling; I wasn't intending to. All I am saying is that if this is the way it has to be described in order that the bill be done properly, then so be it. But there is no point in us sitting here, nodding our heads and pretending to understand, because it makes no sense. We don't understand to begin with what the boundaries are that the minister is talking about, other than if we were to have a map as my colleague says, or if we were to be as familiar with it as the parliamentary assistant is. The words being used are fine; if those are the terms that have to be used, the parliamentary assistant has to assume the responsibility that it's right, because we have no way of knowing.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. We are just putting it on the record; it has to be on the record.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, I understand.

Mr. Meen: I had thought the hon. members would want to follow the corrections in their copies of the bill because there are typographical errors here and there. We'd hoped we would get them all, but it always seems to happen there are one or two we miss.

The next and last amendment which I propose to section 2, Mr. Chairman, will be found on page 6 of the members' copies of the bill. In the eleventh line from the top, they will see a reference to "King's Highway No. 5." That should have read, "King's Highway No. 25." And at the second line from the bottom of the same page, they will find a description: "Thence easterly along the centre line of . . ." etc. That should have read: "Thence westerly . . ."

And so, I move that the bill be amended by striking out "5" and substituting therefor "25" in line 62, and by deleting "easterly" and substituting therefor "westerly" in line 85 of clause (c) of subsection (1), section 2.

Mr. Deans: May I ask a question on the section before it carries?

On page 3, in the paragraph dealing with the town of Burlington: "Commencing where the west limit of the present town of Burlington intersects the high water mark of Hamilton harbour."

Is the high water mark an actual designation? Is it an identifiable designation? Now I want to ask, what then becomes of the high water mark when the water locks are filled as we have had happen in Hamilton harbour of late? The high water mark for all intents and purposes can easily be designated today, because there it is, but—

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): It is in that Wasaga bill that we passed.

Mr. Deans: But on the Wasaga bill we didn't ring the bell! You know, I am curious to know how one deals with that kind of a designation, recognizing that there are water locks that can be emptied and filled. Does that require change to the entire bill in order to bring it into conformity?

Mr. Meen: Actually, it is a mark established by the surveyors at the time the township was laid out, and for all I know it could be under water at this stage, but it is an identifiable survey point.

Mr. Chairman: Shall these motions then carry?

Motions agreed to.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, my next amendment would appear in section 4.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, shall section 3 stand as part of the bill first of all?

Mr. Cassidy: Well, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: The member for Ottawa Centre on section 3.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, I would just like to comment on section 3; or perhaps I can comment on section 3 when we get to section 8.

I was glad to see that in this particular case, unlike some of the other regional bills, there was a specific requirement that the members in these areas be elected by wards. If the minister will bear with me for a minute, we could possibly stand this clause and go on to his amendments on section 4. I would appreciate that, because I have an amendment to section 3 and it is coming back, copies are being made. Could we stand this and go on to section 4, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Is that agreeable?

All right, the hon. member for York East on section 4.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, there has been an inadvertent omission from section 4 of a reference to the school board election. It was intended of course that they be included in section 4.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by inserting the words: "and school board," after the word "municipalities" in line 2 of section 4.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Wentworth.

Mr. Deans: Just for clarification on the school board question, is it the intention of the minister to have an election in the fall for school board members? Is this true?

Mr. Meen: That is our expectation and we want to provide for it.

Mr. Deans: Yes, could the minister explain the necessity for having such an election at this point? Is it because of the taking out of Waterdown and East Flamborough; or is there any drastic change to the school board area that necessitates an election being held?

Mr. Meen: No, Mr. Chairman, except that there will not be another election in the

region of Halton until 1976 after the elections have been conducted in this year, 1973. So it would be necessary, if they do not have their elections at the same time as the elections for other offices are carried out on Oct. 1 of this year, to have their own special election, at considerable expense, on the first Monday in December, I suppose, of 1974.

Mr. Deans: Either that or serve an additional nine months.

Mr. Meen: Well, it would be an additional two years.

Mr. Deans: Why?

Mr. Meen: Because the next election in the region of Halton will not occur until 1976.

Mr. Deans: Yes, but of course they would normally have gone until the year 1974. The election would not have occurred normally until the late fall of the year 1974, to take office at the beginning of 1975.

Mr. Meen: Yes, but it would be for two years, you see.

Mr. Deans: Two years; yes!

Mr. Meen: It would be an extension of the term.

Mr. Deans: At this point you are talking about an election to take effect at the beginning of 1974, which means in fact that you would be extending their term by the difference between now and the time the election comes.

Mr. Meen: Yes, but it would be different people.

Mr. Deans: Different people? All right; I don't really care. It just seemed like an awful waste of money.

Mr. Meen: Well, it isn't. There would be an awful waste of money, in our opinion, if they were to have an election at a different time; that's why we make this provision.

Mr. Deans: No. Okay, but let me just put the other argument; the counter-argument to that would be, of course, that you could have extended the term, since there is no change in boundaries and no change in responsibilities. You could have extended the term to the end of this term to bring it into line. It would simply have extended the term, instead of it being three years, it would have

been four years. It doesn't matter, I am not going to argue with you about it.

Mr. Meen: It is two years from when they were elected. Yes, it would be four years; instead of two years it would be a double length of time for the term for which they were elected and we do not consider that it is appropriate for this government to extend the term of office of elected officials where there is any other alternative open. As hon. members know we have to do that in the present case of Hydro commissions. But subject to that minor qualification, we don't believe that we should extend terms of office.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry?

Mr. Paterson: Might I—

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Essex South.

Mr. Paterson: Mr. Chairman, I believe the amendment indicates school boards in the plural and I just ask is it the intention of the ministry to eventually bring the region under one board prior to the next election?

Mr. Meen: There is also a separate school board, so that there are two school boards involved in elections, I'm advised.

Mr. Paterson: But not being knowledgeable of the boundaries of the areas, is there an overlap of two distinct boards at this time? There will simply be the separate school and the public school boards.

Mr. Meen: I believe that Dufferin and Peel are combined as a joint school board. I believe Halton is a separate school board on its own. But let's face it, it is another ministry and I can't speak from first-hand knowledge.

Mr. Chairman: Shall the motion carry then?
Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Any comments, questions or amendments on a later section of this bill?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Section 9.

Mr. Chairman: Section 9; nothing before section 9? All right.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition on section 9.

Mr. Cassidy: Section 8 and section 9, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry, the member for Ottawa Centre on section 8.

Mr. Cassidy: All right, Mr. Chairman. We are concerned, although we won't move an amendment on this one, because Central Halton in particular has been given over-representation according to the figures that are laid out in the bill. According to the figures the vote in Central Halton will have a value about double that of a vote in the city of Burlington.

I'm sure the parliamentary assistant is aware by now that we feel strongly that the abandonment of representation by population, which was carried out by the government in these regional bills, was due to the faulty conception of regional government west of Metro.

How you can change that right now, Mr. Chairman, I'm not quite sure. It would be conceivable that one could reduce the number of representatives on the regional council from Central Halton from three to two. Frankly, at this point I just don't want to do that now, because the whole conception is wrong. We will do something comparable in the case of the Peel bill where I think the principle is much more glaringly violated as far as representation of population is concerned.

But we object, and I want it to be put on the record, Mr. Chairman. We object to the way in which this government overrides the basic rights of democracy and the way it has created rotten boroughs in every regional municipality around the province.

Mr. Chairman: Does section 8 stand as part of the bill?

Section 8 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Leader of the Opposition on section 9.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Section 9 gives the government the authority to appoint the chairman until 1976 and calls for his election from among the elected councillors in 1977, with procedures laid down.

Mr. Chairman, at the inception of the regional government programme, objections were voiced by myself and my colleagues opposed to the power that the government takes, not only to construct and impose new municipal government at the regional level, but also to name the senior operative person, the chairman.

While we can complain that there is a tendency for the Treasurer—or whoever decides who the new chairman will be—to look among his political friends for someone with

obvious capability and a record of service, this is not such a complaint in general.

When initial appointments are made we are prepared to indicate whether or not we think the person is competent and perhaps draw public attention to his party loyalty at that time. But, Mr. Chairman, we do feel that there is an even more serious danger and that is that the appointed chairman tends to be a spokesman for the government at Queen's Park rather than for the people and the taxpayers in the region which he heads.

We believe that even beyond that he tends to take with him—with his mandate not from the electorate but from the government at Queen's Park—a set of values and attitudes having to do with local government. This simply reflects the concept put forward, I guess by the member for Chatham-Kent (Mr. McKeough) some years ago, that one of the important things was that in setting up regional government it would be easier for the government at Queen's Park to deal with local government.

Now of course he was talking on the basis that he was going to reduce the number of governments, and that is so. There seems to be a great convenience when the chairman is appointed by the government itself and is beholden to it on that basis. We also feel that he not only carries with him certain ideas and mental attitudes about the role of local government and its independence, but he also often carries with him a coterie of high officials, who often have been senior civil servants in a number of departments at the provincial level and, for reasons best known to the government, have seen fit to be transferred to the municipal level.

We saw what happened when the county school boards were imposed on the province now some years ago. The announcement was made just after the election of 1967, but when the county school boards were imposed in the following year, the directors of education all came from the old Department of Education where they had been senior officials. They were transferred to the county school boards in the positions of directors. Not one of them got a salary increase of less than \$10,000 the first year, and many of them got salary increases of even more than that.

Mr. Paterson: Paid by the local people.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We oppose, Mr. Chairman, this concept of the government reserving to itself the authority to appoint the

first chairman and to leave him in that position in this case until 1976. His successor is elected in 1977, so he will be appointed until 1977. I repeat myself only because the parliamentary assistant is gritting his teeth. He doesn't like me to say that his appointment is from 1973 to 1977. He says it's only three years, and he thinks I am saying it's four years. Well it's three and a half, so we are both almost right.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, we are opposed to this concept. We opposed it in principle, and now that we are discussing it specifically, section by section, I have an amendment to put before you, sir, as follows: subsection (1) of section 9 be deleted; subsection (2) be renumbered subsection (1) and the year 1977 be replaced with the year 1973.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, the right of the government to appoint the first chairman is deleted and the procedure for the election of the first chairman is instituted at the time of the first council meeting.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): That's what you call democracy.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Any further comments? The member for York East.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, obviously I cannot accept the hon. member's amendment.

Mr. Deans: Shame! He worked so hard on it.

Mr. Meen: We have consistently found it desirable from all standpoints to appoint the chairman rather than to wait and see who would be elected or appointed by the regional councillors-elect. It's necessary that so much be done and so much organizational work be done. Frequently, also there are factions to be brought together. It's very difficult. In fact, I think it borders on fantasy itself to expect that newly elected regional representatives would be able to select someone without using parochial thinking and getting involved in parochial voting.

Mr. Cassidy: What about the parochial thinking of the government?

Mr. Meen: We do not, therefore, subscribe to this for the first term. This is, I believe, the shortest appointment term of any of the regional government appointments which have been made—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The others are far too long.

Mr. Meen: —by the province. We think this is an adequate length of time—

Mr. Reid: Why four years?

Mr. Ruston: Too long.

Mr. Meen: —to see that the government is well organized up to and including the elections of 1976. I might point out that in both Niagara and Ottawa fairly recently the government-appointed chairmen were found to be so eminently satisfactory by their regional councillors that they were reappointed by those regional councillors when their term of office came up. I think that speaks well for the wisdom of the government in the selection of those chairmen.

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): It is called the laying on of hands.

Mr. Meen: The selection of a chairman is by no means an easy task, and I don't relish the task of—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You must have had lots of applications.

Mr. Meen: —the cabinet in making the selections in the weeks ahead to these various posts. I feel we must oppose this amendment. I thank the hon. member for sending me a copy of it; it's very helpful but I feel we must oppose the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I must point out that I had a similar amendment. Mine was slightly different but it would have had the same effect, or almost the same effect. In the case of the one that we were going to put, we would have had the regional chairman elected by the regional council at its first meeting, subsequent to the Oct. 1 election.

However, we're quite willing to go along with the formula as proposed by the Leader of the Opposition which is that for organizational purposes, a chairman would be appointed for the year 1973 and then the regional council would have the opportunity either to confirm that appointment by re-electing the chairman—or by electing the chairman—at the beginning of 1974 or could pick someone else whom they felt was more appropriate.

Mr. Meen: They can't do that.

Mr. Cassidy: Frankly, Mr. Chairman, the references to parochial concerns of local politicians intrigue me in view of the political concerns that have been shown by the government in the appointments it has made of regional chairmen at various places around the province.

We don't believe that a person should be put in by fiat, of the provincial government for a term that touches five calendar years, let it be recorded, without any opportunity of the representatives of the people in the area to—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's not right.

Mr. Cassidy: It does touch five years, as a matter of fact.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: If you want to call it that.

Mr. Cassidy: There are maybe just a few hours in the fifth year but it does touch five years. All right, give it four years and a quick weekend.

At any rate, Mr. Chairman, the term is a long one. What it means is that while the government speaks of the need to restore autonomy to local government, and while it speaks of the need to create strong regional governments in order that they not be interfered with constantly by Queen's Park, the tutelage of Queen's Park will continue right up to the year 1977 because of the appointment of the regional chairman. That's what you're doing, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Deans: No, just one word or two on this, probably two. I want to say to the parliamentary assistant that this is quite inconsistent with what the government claims is to be its thinking in regard to putting autonomy back into local municipalities.

The government, by insisting on this continuous appointment of chairmen, is showing its distrust of the electorate. It's beginning to come through clearly to me that this government doesn't believe that the people should have the right to make their own mistakes or make their own judgements.

If the people of an area choose a chairman for themselves, and that chairman doesn't work out then that's their responsibility, just the same as when they choose a reeve or a mayor or a Premier. If they've made a mistake they have to suffer with that

individual for the length of time that his term permits.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Especially the Premier (Mr. Davis).

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's what is happening in Ontario right now. We are suffering.

Mr. Deans: But to say, for one moment, that the people of the area are not sufficiently sophisticated, or they don't have the knowledge of their own needs, or they don't have the knowledge of the area to be able to make a sufficiently mature judgement on the basis of the people who are offering themselves for office is erroneous and—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Arrogant.

Mr. Deans: Of course it is. It's not that only but it worries me because it seems to indicate that this government has lost faith in the people of the province.

There is no logical argument for the appointment. I recognize that there is a great deal of work to be done between July and October and then between October and January before the council actually sits and takes office. This work could be done by a committee of the region, perhaps set up by clerks of the region and the various heads of the municipalities, to administer the region in its embryonic state and to bring it to the point where it's ready to proceed with the normal governing of the region as set out by the bill.

At that point, as my colleague has said, we would have rather seen the council choose from among its members. But we are quite prepared to support an overall election in the area in order to ensure that the individual who is head of the region, political head of the region, I might add—and that is the important point, the political head of the region—is responsible to the people of the region by way of election.

You are obviously not going to do it, but the fact of the matter is that the argument we put forward is much more valid in my opinion than the argument of the parliamentary assistant on behalf of the government, that the government has to appoint a chairman in order to ensure compatibility and in order to ensure orderly development.

I have got more confidence in the people of the Province of Ontario than the government has. I think that in a democratic system you have to have the right to make your own mistakes, or to benefit from your own good judgement. That is something that was given to the people after many, many years,

many centuries ago, the right to choose their own representatives via the ballot box. I think the government is in fact eroding democracy in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I just have one other point to make.

The minister says that their appointees were confirmed once the power passed to the elected board. It is difficult to make the point, but I am sure the parliamentary assistant is aware that the same thing has happened in school boards, not with the chairmanship of course, but with the senior officials, who have with them an aura of authority, an imprimatur that comes with their original appointment. They bring with them other appointees who agree with their position and are sympathetic to the problems that they may have with some of the less sophisticated, even redneck, backwoods type of councillors who would be elected from a township like the one where I live, where perhaps the chances of a university degree are not too great, but there is a great deal of chance of the elected person having the kind of common sense that seems to be much more valuable in any level of government, but particularly local government, than all the expertise that can be put together among the people who tend to get these appointments.

I personally think that the minister must be aware that when we see that the regions reappoint the person that the government selected in the first case, often they are making a very wise decision indeed. But often they are simply reflecting the fact that the provincial government's concept of the regional government sort of not rocking the boat and going along in a good co-operative level with Bill and Arthur and John, is what they really want. What I think we should be stressing is what was mentioned by the hon. member for Wentworth, some true local autonomy, including even the right to make mistakes—

Mr. Cassidy: That's right.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —which was specifically mentioned, and I agree with wholeheartedly. I think you are casting the regional municipality adrift with just too much protective motherlove, which is an unhealthy kind of protection, because in fact it protects the central government rather than the taxpayers and residents of the area concerned.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question then? Those in favour of Mr. Nixon's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Shall we stack this along with the others?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments, questions or amendments up to section 20, shall we say?

Mr. Cassidy: Could we go back to section 3. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre is ready on section 3?

Mr. Cassidy: That's right. I am sorry to have had a delay on this.

The point has been raised already, but the amendment specifically is to limit the term of the new regional council to the year 1974 and the last tag end of 1973 in order to prevent their having a term which is unduly long and therefore prevent the kind of denial of democracy which is liable to take place in Halton county by an overlong kind of council election. The amendment very simply states that section 3(2) of Bill 151 be amended by deleting the words "1975 and 1976" in lines 4 and 5.

Mr. Chairman, I don't think that the amendments needs that much more comment. We are concerned, though, that the government, having adopted the principle of elections every two years, is giving this length of time. Having personally been on a regional council over a period of three years I can tell the minister that the degree of authority with which one spoke in relation to the electorate in the third year of that term was pretty darn weak. Elected representatives do tend at the municipal level to get a long way away from those whom they purport to represent by the time they have passed a couple of years in office, and in this case, with all of the major decisions which need to be made with regional government, with the fact that at the end of 1974 the region will be just getting into serious planning according to the provisions for planning in this particular Act, there is need to renew that mandate. And there is need for the people of Halton county to have a real debate about the direction in which they want their region to go.

I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that in the elections to be held in October, that real debate will not genuinely be possible for

a number of reasons. One of those reasons is the fact that up until June 21 or 22—that is barely three months before the election day—they could not even be sure what kind of region they were going to have because of the fact that his bill had not cleared the House.

The government, in other words, had left them a very short period of time in which they could have a certainty of knowing what the future shape of the municipal structure in their region was going to be; although I grant that they had some fairly general ideas.

Secondly, Mr. Chairman, both now, during the election campaign, and consequently in the first few months of the elected council, the main concern will be sorting out such things as assets passing from one municipality to another in the northern and central regions of Halton—adjusting to the new form style of government; adjusting to a different kind of two-tier system than existed within the count; adjusting to, I believe the fact that the size of councils has changed. In other words, coming to grips with all of the technical kinds of things that have to be done.

Then thirdly, Mr. Chairman, this election is being held on Oct. 1. The reason it is being held on that date is, quite simply, as the minister or the assistant will tell us, that you need to have a council in being before the beginning of the first year of the regional municipality. And that we accept.

But I recall in this House just about a year ago, I think it was—and I think it was the same assistant—it was argued most forcefully that it was not possible to bring forward the normal municipal election date beyond the stormy days of early December, because of the problems of enumerating during the summer and because of the problems of doing all of the things that need to be done in an effective and democratic kind of way.

One of the things that will happen — and it flows from that argument that he made then — will be that many of the people of Halton county will, during the summer, have other concerns. Let's face it, the last thing on their minds will be, let's say, the future shape of Halton, what the official plan should be like, what kind of people they should elect. Until Labour Day or thereafter, when they finally get involved in a week or two of hard campaigning, most of the people of Halton may not pay much attention to that particular regional government.

Yet, the council that is being elected, if

it has a term that goes right through to the end of 1976, Mr. Chairman, will be the council responsible for ratifying the official plan, which will shape the future of Halton, and which is to be on the minister's desk by the end of 1976 or the first day of 1977—I cannot remember which.

During the entire course of preparation of that official plan—which is so important to the future of the region of Halton, if Halton is to have any kind of self-sufficient identity — there will be no election where people can debate and then elect on the basis of what kind of Halton they want. Now, there may be chances for consultation. They may find that they have a regional council which is closed, which holds secret meetings, which does not want to consult, which keeps the people uninformed, which shuts them out. That may well happen.

During the entire course of this planning, Mr. Chairman, which is so important, they won't have any redress. They can throw the bums out at the end, but at that point the dirty work will have been done, the minister will have been pleased with the plan, and the future of the county will have been largely determined, and to change it will require some pretty major efforts.

It would be much easier to have an election in a year and a half's time, Mr. Chairman, and that's why we propose this amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Cassidy's amendment is that Bill 151 be amended by deleting the words "1975 and 1976" in lines 4 and 5.

Those in favour please say "aye".

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, if I may, I would just observe that the amendment proposed by the hon. member for Ottawa Centre cuts off at the knees, so to speak, the provision which we have throughout all of our discussions advised the local municipal members they would be accorded.

We told them that having lost a year of their two-year term by being shut out at the end of one year, we would let them make up the difference the next time around. This is kind of important to any of the hon. members who have served at the municipal level. Municipal campaigns cost money, they take time; we considered it unfair to burden them with an election each year for three years running, which is what the hon. member for Ottawa Centre would impose upon them.

They conducted an election campaign in 1972 under our Municipal Elections Act.

They will be conducting another election campaign in September of this year for 1973, and if the hon. member had his way they'd be back at the polls again for another election campaign in the fall of 1974. Three election campaigns in a span of two years.

So what we said to them was what you are going to lose on the swings we will let you make up on the roundabouts. If they are cut off one year this time it is only fair that they should be given a reasonable term within which to sort out all the problems which we know they face, as both area municipal councillors in the reorganization of their area council and their areas themselves, and as regional councillors in the organization of the regional council. All the problems they will face will certainly take several years to sort out and it's only fair that they should be given a substantial period of time within which to do it.

I therefore cannot accept the hon. member's amendment. He did remind me of the observations I made when we were debating in this House last year the Municipal Elections Act, but I would remind him in turn that the enumeration pursuant to which these special elections for the regional governments will be conducted on Oct. 1, are being made and done right now. A special enumeration is going forward, an enumeration not being conducted in the rest of the province and an enumeration that would not be conducted in these areas were it not for the special election.

So normally and from henceforward, with other elections in these areas we will see the enumerations conducted, I presume in September under the present provisions at any rate of the Municipal Elections Act and the Assessment Act and so on; and the elections conducted in September for the normal election date of the first Monday of December.

For these reasons therefore, Mr. Chairman, I must oppose the amendment.

Mr. Cassidy: What the parliamentary assistant is saying is that for the good of the politicians the people will not be let in.

I grant him the difficulty of the fact there will have been a couple of elections and their terms were cut short; however, this is the kind of problem which just happens to come up from time to time. As the minister knows it has been known to happen to, let's say, federal politicians who had to face the inconvenience and difficulties of frequent elections during the 1960s in this country. That was something that was imposed on them by the results of elections that took

place, minority governments, defeats of governments, resignations and that kind of thing.

In this particular case you set the framework for municipal government, and you've got to decide whether to respond to the politicians' needs or whether to respond to the needs of the people. This might be an opportunity, if you wanted a chance to innovate and to experiment, if you felt life it, with a certain small contribution to the election expenses of candidates who were being forced to go through a third election in three years.

But what you are doing is listening to a clique or a group of 25 or 40 or 50 municipal politicians and ignoring the rights of the citizens.

What I find troubling, Mr. Chairman, is the fact that the parliamentary assistant has not talked at all in particular about the direction of planning in the region, and about the fact there will be no election in the region during the entire course of preparation of the official plan, which the Act requires be ready by the end of 1976, when this particular council is now intended to hold office. Nor has the minister talked about whether or not he thinks there will be any substantive debate about the future of the region, the shape of the region, how it should grow, how it is to develop, what kind of place it should be, during the course of the campaign in September.

When we debated the date of elections last year, there was a balance to be sought between the cold weather on one hand and the problems of not having elections too close to summer holidays on the other, because people wouldn't be very serious about it.

I know that your Oct. 1 date is constrained by other needs and probably cannot be significantly changed; so we don't dispute that particular day. But we do dispute that people will be elected in a rather offhand manner and then will hold office for this period of time and that the public, the rights of citizens, will be ignored in the way that the government proposes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Cassidy moves an amendment in Bill 151, section 3, part 2, the words to be deleted "1975 and 1976" in lines 4 and 5. Those in favour please say "aye."

"Nays"?

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Any comments or questions up to section 23 of this bill?

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, perhaps before moving an amendment the minister's assistant could give me some advice on this. My amendment was simply to ensure that the orders about qualifications of electors, nominations and so on—

Mr. Chairman: What section is that?

Mr. Cassidy: Section 3, subsection (3). This is where the minister has the right to divide into wards and do all the other things that would normally be done in other ways. How is the minister bound to conform to the Municipal Elections Act in that particular section?

Mr. Meen: He is not, Mr. Chairman. So far as I am aware, he is free to use his best judgement and the advice from the various areas as to the way in which the wards are established, qualification of electors, qualification of candidates.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, I don't understand why as part of the standard regional package—which does exist here at Queen's Park, incidentally, if you judge by the three or four bills that we have had—why that is not made explicit in each Act, that for those initial elections that wherever possible the orders of the minister do conform to the Municipal Elections Act. I have an amendment here to ensure that that takes place.

Mr. Meen: Wherever possible I am sure they would, but the fact is that with amalgamations, annexations of communities, and sections of municipalities together there are bound to be some areas in which wards will be desirable to reflect the interest of those particular people.

They may want to have a qualification of candidates, for example, which requires that for X number of months prior to the election date, a candidate for a particular ward was a resident of that ward. That would not ordinarily be a requirement, and indeed is not a requirement, of the Municipal Elections Act.

So there have to be various ways in which you adapt to the needs of the areas concerned and for the purposes of these very special elections where they are first going to the polls, that the minister have comparatively broad authority to determine the qualifications.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, Mr. Chairman, I will move the amendment and then take the vote quickly.

I would move that section 3(3) of Bill 151

be amended by adding a new subsection (3)(d) as follows: "3(3)(d) Orders under this subsection shall conform wherever possible to the Municipal Elections Act, 1972."

It just seems to me that principle ought to be reflected in the Act and a kind of complete flexibility which has been introduced by the minister has the danger of being arbitrary and should not be permitted.

Mr. Chairman: All those in favour of Mr. Cassidy's amendment will please say "aye".

All opposed say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Any questions or discussion up to section 23?

Mr. Cassidy: Section 11, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Section 11, Mr. Cassidy.

Mr. Cassidy: Could the parliamentary assistant tell us why it is that only three area municipalities are necessary to form the quorum when there are only four? If there were a large number of area municipalities one could see this, but why is it not necessary that all four be present when, in particular, there are three representatives minimum from each of the four municipalities?

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, so far as I am aware, we have never required that all municipalities be represented at any particular meeting of a regional council. It is certainly desirable that a certain number be represented, but we never felt it was desirable that one of the quorum requirements be that every constituent municipality have at least one representative at a regional meeting in order to constitute the quorum. We think that's going a little too far.

Mr. Cassidy: In that same section, am I to understand it correctly, that if an executive is formed that that executive will not have the powers of the board of control and can be overruled on money bills by a normal kind of vote? Or will the executive have certain powers of the board of control which, therefore, could only be overridden by a qualified vote of the remainder of council?

Mr. Meen: The bill, Mr. Chairman, makes no provision for an executive committee. Certainly they are free to establish one. We would expect that most of the regional governments would establish certain committees, one of them possibly being an executive committee, but it would have no powers accorded to it, such as the powers of a board of control.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, can you explain a bit further about this, then? The bill does provide for the creation of a chief administrative officer. Is it the intention of the government, then, that a number of committees will be formed, but that basically the regional chairman or the chief administrative officer will run the show and that there will be no executive committee which meets more frequently and which keeps political oversight over the work of the region, develops policy and does that kind of thing?

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, I don't know what bearing this has on the section before us at the moment. The fact of the matter is that the chief administrative officer is responsible, as is the chairman, to the council as the chief administrative officer. He isn't going to run it all himself. If he does, it will be a pretty weak council. I would expect that in fact he would not run it all; he would be responsible to them for all of his actions.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, there is a section here—I have to find it now, I'm sorry—which, in effect, indicates you are making a weaker executive in these councils than exists, for example, in the region of Ottawa-Carleton, because you are excluding the regional council from paying any additional money to members of the executive committee apart from the chairman who, in fact, is the chairman of the whole region.

Mr. Meen: Could I ask the hon. member where is that? Are we dealing with section 11 of the bill, and if so, where is that in the section? I would like to know.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, this question should probably properly be raised on section 1 of the bill. We happen to have passed that.

Mr. Meen: And we have also passed the bill on second reading.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, a bill in second reading to which the minister spoke only briefly at the beginning. This is a very important concept, Mr. Chairman. There is a question here which has been raised now as to whether or not the people in Halton have the right to have an executive committee which has teeth to it.

What the parliamentary assistant seems to be saying, is that an executive committee with teeth, which can exercise political oversight over the chairman and the administrative officer, cannot exist. Money cannot be paid.

Mr. Chairman: This matter is not in this particular section. If it is in section 1, section 1 has already been passed.

Mr. Cassidy: I might well—

Mr. Chairman: So comments on this section in that other regard, are out of order.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay. I will raise it on a subsequent section, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Fine. Any comments now up to section 23?

Mr. Cassidy: On section 15, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Section 15. Shall everything up to section 14 pass?

Agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Section 15.

Mr. Cassidy: On section 15, Mr. Chairman, it is stated in 15(2) that the regional council may, by bylaw, pay an annual allowance to each chairman of a standing committee. And apart from that, it says in the previous section that the members of the council generally shall be paid.

Now, it has been the practice in other regional municipalities, where there is an effort to ensure that there is political direction, that certain members of the regional council will devote more time to the work of the council by serving on an executive committee. It has also been the practice to pay them not just \$1,000 or \$2,000 for their services, but several thousand dollars, because they are expected to devote a much more substantial amount of time to the work of the region than the ordinary members.

The parliamentary assistant probably knows that one of the defects of the regional system is that many council members see their primary allegiance at the local level, despite the substantial transfer of powers to the regional level.

However, the kind of structure this particular bill seems to be suggesting is to have a strong chairman—a strong chief administrative officer, a chief bureaucrat, a city manager, a regional manager, whatever you want to call him—but then either a weak or non-existent executive.

This bill also seems to be suggesting that at the political level direction by the council will be similar to the committee system which one finds on county councils. And this is one of the things, I believe, that this government found fault with when it replaced county councils with regional gov-

ernment. This is particularly true in areas west of Metro, where the government has taken a mirror image—or virtual mirror image—of the old counties and transformed them into regions.

Perhaps the parliamentary assistant could comment.

Mr. Meen: Really, we are talking about section 15. I thought the hon. member was directing his attention to the indemnities to be paid to chairmen. I don't feel there is much more to be added. We have already spoken about executive committees. They can set up an executive committee if they wish. They have that inherent authority, but that executive committee would not have the authority of a board of control.

Mr. Cassidy: Have the councils power to pay an executive committee?

Mr. Meen: No, I don't think they have. Such a committee would not be classed as a standing committee, so on that basis I don't think they would have the authority to pay them any additional money.

Mr. Cassidy: I think that confirms the point I have been making, Mr. Chairman, that, in fact, in this particular case, there is a new principle here.

Mr. Meen: What's new?

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, new.

Mr. Meen: It may happen that in the Ottawa-Carleton legislation there is such provision, but I don't believe it applies to any of the other regional governments.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I believe I am correct in saying that the provisions for a chief administrative officer are new in the three or four bills we have had here now.

Mr. Meen: There is provision—so far as I am aware—in all of the other legislation. In the case of Sudbury, the appointment was—

Mr. Cassidy: That's right.

Mr. Meen: —established as somewhat different. I remember the hon. member for Ottawa Centre debating that most heatedly at the time, when the Sudbury bill was in this House. And in the case of Waterloo and York and, so far as I am aware, and in all the other regional governments, there is authority—it's permissive but there is authority—for the appointment of a chief administrative officer.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to get into a philosophical dispute about city managers or their equivalents at the regional level. I think the assistant is right, that the power ought to be permissive and it probably ought to be there. I suspect that in putting it there the government is giving a not-so-subtle hint to the region of Halton that it wants it to have a chief administrative officer.

What I am concerned about, though, is that the balance of power in this particular council may have shifted too far to the bureaucratic and administrative levels. And it may have done so in the others we have had before us this week—and for that matter in one or two others—if they too didn't have power to appoint and pay executive committees. The provincial appointee, the chairman appointed by the province, plus the administrative officer, if he is appointed, will have a tremendous amount of power. The council members, whose allegiance will be local and who will not be paid substantial amounts, will not have much influence or power.

They will be part-timers as far as the regional government is concerned. When they come in, they'll be talking with a couple of men or women who work at it full-time; who know the situation back and forth; who will have the power that obtains from being there, and who will have the influence from knowing the officials and knowing the facts. They will be able to run rings around part-time council members.

I grant that it is possible for a kind of ad hoc executive committee to be formed—and well paid—by providing that the chairman of standing committees shall serve on an executive committee and that they will be paid as chairmen of standing committees. There's a sort of a way around it. The legislation clearly does not want that to take place and, as the parliamentary assistant has stated, the executive committee or the council appointed as such, does not have the power to pay that.

Mr. Chairman, rather than moving an amendment, I think we'll simply oppose section 15 because we would consider that the committee system proposed here is inadequate. There ought to be provisions for an executive committee system and the council should have the power to pay that executive committee. If the minister is interested, I do not suggest that it should have the powers of a board of control in terms of the need for qualified votes. It should cer-

tainly have the powers to prepare budgets and do that kind of staff work.

Mr. Chairman: All those in favour of section 15 standing as part of the bill will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Are there any comments or questions up to section 22?

Mr. Cassidy: On 21, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: On 21, Mr. Cassidy.

Mr. Cassidy: This is a very short amendment. There is a principle in the way in which these governments are accessible to the public.

I may say that we have particular problems with this in the region of Ottawa-Carleton right now. The planning committee of the region is currently working on an official plan which it was due to submit to the government by the beginning of 1973 and which it will have down here by the end of the year, I think. That planning committee is meeting in camera. Many of the documents on which it's working are not available to the public and section 21 perpetuates that because of the powers it gives to regional officials to deny information to the public.

We feel, Mr. Chairman, that information should be made available to the public. They should have reasonable rights of access to almost anything—interdepartmental reports, correspondence and other things included. That's an aspect of the accountability of municipal government; with that accountability I think you breed trust and, maybe, more involvement in local government than we have seen over the past few years.

I would, therefore, move that section 21(1) of Bill 151 be amended by deleting the word "except" in line three, and substituting the word "including." This section would then read:

Any person may, at all reasonable hours, inspect any of the records, books, documents and so on, including interdepartmental correspondence and reports of officials of any department, or of solicitors [etc.], made to the regional council or any of its committees.

The way the section stood, Mr. Chairman, it really provided for very little. It ensured that people could look at the minute book and a few notices and a few documents; the assessment rolls, things like that. But

the current ongoing information on which decisions were being made was excluded to the public because it was not in the possession of the clerk or because it was classed as interdepartmental correspondence.

That's what we want to change. We don't want the clerk to be an archivist and yet that's what this section, the way it stands, would provide. I hope the minister would accept this change.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, this section as we have it here, is directly from the Municipal Act; it is an application of the law that applies to every municipality and the records kept by every clerk of every municipality in Ontario. I think it is preposterous to suggest that interdepartmental correspondence should be subject to public scrutiny. There have to be many matters which pass between departments which should not see public light and are of confidential nature.

I simply cannot accept the hon. member's argument. I really wonder what he is trying to do to the whole structure of the regional government if everything of that sort could be of a public nature. I must oppose the amendment.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I sensed from from what the member was saying that he was going to oppose the amendment. Perhaps he could get up, though, and say what he would accept in terms of greater access by the public to the planning documents, the reports, all of the other things that are circulating within municipal government and on which decisions are being based. Obviously, an opinion—

Mr. Meen: The hon. member wants me to tell him what I accept?

Mr. Cassidy: Yes.

Mr. Meen: I accept right here—it's in the records—"Any person may at all reasonable hours inspect any of the records, books or documents in the possession or under the control of the clerk except" and then it goes on to spell out the exceptions. It is right there.

Mr. Cassidy: Sure. The effect of that, Mr. Chairman, is simply that anything on which the council is basing decisions is not accessible to the public. It is only accessible after the council has made its decisions, in much the same way, I might say, as decisions are made by this Legislature in which the basic documents, are, if at all, only

available to the public after the decision or legislation is passed.

If the minister and the government and the assistant believe in any form of participatory democracy, then people must have the information on which they can participate. If he believes that interdepartmental correspondence should not be included, I would suggest that he has officials over there—I can see Mr. Reid—who are quite capable of redrafting this particular section in order to exclude certain matters of a private and confidential nature while ensuring that documents for which the public has paid and on which decisions are being made—planning documents, documents from the engineer and other things like that—will and can be made available to the public during the decision-making process and not after the decisions are made.

Mr. Chairman, the minister states this was drawn directly from the Municipal Act. I simply suggest that the time to start making those changes is now. If he wishes he can experiment with one or two of these municipalities and see how it works for a year. He will find to his amazement that the roof does not crash in. There may well be greater public involvement and it does not, as he suggests, undermine the whole foundation of regional government. In fact, it would work and it would then become a desirable amendment to the Municipal Act generally for application across the province.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Cassidy has moved that section 21 of Bill 151 be amended by deleting the word "except" in line 3 and substituting the word "including."

Those in favour of Mr. Cassidy's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Mr. Cassidy: Please stack that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: I didn't see five people.

Mr. Cassidy: There are five.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Stacked.

Shall section 22 stand as part of the bill?

Section 22 agreed to.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, on section 23.

Mr. Chairman: The parliamentary assistant on section 23.

Mr. Meen: In the second to last line of subsection (4) there is a typographical error with

the inclusion of the words "section 2 of." We have no idea how the printer got that in there but those words should not have been included. I move, therefore, that the bill be amended by striking out the words "section 2 of" in line 6 of subsection (4) of section 23.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by striking out "section 2 of" in line 6 of subsection (4) of section 23.

Shall the motion carry?

Section 23 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any comments, questions or amendments up to section 28?

Mr. Cassidy: Section 27, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before 27?

The hon. member for Ottawa Centre on section 27.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, we have brought up this point on regional bill after regional bill after regional bill. That is the inadequate protection of bargaining rights which is ensured in the continuation clauses relating to employees in the regional municipalities.

In this particular case, Mr. Chairman, certain things are ensured—sick leave, credits, holidays, pension rights. An offer of employment is provided, but only when people reach certain specific kinds of conditions. There is no mention at all about any other rights or privileges which exist under collective agreements that stood with area municipalities or with the county of Halton before the creation of this regional municipality. Presumably the government is saying that it's only sick leave, holidays and pensions and the level of pay for one year which count, and nothing more.

Frankly, if this bill were to be taken literally, Mr. Chairman, it would be open for the new regional government to let go virtually every employee who was working for it at the end of a year of regional government. I'm sure that is not the intention; I'm sure that there's good faith in the county of Halton, but we feel that there ought to be something more.

Moreover, we notice that in section 73, which relates to the police, that the government has specifically provided that bargaining under the Police Act ought to begin before the regional government is even actually in force. During the organization period, on or before Nov., 1973, the bill provides for a joint bargaining committee between the police and the new Halton police board. But there is no such provision as far as the employees cov-

ered by collective agreements who are not police are concerned.

Mr. Chairman, the third point here is that the offer of employment is to be made only to people who were working on April 1 and who continued to be working with the county or with an area municipality on Dec. 31, 1973. This is in section 27.

I find that particular provision puzzling, and possibly dangerous; because what it means is that it provides an incentive, right now, to any area municipality to get rid of people who it considers to be troublemakers or who it doesn't like, who the borough engineer doesn't like, or the local clerk, or whatever. It gives them an incentive to get rid of them, because then they will not be continued in the new regional municipality.

Mr. Cassidy moves that section 27 of Bill 151 be amended by changing the word "is" to "was" in line 2 of section 27(5), and by deleting all the words after "this Act" in line 6; and by deleting the words: "and who continue to be so employed until Dec. 31, 1973" in the fifth and sixth lines of section 27, subsection (8).

Mr. Cassidy: Now that may be a bit complicated to read. The effect, Mr. Chairman, is simply that in subsection (5) the words requiring that an employee continue to be employed until the end of December, 1973, are deleted and the same words in subsection (8) are deleted. Therefore there is an obligation on the area municipalities and on the region to provide an offer of employment to every employee who was on staff or on the payroll at April 1, 1973.

There is no room for reprisals, no room for vindictive action, no room for any of the kind of chicanery that I spoke of.

Mr. Chairman: Any comments?

Mr. Meen: Yes, I have some comments, Mr. Chairman. I thank the member for sending me a copy of this amendment.

Mr. Cassidy: I hope you can read my writing.

Mr. Meen: Really, our attempt in this section is to preserve the rights of employees. I think the hon. member has suggested that this is an incentive to the employers to get rid of troublesome employees. On the contrary, I think it is an attempt to protect the employees, employees who were employed on April 1 but employees who

continue to be employed through the balance of the year.

The only employees the municipalities could rid themselves of would be those who were not permanent employees. There have been the occasional cases, I understand, where some temporary employees have wound up being carried forward into a regional structure and, of course, entitled by the terms of this section to employment by the region or by the successor municipality.

This section, as it stands, is one that has worked well. We've used it in the other regional bills. It protects employees who have any kind of security of tenure with their employers. They're offered positions. We don't guarantee them the same title but we guarantee them the same salaries.

There is no reason in my mind to delete this. This would, as I get the picture here, put the municipalities in a position where they couldn't let anybody go whoever he was, who happened to be employed by them under a winter works programme, or whatever, under whatever terms, it couldn't matter that he was a temporary employee or a permanent employee. If he was employed by them on April 1, if I understand this amendment correctly, he would be entitled to full-time permanent employment with the successor region or municipality.

It's obvious that we cannot tamper with the employer-employee relationship to that extent and I regrettably have to reject the motion.

Mr. Cassidy: I'm glad to see the member's regret. Mr. Chairman, we have another amendment on this particular section. Should I move it as an extension of that first amendment in order to put it on the record, or may I put it after we take this vote?

Mr. Chairman: You mean another subsection of the section?

Mr. Cassidy: It's to add a subsection.

Mr. Chairman: I'll dispose of this first of all.

Mr. Cassidy: Then I can do it again?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I would like to say something about that last section before you put it. We have no objection to this additional safeguard, although frankly I've never heard of any vindictive approach to the continuation of employment of anybody affected by regional government, or any chicanery involved in it.

As a matter of fact, I wish there was some sort of a section we could put into this bill that would somehow control the quantum increase in the cost of providing services due expressly and specifically to the imposition of regional government, not having to do with any additional staff or anything else, but the fact that everybody's salaries are equalled out at the highest level. I really don't regret anybody getting an increase in pay, however it is one of the things that the minister must know is basically criticized by the taxpayers and that is, just the mere fact that regional government comes along—we don't get any better service, we don't get any longer hours, we don't get any more sensitive bureaucracy—but everybody's salary is brought into line with the top.

Surely, the classic example was the police force situation in Niagara where we just simply went down the well, or over the precipice on that. It's just been in the last two years there have been some amendments to bring some rational approach to the cost of policing in the Niagara region. I don't suppose there is anything we can do about it, but it is really a tremendous additional tax burden that is shared by everybody in the region and, of course, we kick in with our special grants as a part of that extra \$90 million that we've used to sweeten the pot for regional government over the last few years. We're well known as a generous Legislature.

Mr. Chairman: Are you ready for the question?

Those in favour of Mr. Cassidy's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

The hon. member for Ottawa East on a further amendment.

Mr. Cassidy: That's Mr. Roy.

Mr. Chairman: Ottawa Centre, I'm sorry.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, right. I hear the member for Ottawa East is having his name flashed on the television screen with "NDP" underneath it. That's a conversion which we hadn't expected, Mr. Chairman.

The second amendment of 27 reads as follows: That section 27 be amended by adding at the end "all rights and privileges and all provisions guaranteed in collective agreements between employees and the county of Halton, the municipalities within

the county, or boards or agencies of the county or municipality, shall be continued by the council of the regional municipality or of the area municipality which offers employment to such employees."

I hope that the draftsmen are not wincing at that drafting. I'm not very happy with it, but I think the idea is very clear, that there should be successor rights, that the successor rights which exist under the Labour Relations Act in the case of transfer of ownership of the private business, for example, should be clearly guaranteed in the case of the regional municipality of Halton as well. I have another copy here for the minister.

That's the point I want to make. Perhaps the minister can tell us if he has some other route to this same end.

Mr. Chairman: First of all, if I may say, Mr. Cassidy moves that a new subsection (13) be added to section 27 as follows:

"All rights and privileges and all provisions guaranteed in collective agreements between employees and the county of Halton, the municipalities within the county or boards or agencies of the county or municipalities, shall be continued by the council of the regional municipality."

The member for York East.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, section 55, as I recall it, I think that is the number in the Labour Relations Act, has specific provision for the protection of the rights of employees in circumstances like this.

As of Dec. 31, 1973 the corporate entities with whom the various contracts of employment, the various labour relations agreements have been negotiated, will disappear, and in their place are erected new corporate structures, a new county structure called the region of Halton, and for area municipalities with corporate entities, the others have ceased to exist.

It is just like any other employer who has disappeared through bankruptcy or dissolution and it is pursuant to the Labour Relations Act that these employees may proceed for new certification and the preservation or renegotiation of their rights.

The hon. member for Brant has indicated that he has some misgivings about the way in which the maximum rate of salary for one group in some particular municipality may turn out to be the maximum salary paid to all in that particular group under the new contract.

We recognize that. It is not altogether bad that that should be the case; but it does mean

additional cost and we think that is the net result. It might well be better that the contracts and the rights which the hon. member for Ottawa Centre suggests be preserved might be better to be terminated and the parties allowed to negotiate their new agreements pursuant to the Labour Relations Act, as I have suggested and as is presently the law.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question?

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I have been looking at the member for Windsor West, who is our labour critic and his reaction to the minister's comments about successor rights being guaranteed in the Labour Relations Act, was to frown and shake his head. When our member reacts that way, that is the way it is, Mr. Chairman. We are really not satisfied and therefore would continue to press forward with the amendment and ask the minister to accept it—although I would be quite happy to have a redrafting, as I am not happy about the drafting.

Mr. Chairman: Those in favour of Mr. Cassidy's motion?

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Mr. Chairman, could I continue on this?

Mr. Chairman: The member for Windsor West.

Mr. Bounsall: In this whole area, what is lacking in all these regional government bills is any preplanning by the people setting up this bill to try and sort out the mish-mash that occurs among all the different bargaining agents representing the different employee groups.

It should start about a year and half in advance—

Mr. Foulds: Well said.

Mr. Bounsall: —to try and get them straightened out by the year after the region is formed. This complete confusion exists and did exist in the Niagara region for about a whole two years after as to who was representing what and why and who had contracts with whom and whatever.

To think that the simple answer that the parliamentary assistant made that everything was going to be just fine, hunky-dory, and all their rights are to be preserved and so on, just completely underestimates the confusion that exists. There has been no attempt by this government in creating the regional municipalities to see that some full-time person is assigned at provincial expense to work

in this area and resolve the difficulties that will arise. Because of that, we will vote for this amendment in no uncertain terms and we will support this amendment throughout our party.

Mr. Chairman: Those in favour of Mr. Cassidy's motion please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Section agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: One more? On which section?

Mr. Meen: On section 29.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, just on a point of order. The amendment I have relates to police commissions and the use of judges on it. I think I will bring it on the Peel Act because the principle is the same. I just state that for the record and I will not have further amendments to bring in this Act.

Mr. Chairman: The member for York East has an amendment to section 29.

Mr. Meen: I mentioned earlier that with the matter of Eden Mills we would have some minor other housekeeping amendments.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by adding to subsection (1) of section 29, the words: "and any such roads within that portion of the township of Nassagaweya excluded from the said township under clause (p) of subsection (1) of section 2."

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: We have an amendment for section 5. Anything before that?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I want to say something on 71. We were sort of at it and then we went back.

Mr. Chairman: All right.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by deleting the words "1973" in line 1 of subsection (10) of section 55, and substituting therefor "1974."

Mr. Meen: This again was a typographical error.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: There is also an amendment for section 57.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by deleting the words "the police village of Eden Mills" in line 9 of subsection (2) of

section 57, and substituting therefor "that portion of the township of Nassagaweya excluded from the said township under clause (c) of subsection (1) of section 2."

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for York East has an amendment for section 71.

Mr. Meen: In section 71—I might just explain this in the police section—one of the judges presently or anticipated to be in the Regional Board of Police Commissioners, is a roving judge of the county court and the wording which we have provided for such an appointment would not be sufficient.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by striking out clause (b) of subsection (1) of section 71, and substituting therefor: "(b) a judge of a county or district court designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council."

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to say something about the section as a whole and it is interesting that the parliamentary assistant has moved this amendment.

I am sure he is aware of the view expressed by the Attorney General (Mr. Bales) and other members of the government, as well as many people in the community, that the police commission should not have a judge sitting upon it. The reasons have been put forward clearly by the Attorney General and others that there is in fact a conflict of interest here, in that the police commission is really the employer and supervisor of the police force, and the judge has other relationships and responsibilities vis-à-vis the police which are well known.

It is obvious, it seems to me, that with these regional government bills coming forward that we should not perpetuate the error in the establishment of police commissions in the past, and that it is time the government accepted as policy the views expressed by individuals in the government and in the community.

I would have hoped that subsection (b) would have been eliminated entirely. I am not just sure what the composition should be, but essentially three members from the regional council and two persons appointed by the Lieutenant Governor might have been acceptable. However, the government has decided to continue the erroneous approach of having a judge on the police commission.

Now in this specific amendment it simply means that it doesn't have to be a judge of Halton, it can be any judge and I can't see the rationale of that.

While I don't want to speak or seem to be speaking in support of a judge having the responsibility in the police commission, surely if a judge is going to be put on he should be a member of the local community, and know just what the problems are that the law and order requirements would entail. I can't see that this particular amendment is supportable, and we, for our part, will oppose it.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: In the words of the member for Wentworth, we will too. This is an area where I intended to bring in an amendment; I find that the government has got one and it's possible for us to vote against it.

We are opposed to having judges on these commissions. We believe they should have a larger number of local people, either citizens or regional councillors; and that the practice of appointments from the Lieutenant Governor in Council is also undesirable in bodies which are paid for almost entirely out of local funds, and which have to be censored to local needs and to local problems.

We will oppose this section.

Mr. Chairman: Those in favour of Mr. Meen's motion will please say "aye".

Those opposed will please say "nay".

In my opinion, the "ayes" have it.

Stack this one along with the others?

On section 73:

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Section 72 Mr. Chairman!

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry, the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: This section removes the advantage that the rural areas of Halton presently enjoy, I presume, of having the services of the Ontario Provincial Police rather than the town police force. With the proclamation of 72(1)a, I presume, it will mean that the regional police force will have jurisdiction and responsibility over the whole of the region, and in return even the rural taxpayers will have to pay an equal share of the policing which is designed primarily to service the urban area.

The justification has often been, "Well you

people in the country are getting better policing." But the people in the country are very well satisfied with having access to the Ontario Provincial Police service and they don't want a policeman on the beat or even in a municipal police car with the two blue lights cruising up and down past their farm gates if it is going to astronomically increase their tax bill, which I say to you, Mr. Chairman, it will.

I am aware of the improvement in the grants, which have tended to sweeten the prospect of having regional police with jurisdiction over the whole area. But surely you are aware that the advantages of this will accrue far more to the people living in the urban areas than the rural areas. This is a needless additional imposition of cost in the rural areas for services which are not requested and which are, I hesitate to say entirely satisfactory, but from my own experience and in my own constituency, entirely satisfactory at the present time.

We believe that 72(1)a is not in the best interests of the people of the region, and that in fact it does not reflect the position of the rural ratepayers, and in fact it is probably designed to give them more service than they require and will undoubtedly give them an increase in their tax responsibilities which they would not choose to accept.

Mr. Meen: I am not clear, Mr. Chairman, is the hon. member proposing an amendment to the section?

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 72 then stand as part of the bill?

Those in favour of section 72 standing as part of the bill will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "ayes" have it.

Section 72 then stands as part of the bill?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I think maybe we had better stick that with the other two, if my colleagues will rise, please.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Section 73, the member for York East has an amendment.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by inserting the numeral 8 after the numeral 4 in line 7 of subsection (1) of section 73.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, that imports into that section, subsection 8 of section 27 of the bill, which reads that the municipal corporation shall be deemed to be a municipality for the purpose of the Ontario Municipal Employees' Retirement System Act.

Mr. Chairman: Shall the motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, if you'll permit me, I don't believe that the parliamentary assistant justified the right that the government now would have in the passage of the amendment he offered to 71(1) sub (b) of appointing a judge from any jurisdiction. I'm sorry to go back on that, but the question was asked.

Well, why throw up your hands? Why not appoint the local judge if you're going to appoint—

Mr. Meen: I was prepared to, and the question was called and put and it was voted upon.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I am very sorry. It would be very helpful if you wouldn't mind—

Mr. Meen: I would be quite prepared to revert to that, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. members wish, but the fact of the matter is that the question was put as I was rising to my feet.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I would think, on a point of order, that certainly the question was put as far as we would like some information. The chairman went forward and put the question. Why didn't the member get up and answer?

Mr. Meen: I will just observe this, that there are roving judges of this province who can be very, very competent to sit on boards of police commissions. It seemed ridiculous to limit it to a county judge of the particular judicial district—of Halton, in this instance.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Why would that be ridiculous? It is ridiculous to import a stranger?

Mr. Meen: Actually, the hon. member is suggesting that there shouldn't be a judge on it at all because there might be a conflict of interest. It might very well be then that a judge from another judicial district would not have that potential conflict of interest which the hon. member for Brant is suggesting exists.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I suppose your roving judge can sit on the bench in that community from time to time.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. The hon. member for York East has an amendment on section 76.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You have no judges in Halton?

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by adding to section 76 the following subsection: (7). The regional corporation shall be entitled to enter into agreement with any other regional corporation with respect to any of the matters provided for in this part.

Mr. Meen: The part to which we make reference, of course, is the part dealing with water.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: We have an amendment to section 77.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I'd like to say something about 76 other than the amendment put forward, with your permission.

There has been a good deal of complaint on a number of these regional bills that while the waterworks and the sewerage should definitely be developed and financed and controlled at the regional level, the decision at the lower tier level should be maintained as far as which streets are going to be served in which order. That is the sort of objection that has come from a number of people at the regional level. They feel that in many respects the two-tier system loses its effectiveness if all of the decisions, right down to which house is going to be served when, are left at the regional level.

There is a tendency to leave too much power at the senior level and the government is missing an opportunity to show its good faith and its belief in a truly local government, by removing the rights in the provision of these services from the lower level. I'm not just sure why the member is looking so exasperated. Surely he has heard that comment before?

Mr. Meen: In short, this is a matter of principle which was open for debate on second reading.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is dealt with in this section and I'm raising it at this time.

Mr. Meen: The hon. member should keep his cool, I would suggest.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Meen: In two of the municipalities in this region, there are very substantial public utilities commissions which pump, filter, distribute, meter read, bill, collect accounts and so on. In our opinion, it is highly desirable that those entire departments be elevated to the senior level and that they

not go through the exercise of having to split them into two different segments.

We know that some of the municipalities would have liked to retain these as area responsibilities, when it comes to the meter readings, the billings and the collections of the accounts. But in our opinion it just adds more structure. The difficulties involved in separating working departments in working and operational municipalities could not be justified. Consequently the system which we have included in this bill both as to water under section 76 and under part VIII, section 77, dealing with regional sewage works.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, I think we have made it clear that we have substantial doubts about the matter the member is so sure of. The thing that gives me substantial doubts about this whole exercise is that the member seems to think that this committee is simply so that he can tailor up the sloppy drafting of the legislation of this bill so that he can bring forward his metes and bounds amendments, and that we are here simply for his convenience.

I know of no special high principle having to do with the jurisdiction of waterworks and sewerage. What better place than in this committee to discuss—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, good idea. Put cotton batting in them both. You might as well.

I know of no better place than in this committee to discuss at what level the jurisdiction over sewerage and waterworks should be. There are too many people who are prepared to say this is just a rubber stamp and there is no need to even come in and take part in it. The empty seats surrounding the member bear ample evidence to the arrogance with which he and his colleagues are approaching this legislation.

Mr. Chairman: We have an amendment for section 77.

Mr. Meen: moves that the bill be amended by adding to section 77 the following subsection:

(1) The regional corporation shall be entitled to enter into agreement with any other regional corporation with respect to any of the matters provided for in this part.

Mr. Chairman: Shall the motion carry?

Agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: We have an amendment for section 102.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by adding the following subsection to section 102, subsection (6):

A debenture may be registered as to both principal and interest in which case the interest thereon shall be paid by cheque and the debenture may be referred to as a fully registered debenture.

Mr. Chairman: Shall the motion carry?

Agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: We have an amendment to section 115.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by inserting the numerals 44, after 24, in line 3 of subsection (1) of section 115.

Mr. Chairman: Shall the motion carry?

Mr. Meen: I would be prepared to explain to the hon. members that that imports section 44 of the Municipal Act into this bill. It authorizes the region to make grants to the Royal Botanical Gardens.

Mr. Chairman: Shall the motion carry?

Agreed to.

Mr. Meen moves that Section 117 of the bill be struck out and the following substituted:

(1) The regional corporation may make expenditures for the purpose of diffusing information respecting the advantages of the regional municipality as an industrial, business, educational, residential or vacation centre, and may make annual grants for a period not exceeding five years, and upon the expiration of any such period may make similar grants for a further period not exceeding five years.

(2) Paragraph 50 of subsection (1) of section 354 and section 395 of the Municipal Act applies mutatis mutandis to the regional corporation and no area municipality shall exercise any such powers save and except with respect to those lands acquired or held by a local municipality on or before Dec. 31, 1973.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry?

Mr. Cassidy: Well, what does that do? Just remove the limit?

Mr. Meen: Two things, Mr. Chairman. It does remove the limit. It expressly authorizes the regional municipality to set up an indus-

trial commission, which our present section 117 failed to do. Thirdly, it was drawn to our attention by the city of Hamilton that certain properties might be held by a municipality for industrial purposes, acquired by them for those purposes, and we would not want to have that dragged into the milieu of these provisions without the authority of the area municipality; and consequently the exception of subclause (2).

Mr. Cassidy: On that point, Mr. Chairman, am I correct in assuming that a similar amendment will be introduced in the remaining bills as well?

Mr. Meen: The hon. member is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Cassidy: This fear had been expressed, I believe in the Oshawa area, that certain industrial properties—

Mr. Meen: I just now would be taking a guess. I cannot express an opinion on behalf of my colleague who is returning to the regional municipality of Durham. I am speaking in connection with the Peel bill, which we would hope to have before the House shortly, and with respect to a very minor amendment to the Wentworth bill, which will also be brought before the House shortly.

Mr. Chairman: Shall the motion carry, then?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: We have an amendment for section 135.

Mr. Deans: Mr. Chairman, if you don't mind, before you move the amendment, I don't want to impede the progress of the House but it's now after the hour of 6 o'clock and it is quite obvious that there aren't a sufficient number of members to proceed much beyond this point; I would simply ask that the committee rise and report and we could then proceed with the bill at a further sitting.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, I have one very small amendment left, and that would complete mine insofar as—

Mr. Deans: Can I put it this way? I don't mind you moving a very small amendment, provided we don't vote. That's the key to it. I didn't get home until a quarter to 6 in the morning, and I don't want to go back—

Mr. Reid: You stopped along the way.

Mr. Deans: I didn't stop along the way.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): He ran into the member for Timiskaming (Mr. Havrot)!

Mr. Chairman: Will we have the member place his motion first of all?

Mr. Deans: Provided you don't vote.

Mr. Cassidy: Is that an agreement or not?

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by inserting the words "or area municipalities" after the word municipality in line 6 of subsection (3) of section 135.

Mr. Chairman: Shall the motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments, questions or amendments in any later section of the bill?

We have a number of stacked votes.

Mr. Martel: Make the motion. It's after 6 o'clock.

Mr. Deans: I move we rise and report. It is after 6 o'clock.

Mr. J. R. Rhodes (Sault Ste. Marie): Is that a.m. or p.m.?

Mr. Deans: We got all your amendments through?

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves that the committee rise and report.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; **Mr. Speaker** in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: **Mr. Speaker**, the committee of the whole House reports one bill without amendment and progress on a second, and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): **Mr. Speaker**, before I move the adjournment of the House I would like to say we will continue the same bill tomorrow afternoon and the other bills that stand on item 4, committee of the whole House. If any of the others are ready, that is to say, depending on the committees sitting outside the House, it may be that I would call some of the bills standing in the name of the Treasurer (**Mr. White**).

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6:05 o'clock, p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature


Thursday, June 21, 1973

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1973

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Our guests today in the east gallery are students from St. Jean School of Sudbury and St. John's School of Toronto; and in the west gallery, students from Thorah Central School of Beaverton and Winona Senior Public School of Toronto.

Statements by the ministry.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN REPORT

Hon. R. Welch (Provincial Secretary for Social Development): Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure this afternoon to table a special report entitled, "Equal Opportunity for Women in Ontario: A Plan for Action." This report, prepared through the Provincial Secretariat for Social Development, emanated from the findings and the recommendations of an interministerial committee established last year to review and analyse the federal report of the royal commission on the status of women in Canada as it relates to provincial jurisdiction in Ontario.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): The member for Nickel Belt (Mr. Laughren) wins again.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Before making reference to the contents of the report, however, may I first point out to the hon. members, Mr. Speaker, through you, that a number of distinguished visitors are present in the galleries this afternoon for the tabling of this paper. Representatives of various groups who have consistently expressed interest in the government's policies relating to the status of women have been invited to be with us at this time. I know that the hon. members would wish me to express, in their presence, the appreciation and support of the government of Ontario for the excellent work already under way in this field throughout the province because of their dedication.

"Equal Opportunity for Women in Ontario: A Plan for Action" is being released

today for two reasons. First, the government wishes to make public its approach to the challenges posed by the unequal treatment of men and women in our society. We wish to assure the people of the province of the seriousness and the sincerity of our desire to respond to legitimate social change in this area, and make known the specific courses of action which we are now prepared to implement.

Secondly, the government wishes to solicit any reactions, qualifications or further recommendations from the public to this report before putting into operation specific proposals which may have a widespread impact on our society.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): The government has had input for five years on this issue.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Is the member suggesting there should be no further consultation? Just proceed—then just say so.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The member is the first one who accuses us of going ahead without consulting the people.

Mr. Lewis: The government doesn't need—

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Hon. Mr. Welch: His hypocrisy is so obvious that it is—he is just a great big political hypocrite.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Of all people to criticize anyone from the consultative point of view!

Mr. Lewis: A plan for action! Come on.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Has the member read it?

Mr. Lewis: Yes, I have.

Hon. Mr. Welch: How could he have read it?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Hon. Mr. Welch: It is just being tabled now.

Mr. Lewis: The government could move to correct the issues now.

Hon. Mr. Welch: There is no doubt that the thrust of the paper being released today extends far beyond the workings of the Ontario government alone, Mr. Speaker. As a result, all residents of the province deserve the opportunity to take part in the formulation and implementation of further policy decisions, the attitude of the New Democratic Party notwithstanding.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): We spurred the government into action.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The report itself, Mr. Speaker, is divided into two parts.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): The minister cannot sell that statement.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The first part, entitled "Proposed Policies and Programmes," deals with women in the economy; women in public life; women in education—

Mr. Lawlor: What we need in Ontario is a minority government to get something done.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —women with special needs; women in the family; and criminal law and female offenders.

The second part, called "Structures for Policy Implementation," deals with recommendations relating to the implementation of an equal opportunity programme for women within the Ontario public service—

Mr. J. E. Foulds (Port Arthur): A lot of help there.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —and the establishment of an Ontario status of women council to monitor the province's progress in achieving our broader objectives in this field.

Since my announcement in April of the government's endorsement of the mechanisms discussed in part 2 of the report, considerable progress has been achieved in moving toward an appropriate framework for future development.

Government approval has now been given to the appointment of an executive co-ordinator of the women's bureau reporting to the deputy minister and sitting on both the civil service commission and the proposed Ontario Status of Women Council. The executive co-

ordinator is seen as a key link in the successful integration of all efforts within the government to implement the equal opportunity programme outlined in the report and, as a member of the status of women council, will be able to bridge developments in this field both inside and outside of government.

As outlined on pages 54 and 55 of the report the main proposals can be summarized as follows:

(a) Improvements to equal pay legislation to provide adequate coverage for white collar and professional workers and to broaden the interpretation of the concept of equal work—

Mr. Lewis: What specifically?

Hon. Mr. Welch: To continue:

(b) Removal of sex-typing of occupations from all publications.

There is a question period that follows this statement. Why don't members, as a matter of courtesy, listen? We have guests who would like to hear this report.

Mr. Lewis: We have listened with courtesy while the government has toyed with this issue for three or four years now.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Why does the member establish as a matter of fact how discourteous he is when we have visitors here?

Mr. Lewis: Oh never mind courtesy! The minister would like to govern without interruptions!

Hon. Mr. Welch: There is a three-quarters of an hour question period which follows this.

(b) Removal of sex-typing of occupations—

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): The minister is not here for it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: About the only contribution the member for Rainy River makes is to occupy a seat here himself.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Removal of sex-typing of occupations from all publications and other media used by the government, including those designed for use in schools.

(c) Greatly increased opportunity for part-time study in colleges and universities and for part-time work both in government service and in the province at large.

(d) Removal of the barriers to career advancement into administrative positions for government secretaries.

(e) A major study of the status of domestic workers with particular attention to their present lack of coverage under labour legislation and employment-related benefits, their training requirements, and the employer-employee relationship.

(f) The appointment of more women to government boards and commissions and to the bench.

(g) Increased use of women volunteers by the Ontario government.

Mr. Lewis: Specifically which boards, which commissions?

Hon. Mr. Welch: (h) A special programme of studies and teacher training—I don't get a chance to make many statements here, now let me say something.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): If he was here more often we would allow him to.

Hon. Mr. Welch: A special programme of studies and teacher training to provide effective and up-to-date vocational guidance for girls and to stimulate and broaden their career interests.

(i) An expanded programme of career counselling for women, including utilization of daytime television for this purpose.

(j) A major training programme for visiting homemakers under joint federal-provincial auspices.

(k) The recruitment and, where necessary, special training of Indians and Eskimos as educators of the native peoples.

(l) More effort to ensure that the needs of rural, immigrant, native, and transient women are being recognized and met by community programmes.

(m) Speedy changes in family law regarding domicile, equal partnership in marriage and mutual support of spouses and children.

(n) Provincial initiative in planning and developing a province-wide, innovative day-care programme.

(o) An accelerated programme for the promotion and delivery of family planning and birth control services.

(p) An examination of the present system of services for women newly released from correctional institutions, in consultation with the appropriate voluntary groups and agencies.

(q) Establishment of an equal opportunity programme for women in the Ontario public service.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Welch: To continue:

(r) Establishment of a Status of Women Council.

We are optimistic that a great number of groups and individuals in the province will wish to respond to the proposals being made public today, and join with the government of Ontario in the work that lies ahead. Only through broad public awareness and involvement will this plan for action be implemented in a meaningful and relevant way, and I look forward to the support of all members of this House in the process of public dialogue and participation which will determine the ultimate success of our endeavours.

Mr. Lewis: I think he should resign, frankly.

An hon. member: Frankly we knew that a while ago.

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): The NDP caucus thinks the leader should resign.

Mr. Lewis: As a matter of fact they don't. But don't ask me what they think about the Treasurer.

NORTHERN ONTARIO FREIGHT RATE REDUCTIONS

Hon. G. R. Carton (Minister of Transportation and Communications): Mr. Speaker, as you are aware, the Premier (Mr. Davis) announced only one month ago, in North Bay, that Ontario would introduce interim reductions in selected freight rates in and out of the area served by the provincially owned Ontario Northland Railway and Star Transfer, the trucking subsidiary owned by the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission.

The Premier, Mr. Speaker, gave his assurance that insofar as this government had jurisdiction and the resources to grapple with this problem, he was determined to encourage development of an efficient transportation system for shippers and receivers of goods in northern Ontario, in a way that would effect a lower cost to users.

Therefore, I am pleased to report to the members of the Legislature that we have adopted the recommendations of a joint study

team consisting of staff from my ministry, Industry and Tourism, and the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission, to make specific freight rate reductions in the Ontario Northland operating territory effective as soon as possible.

In short, we have adopted the position that the Ontario government should return the profits earned by the Ontario Northland to northern Ontario residents in the form of selected freight rate reductions.

Depending on the categorization of the selected commodities and the method of transport, whether by truck or rail, reductions in freight rates will range from five to 25 per cent. There are three broad divisions of commodities listed in the report tabled before the members and nine categories of selected commodities. The recommendations adopted by the government fulfil the objectives announced by the Premier.

The first one was to reduce the price of consumer goods in northern Ontario, thereby improving the lifestyle of residents living there.

The second objective was to assist as far as possible manufacturers in northeastern Ontario by improving their competitive ability in southern markets.

We drew up the list of consumer goods with the criterion that freight rate reductions must ultimately be passed on to the consumer. Several items such as gasoline and diesel fuel were initially included, then subsequently removed when we discovered that the methods of distribution of the commodity were such that no reduction in the market price could be obtained by reducing the freight charge.

We have notified the federal government of our intentions, and informed the national railways of the contents of the list of selected commodities. We are now waiting for a response from their marketing staff who have asked for some time to analyze the impact of our proposals. The government has requested the national carriers to hold their absolute level of revenue constant on the affected shipments, so that the reduction on the ONTC portion of the haul will be passed on to the shippers.

Our intention is to continue to improve the efficiency of the ONTC operations so that these rate reductions will be compensated for by improved operating efficiencies of the carrier.

It should be noted that these reductions should be considered as interim measures which are being implemented now in the area

where we do have direct jurisdiction. The government also has another investigation under way with regard to the resource industries of the province.

We have obtained a substantial amount of data from northern shippers and are using this to determine if there is any additional relief available from high transportation costs and related problems for northern Ontario shippers or receivers of freight. Such relief will, of course, require the complete co-operation of the national and the US carriers and we cannot expect that results can be achieved overnight.

Finally, if I may return to the immediate subject of this announcement, the government does not consider the list of commodities in this report as final. Within the first year of operation of this programme, we will reconsider the application of preferential rates to any industry in the north, which, in our opinion, requires such assistance.

In doing this we will of course have to recognize the limits of our jurisdiction, but are convinced that we can make substantial advances towards our goals by dealing directly and in good faith with the other agencies involved.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Report on the barbecue.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): How did it go?

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. J. W. Snow (Minister of Government Services): Very good. Excellent evening. Beautiful Conservative weather.

Interjections by hon. members.

DOMINION DAY CELEBRATION

Hon. Mr. Snow: Mr. Speaker, this coming July 1, Canada will be 106 years young and for the third year in succession, there will be a Dominion Day celebration on the lawns in front of Queen's Park.

Also for the third year in succession, there will be a family picnic featuring what has become a tradition—a free concert, plus five cent hot dogs and nickel soda pop. I should like to take this opportunity to extend an invitation to all hon. members together with their families and friends to join us on that day.

I should also like to tell the hon. members that although the celebrations will be on

Sunday, the Parliament buildings will be open between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Tour guides will be available and visitors will have the opportunity to see the legislative assembly chamber, the cabinet chamber, and the Premier's office, as well as the historic exhibits and paintings in the building itself.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Snow: Perhaps some of the hon. members opposite would like to take an opportunity of that tour to see the Premier's office, because they may never get another opportunity.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Snow: The entertainment this year promises to be even better than that which drew some 10,000 people to Queen's Park last July 1. There will be a large, well-known orchestra, a 100-voice chorus, jazz and jazz musicians, in addition to free balloons, souvenir hats and penny candy for the children.

Ceremonies will begin at 11 a.m. and include the traditional flag-raising ceremony and the 21-gun salute at noon. I have been asked to represent the government of Ontario on this occasion and shall be very pleased to do so.

Now, if the weatherman will co-operate as well as he did last night and as well as he has in the past two years, I know everyone will have a fine, old-fashioned summer afternoon. So, once again, Mr. Speaker, may I invite all hon. members and their families to come by and celebrate our country's 106th birthday here at Queen's Park. His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor, and I will be most happy to greet you.

Mr. Sargent: The Queen's a Liberal, you know.

QUETICO PARK

Hon. L. Bernier (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce a decision of the government to re-classify Quetico Provincial Park as a new wilderness park for northern Ontario and to introduce a new parks management policy to achieve this objective.

For the past several years, increasing public pressure on the Quetico area has made it clear that a new parks management policy was required to protect the outstanding recre-

ational values of the 1,794 square mile area of Quetico Provincial Park. As hon. members are aware, the Quetico Provincial Park Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Sydney Hancock of Atikokan was established in 1970 to examine the problems associated with Quetico Park and recommend solutions.

After numerous public meetings and a detailed study of the many briefs submitted to the government by interested organizations the committee's recommendations were published in June, 1972. Additional time was then allowed until December last for public comment on the report. Since December, officials of my ministry have studied both the report and the comments submitted to us.

The government accepts the report's principal recommendation that the park be re-classified as a primitive park to be implemented over a 10-year period. The government's objective is the preservation of Quetico Park in perpetuity for the people of Ontario as a wilderness area and all uses to be made of the park must be compatible with this objective.

New management policies for the park include: the adjustment of park boundaries to conform with the natural water boundaries; land-use planning for buffer zones surrounding the park; the establishment of nature reserve areas; the prohibition of commercial logging, which has already been announced; the rehabilitation of previously logged-out areas; the elimination of mining claims, and the present policy prohibiting mining and prospecting will be maintained; additional access points to the park from the north side are to be constructed, to promote Canadian use of the park; a quota for visitors to the park will be established to protect the recreational values of the land; outboard motors will be banned from certain lakes and on other lakes a limit of 10 horsepower motors will be imposed; the goal will be to eliminate all boat motors from the park.

These new policies will do much to reduce user conflicts and will establish long-term protection for this important natural resource in northern Ontario.

I wish to thank once again, Mr. Speaker, not only the members of the Quetico Advisory Committee for the service they have given to the Province of Ontario but, as well, I would like to thank those many thousands of persons and groups throughout the province who have corresponded with me on this particular subject.

Mr. Stokes: And the minister's own resources people, his staff.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: My staff, yes, I would add them.

I think it's only fitting that I put into the record the last comment in the report. It's a paragraph taken from "The Height of Land," written by Duncan Campbell Scott. It reads as follows:

To the last portage and the height of land:
Upon one hand
The lonely north enlaced with lakes and streams,

And the enormous targe of Hudson Bay,
Glimmering all night
In the cold arctic light;
On the other hand
The crowded southern land
With all the welter of the lives of men,
But here is peace.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. It's come to my attention that certain documents are being distributed from one member to the other, which documents are of a political nature. A request had been directed to my office for permission to place these upon the desks. The request was refused in view of the fact that we never do permit other than straight government reports to be distributed. I noticed them being distributed. I would ask that this practice be discontinued immediately.

Mr. Stokes: What is it?

Mr. Speaker: It's from the warden of the county of Ontario. He requested permission and it was refused. I can see them being distributed at the moment.

Mr. Stokes: We didn't get it.

Mr. Lewis: I wish they would be less selective in their distribution.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Send them a note.

Mr. Stokes: Just to the Tories.

Mr. Deans: It is a little unfair that some should have them and some should not.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): We'll fix it up.

Mr. Speaker: Oral questions.

The hon. member for St. George on behalf of the Liberal Party.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN REPORT

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. My question, of course, is addressed to the Provincial Secretary for Social Development. This equal opportunity report being a regurgitation of the 1968 report, what thought has been given to the implementation of the spirit of the recommendations, for example, equal opportunity? Has the government considered withholding funds from public institutions which discriminate against women, for example, colleges and universities?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, with respect to the implementation procedures, the latter part of the report talks about the implementation framework; No. 1, the government of Ontario itself, the second-largest employer in this province, should be setting its own example. I have mentioned in the prepared statement the appointment of the executive director of women's services within the public service and, indeed, the advice and the monitoring and the work of the Status of Women Council itself.

I think that we have to assume some leadership role with respect to this matter ourselves, within the framework of our own terms of reference and our own employment. As to the timing of the implementation, I think, of course, in the spirit of consultation, if one reads the preface and the introductory paragraphs very carefully, the government is now prepared to act. We felt it only proper that we should, in fact, allow some period of time for some reaction and some response to the report to transpire before we do act, following which we are prepared to move in all these areas.

Whether or not this would include any disciplinary action or any conditions to be attached to our transfer payments, I'm not at liberty to say. I think perhaps we might better at this stage set some example ourselves with respect to the role and the opportunities for women within the public service and hope that this particular activity, plus the work to be done by the Status of Women Council, would provide the mechanism by which we, in fact, could encourage others to follow our lead.

Mrs. Campbell: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: In view of the fact that this is now five years later, what possible reason is there to take further measures to consult? Surely to goodness, all the consultation of five years ought to be before the government and surely

the minister doesn't need to defer it further? May I ask what he expects to accomplish?

Mr. Lewis: Nothing.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, I make no apology on behalf of this government for wanting to satisfy ourselves that we have exhausted every opportunity for purposes of consultation.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): Come on! The minister has been infatuated by that phrase and he doesn't know what it means.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Let's have the record straight. All we hear from the other side of the House is how arbitrary we're supposed to be acting. Then, when there's a particular emphasis on the consultative process—

Mr. Lewis: Consultative? The government has anaesthetized consultation.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —we are criticized for that. After a reasonable amount of time—

Mr. Martel: The government has had five years of it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —has transpired and we are satisfied, if only to receive letters from representatives of all of the organizations and groups in this province that they are happy with the report, we are prepared to move. We want to satisfy ourselves that we, in fact, have provided an opportunity for this type of response.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): The government has all the evidence now.

Mr. Lewis: This is just impossible!

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Nickel Belt. The hon. member for Nickel Belt was up first with a supplementary.

Mr. Lewis: It is objectionable in the extreme.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Mr. Speaker, since it is obvious that all the data have been before the minister for some time now—

Mr. Lewis: Years.

Mr. Laughren: —would he please indicate why this is a green paper for discussion rather than a white paper of policy? Further, would he please indicate what financial priorities or resources have been allocated either from within his secretariat or the various ministries within his policy field? Further, would he indicate how he envisages improving the gov-

ernment appointments for boards and commissions in the short term? Will he expand the boards or does he intend to wait until the dominantly male boards either have resignations or the people die?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Old Tories never die. They just collect per diem.

Mr. Laughren: More specifically, would he indicate just what resources he is prepared to allocate from within his policy field for the establishment of a universal daycare programme across the province since the—

Mr. Speaker: I think four questions in one question are sufficient.

Mr. Lewis: Not on this.

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Provincial Secretary for Justice): Members are not supposed to read their questions.

Mr. Laughren: The final part of the supplementary, Mr. Speaker. Why has the provincial secretary not designated a cabinet minister from within the government to co-ordinate the implementation of the recommendations when they are brought forth?

Mr. Lewis: Possibly even a woman.

An hon. member: Which one is the minister going to deal with?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Now, Mr. Speaker, I will try to cover them all. I am sure the hon. member will help me if I forget any of his questions.

Mr. Foulds: He certainly will.

Hon. Mr. Welch: No. 1 had to do with the method of approach. I think if the hon. member for Nickel Belt would read the preface; we have put it this way because we, in fact, wanted to set out a direction, a plan for action—

Mr. Lewis: A plan for action.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —to provide for an opportunity for consultation—

Mr. Lewis: And dialogue.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —where we say, “before adopting the proposed policy—”

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Select committee.

Hon. Mr. Welch: “—the government wishes to seek out the views and suggestions of interested persons and organizations.”

Mr. Lewis: Well, that will be novel.

Hon. Mr. Welch: And as I said to the hon. member for St. George, I make no apology for that on behalf of this government.

Mr. Laughren: That is the disturbing part.

Hon. Mr. Welch: No. 2, as far as the resources that will be necessary are concerned, the government will move quickly with respect to the appointment of the co-ordinator. The co-ordinator will sit both on the Civil Service Commission and on the Status of Women Council when appointed, and adequate financing will be made available for the work of that council.

Mr. Laughren: How much?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Well, the Legislature will have to deal with that one.

Mr. Renwick: The minister makes the recommendations.

Hon. Mr. Welch: No. 3, with respect to the appointment of women to boards and commissions and the expansion of opportunities for women within the civil service, members will see in the report itself the procedures which we will follow with respect to deputy ministers and line executive directors in this regard. I can't speak at this moment—

Mr. Lewis: For money?

Hon. Mr. Welch: —to the question of whether or not boards and commissions will necessarily be enlarged because the question of practicable and workable size—

Mr. Lewis: Right!

Hon. Mr. Welch: —with respect to the boards, but certainly there is no question as to our commitment—

Mr. Lewis: We certainly wouldn't want that; women's rights to interfere with size. God forbid!

Hon. Mr. Welch: —to have adequate women representation on the boards and commissions. I must admit that I have now run out of questions.

Mr. Lewis: What about financial priorities?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Pardon?

The co-ordination across the government for the women's focus will be with the executive co-ordinator over the Women's Bureau.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for St. David with a supplementary.

Mrs. M. Scrivener (St. David): Mr. Speaker, in the policy secretary's statement, on page 4 he lists 18 main proposals which are summarized thereafter. The final one is "the establishment of a Status of Women Council." Can the policy secretary tell us when he expects a Status of Women Council will be established?

Mr. Singer: After consultation; got to have some dialogue.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, in response to the very reasonable question placed by the member for St. David, I would think now in view of the tabling of this report and in consultation with the various women's organizations, I would hope that the responses now from these various groups would include some suggestions with respect to names of those who would, in fact, sit on this council so that we could proceed with it this fall.

Mr. Lewis: With all due speed.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Rainy River has a supplementary.

Mr. Reid: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, to the policy minister: What is the delay in the economic circumstances of women in the province in regard to equal pay for equal work? Is the minister, for instance, aware of the Toronto Board of Trade's report of 1972 which indicates that women doing the same job as men are paid as much as 20 per cent less than what a man doing the same job is getting? What is he doing about that? He needs no consultation in that regard.

Is the minister aware that women in 25 per cent of occupations must take an earlier retirement than men in the same occupation, doing the same job? And why isn't there legislation to do something about that? And why is there any need for consultation in those regards?

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): How about the RNAs and orderlies at Riverdale Hospital?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, I don't want to presume to speak for the Minister of Labour (Mr. Guindon) in response to the particular matters of legislation, but I think it is—

Mr. Sargent: Speak up.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I think it is without question—and I would mention the fact—that this province has the most progressive legislation in any jurisdiction with respect to equal pay.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Welch: And I challenge the hon. member to point out any jurisdiction that is more progressive than the Province of Ontario on this subject.

Mr. Reid: When is the minister going to do something about it?

Hon. Mr. Welch: We have had so much of this balderdash negativism coming from that side and not a constructive suggestion otherwise! Not a constructive suggestion otherwise.

Mr. Reid: The minister is not going to satisfy—

Mr. Lewis: Not at all!

Hon. Mr. Welch: If members will turn to page 54 and take a look at recommendation (a), the government itself recognizes that there may well be a need for some improvements in equal pay legislation to add to our reputation.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, come on!

Mr. Roy: Male chauvinist pig!

Hon. Mr. Welch: It says right there—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —it says it right there, in (a). The Minister of Labour will no doubt be bringing forth legislation in this regard.

Mr. Lewis: The minister is a procrastinator incarnate. He is! He is the incarnation of delay and chauvinism.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Foulds: He makes the Premier look like a piker!

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Where is the woman in the NDP?

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue): Yes, where is the woman in that party?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Windsor West.

Mr. Bounsall: Mr. Speaker, on a supplementary: Why has the minister restricted the removal of sex-typing of occupations from

publications and media used by the government and in schools, and not expanded it to all employers in Ontario, with the appropriate penalties if they don't comply?

Further, how could he go on and talk about greatly increased opportunity for part-time studies in colleges and universities when this year the government has provided a piddling, niggling \$300,000 only for part-time studies in this province? It's going to be a pilot study and probably only a small amount of it will get in the hands of female part-time students.

Mr. Martel: The plan is—

Mr. Bounsall: It is this minister's policy area.

Mr. Martel: —to get rid of the \$300,000.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We'll have a hard time spending the \$300,000.

Mr. Martel: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member no doubt has—

Mr. Reid: Is the minister equal to the question?

Hon. Mr. Welch: —overlooked the fact that the Minister of Labour brought in amendments to the Human Rights Commission which make it an offence to discriminate on the basis of sex in this province.

Mr. Roy: The government doesn't trust women.

Mr. Foulds: How many initiatives has the minister approved here?

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Speaker, in view of the various proposals as they relate to the provincial government, could the Provincial Secretary advise this House as to what teeth will be put into the implementation to ensure that the Civil Service Commission cannot continue its discrimination against women in its promotion practices?

Mr. Singer: Right.

Mr. P. G. Givens (York-Forest Hill): That's right.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, I am not prepared to assume the basic assumption—

An hon. member: The minister doesn't believe it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —contained in that question, that the Civil Service Commission of

this province does, in fact discriminate against women.

Mr. Laughren: Look at the figures.

Mr. Lewis: Look at the figures.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The faceless experts.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The next point I want to make is that I am quite satisfied now—

Mr. Singer: Look at the deputy ministers!

Hon. Mr. Welch: —on the basis of the proposals in this report, with the co-ordinator both as a member of the Civil Service Commission and as a member of the Status of Women Council, and the directives that are to go to the various deputy ministers and line executives, that we, in fact, will be taking more positive steps to ensure that there is—

Mr. Martel: Not more—some.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —equal opportunity for women in the public service of this province.

Mr. Speaker: There have now been a reasonable number of supplementaries. The hon. member for St. George on behalf of the Liberal Party. A new question?

Mrs. Campbell: No, not at this point.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Everybody is getting into the act.

Mr. Speaker: All right, the hon. member for Scarborough West. A new question.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, with your indulgence I'd like to ask one question about the green paper as a lead-off question.

I'd like to ask the Provincial Secretary for Social Development, given his 18 recommendations—which relate to improvements; greatly increased opportunities; removals; appointments; special programmes; expanded programmes; provincial initiatives; and so on—has he, on the day that this programme is announced, after five years of consultation, dialogue, briefs, submissions, royal committees and councils across the country, a single specific alteration by way of legislation, financial endowment or appointment to announce on this day?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, I have already indicated that the government is prepared to move on all of these recommendations—

Mr. Martel: Following more study.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —following a reasonable period of consultation to which I have made reference.

Mr. Singer: A task force and a select committee.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The government is prepared to move with respect to the appointment of the co-ordinator and with respect to the Status of Women Council. I might also remind members that we certainly haven't been waiting for the publication of this report to recognize our responsibilities.

Mr. Roy: What has the government done?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The record of this government—

Mr. Reid: What has it done?

Hon. Mr. Welch: —as enumerated in this report, is quite clear with respect to our recognition that, in fact, special initiatives must be taken on behalf of the women of this province.

Mr. Renwick: The answer is no.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary: The answer to my question, simply put, is no.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That is not my answer.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, well, that—

An hon. member: Ask the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells) about it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: We have announced a programme. There it is. We are prepared to move on that programme.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Lewis: This document is a farce and does the minister no credit.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Lewis: None at all.

An hon. member: Throw him out. Throw him out!

Mr. Lewis: What do you mean, throw him out? That's not very nice! Contain yourself!

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: Just ask the member for Timiskaming (Mr. Havrot) to enforce order. He'll look after it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Roy: Go get them!

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF LAND DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS

Mr. Lewis: May I, Mr. Speaker, ask a question of the Premier?

Has the Premier discussed with the Treasurer at any length the increasing difficulty around the question of compensation for the possible loss of development in the areas encompassed by the Treasurer's legislation, and for the possible designation of development rights in land, to overcome many of the objections now being put forward by the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, by many interested citizens, and, indeed, by the committee which is now examining this legislation?

If I may put it almost by way of supplementary, would the Premier, in this desperately contentious area—and I agree it is very difficult—consider appointing a select committee of this House to spend the summer alone in an endeavour to define what is, in fact, compensable, if anything, in the area of land-use planning when major legislation is imposed, and whether or not a quantitative value can be given to something called development rights in land?

Hon. W. G. Davis (Premier): Mr. Speaker, it's a very difficult question to answer, quite frankly. The question as to whether we would consider the appointment of a select committee is something that, of course, I could not answer without very careful consideration.

The problem of what should be compensated for in terms of the law and in terms of equity, obviously is a very complex one and one which the legislation by itself of course does not resolve. As I understand the legislation, no change in the rights of individuals are altered; that is, the question of hearings, the questions of appeal are still within the framework of the legislation. They can, if an owner is affected, go through the traditional procedures that would be available with or without the legislation, say, if it were done by way of municipal bylaw.

I think the initial statement made by the Treasurer—

Mr. Singer: That's not correct. The Premier is avoiding the issue.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I think the initial statement made by the Treasurer or the Provincial Secretary, as it relates to farmland, made it very clear. I take one area, and that is the Niagara Peninsula and the fruit belt land, which has to be from everybody's standpoint probably the most complex. The statement made clear, and we intend to pursue this, that while it envisages the preservation of the fruit land—which means that the fruit growers there will be operating on land that primarily is to be used for the production of fruit, vegetables, or what have you—we recognize that land that could be 66 ft away could be used for residential, commercial or industrial development. I think the statement made abundantly clear that part of our responsibility, which must be basically the responsibility of the federal government, is to ensure a proper market and a viable living for those people who are affected by this kind of legislation.

Mr. Singer: He is avoiding the issue.

Hon. Mr. Davis: But I think it has to be made abundantly clear concerning those lands that we are seeking to preserve in the peninsula for fruit growing or what have you, that if at some point in time we find the industry is not viable; if we find, in fact, that the fruit growers are not able to make a living; if there isn't a demand for the product, then I think, Mr. Speaker, it is incumbent upon us, along with the regional municipality of Niagara, to reassess—

Mr. Lewis: That's a different question, really.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —what we do. As it relates to—

Mr. Singer: He is not facing the issue.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —to farmland generally, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Lewis: Or development rights.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —and the question of development rights, I think it's perhaps one of the complex areas in this whole question. Development rights in anticipation as opposed to development rights that may or may not presently exist, is another distinction that I think has to be drawn.

I have every sympathy for the farmer or the landowner who may be affected by the escarpment, by the parkway belt approach or by the TCR, who owns land that is today zoned as agricultural, but for whom, on the basis of population densities or these other

measures, the anticipated value that he might see in five or 10 years may not appear. This is very difficult for us but, at the same time, in equity, how does one compensate somebody for anticipated value?

I think, Mr. Speaker, one then moves—and I am starting to venture into areas of legal opinion that I should not give, because I don't think it is incumbent upon me, because I am not sure that I could give a proper legal opinion—into those areas where the zoning presently permits a use that is incompatible with either the escarpment proposal or the parkway proposal and where the zoning, depending on the hearings, could be something less than is presently there. The question, then, of compensation is something that I think has to proceed through the normal course—the hearings—and cannot be determined until after the specific areas of the parkway belt have been finalized.

Mr. Singer: What does the Premier mean by that?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, as I understand the bill, while the parkway belt is a plan in which it is designated there have to be hearings, there has to be some determination and indication by the province of those uses that will be considered compatible, because there could be some situations where the existing zoning might be incompatible with what we would permit in the parkway.

Mr. Singer: The Premier's not implying that there is a compensation procedure now?

Hon. Mr. Davis: No, I'm not.

Mr. Lewis: The Expropriation Procedures Act doesn't apply for some time.

Hon. Mr. Davis: No, the Expropriation Procedures Act doesn't apply, except in those areas of the parkway belt where there will be expropriation by, say, the—

Mr. Lewis: That is right, but that is not what we are talking of.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —Minister of Transportation and Communications, etc.

As to the total concept of development rights, whether they should be compensated, I think this is something to be considered, Mr. Speaker. As the planning develops, as the final determinations are made as to the actual alignment of the parkway belt, and I think it has probably greater application here than in the escarpment—I am not sure of this, but I think it may have—it is at that point that

these answers will have to be found. Whether a select committee to discuss this issue and to travel around the province and assess this this summer would make sense, Mr. Speaker, I can't comment on this afternoon, but I do regard it at least as a constructive suggestion.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, by way of supplementary—

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, may I just follow up with one supplementary?

Mr. Speaker: I forget who asked the original question.

Mr. Lewis: I did, but I will be brief, Mr. Speaker. Since the introduction of the Ontario Planning and Development Act has thrown into some confusion and uncertainty all of these issues which the Premier himself is obviously uncertain about, as they apply to the escarpment, as they apply to the fruitlands, as they apply to Haldimand-Norfolk, as they apply to the parkway, as they may apply to all of the areas around Cedarwood, does the Premier not think—

Mr. Singer: Apply to anywhere in Ontario.

Mr. Lewis: —in terms of Ontario generally, and southern Ontario in particular, it is a matter of urgency that we at least define what we mean by essential concepts as they relate to compensation and development rights; and that it must be done now or the Century City unhappiness will be repeated all over southern Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, firstly, I would say it will not be repeated all over southern Ontario. Certainly what we are doing—and I think the statements made this clear and I have said, in several public observations, and I am the first to admit it—is somewhat of a pioneering nature. I would be the first to confess that we do not pretend to have all the answers to some of the problems that will arise. I will be very frank about it.

I also know this, Mr. Speaker, that if we were to determine all the answers in advance to the problems that could occur we would have the escarpment proposal in about 1980, we would have the parkway belt proposal in about 1978—

Mr. Lewis: This is threatening the government's whole programme.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —and I would say that we would not, in fact, be able to move ahead with some of these programmes.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): This is fundamental legislation.

Hon. Mr. Davis: That is right. I fully acknowledge the question of compensation—

Mr. Foulds: The government might not be around that long.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —as it relates to the question of development rights or not. Development rights is something that will have to be determined and it may have to be determined through the process of the hearings. It is a very difficult and very complex situation for any administration to deal with. I just cannot give the leader of the New Democratic Party an answer today as to the advisability of a select committee or this determination.

I do want to restate that, as it relates to the fruit belt area in particular, the policy we are suggesting has to be consistent with the ability of the growers in that area to have a viable industry.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, by way of supplementary—

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. member for Downsview was up first.

Mr. Singer: Does the Premier think it is fair, even though it might be in the interest of the province to provide for broader planning principles such as are put forward in these Acts, that some people in Ontario—a minority—will be deprived, by reason of this greater good, of any use of their land at all and receive no compensation for it?

In other words, by way of example, it is not only conceivable but it is going to happen that certain landowners have land which at present they can use for industrial or residential purposes—or even farm land—which is about to become green belt and which makes it useless for any purpose. That minority is going to continue to be required to keep the ownership of that and not receive any compensation. Does the Premier think that a minority should suffer for what may well be the greater good of the province and not get paid for it?

Mr. Lewis: And why not solve it?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I want to make it abundantly clear that, to the extent it is possible, this government doesn't want to see any minority or any individual suffer if it can be avoided, in economic terms, be-

cause of the "greater good." I would point out to the hon. member for Downsview that if one uses the words green belt, that's fine; but if one takes the parkway belt as I understand it, as the policy develops, if the land is agriculturally zoned as at present and if it is being farmed there will be nothing to prevent this continuing use.

In other words, farming will be compatible with the green-belt concept. I think it is fair to state that as far as any existing use is concerned—I don't mean by this zoning within the parkway belt system—say people are farming or living there or doing something that is compatible—I don't believe there will be a problem. If it is an incompatible use, as I understand it, that use will be allowed to continue.

If the land is vacant—and this is where the crunch comes—if the land is vacant and there is no existing use but the zoning is for something in excess of what would be called green belt or parkway, this is where at the hearings the rights of the individual can be determined as to the need, or whether some alteration—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —yes, it does—in alignment can take place. Then the normal procedures would occur. I would say that I think one might draw a parallel—I'm really a little out of my depth here, getting into some of these legal situations—with a situation in which, say, a municipality were to pass a bylaw which downgraded an existing zoning. Then what are the rights of that individual by way of compensation?

I would say, with respect, Mr. Speaker, perhaps some of this will have to be determined in a legal context. We will do nothing to prejudice the existing rights of the people who are affected. At the same time, Mr. Speaker, I cannot—

Mr. Singer: The government is taking away rights that this Legislature has passed.

Hon. Mr. Davis: No. That I cannot accept. What I cannot guarantee is what will emerge as it relates, as the leader of the New Democratic Party has put it, to the value, if there is a value, of potential development rights. This, to me, is one of the things that has to be sorted out and I agree with the leader of the New Democratic Party, it has to be done very shortly.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, by way of additional supplementary—

Mr. Speaker: No, there are other members wishing to ask supplementaries. The hon. member for York South.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): A supplementary question, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: We do alternate between one party and the next. I'll come back to the hon. member for Grey-Bruce next.

Mr. MacDonald: With reference to the Premier's comments on agricultural land. Since the farm income committee set up by this government in about 1967 and 1968 had the specific purpose of coming up with an incentive income which would assure farmers of a fair return on their labour and their investment, how can the government now use the failure of that committee to solve that fundamental problem as an excuse for not coming to grips with land use or for blaming Ottawa for not having the solution to it?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, once again, perhaps I should call on the Minister for Agriculture. As I understand it—I emphasize this, subject to whatever correction the Minister of Agriculture might make—the involvement of the federal government, I think, should be clearly understood, because part of the problem facing the Niagara fruit belt growers relates to the tariff situation, the amount of produce brought in from south of the border—Mexico, or what have you—and the threat to the viability of the industry on the peninsula.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's a red herring. Talk about the value of their land.

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture and Food): That's not a red herring. It's the truth.

Hon. Mr. Davis: No. No. With great respect, Mr. Speaker, the member for York South—

Mr. Bullbrook: The Premier is misleading the House.

Hon. Mr. Davis: No, the member for York South—

Mr. Bullbrook: The Premier doesn't understand the Act.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Davis: No, Mr. Speaker, with great respect to the official opposition, the member for York South was asking me about farm income. What I am saying is that as it

relates to farm income on the peninsula, there is the question of the importation of competing commodities where the involvement of the tariff system has to be part of the solution to the problem. I think that must be clearly understood.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Part of it is the government's fault and part of it is theirs.

Hon. Mr. Davis: As it relates to the whole question of farm income, Mr. Speaker, I don't say for a moment that this is totally resolved either. But I think it is important to point out that the Treasurer of the province recognized the problem of farm income in his very enlightened approach to real property taxation on the farmers of this province.

Mr. Singer: Yes, put on a sweater.

Hon. Mr. Davis: And I think that goes a long step towards resolving the farm income problem.

An hon. member: Absolutely correct.

Mr. Stokes: I like the Premier's answers better than the Treasurer's.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Grey-Bruce with a supplementary.

Mr. Lewis: The Premier has moved a long way from the Treasurer in the last 24 hours.

Mr. Stokes: The Premier's answer gives us hope.

Mr. Lewis: The Premier should be guiding the bill through the committee, not the Treasurer.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: In view of the fact the Premier wants to make it abundantly clear—I understand that he wants to make abundantly clear what he is talking about—I want to make it clear to you, sir—

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps the hon. member would direct a question without a speech.

Mr. Sargent: If the Premier has read—

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Mr. Sargent: Oh, come on, now, Mr. Speaker, what's wrong with you? You let these guys ramble on for an hour; I can't even ask a question here.

Mr. Speaker: The member may.

Mr. Sargent: And this is damned important to my area, now believe me.

Mr. Speaker: The member may ask a question.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Question!

Mr. Sargent: The question is, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Roy: Male chauvinist over there.

Mr. Sargent: In view of the fact that the Premier has brought up the red herring about the income in my area—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: —the red herring about farm income—

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Mr. Sargent: I am going to get this question through, Mr. Speaker. That bunch of dummies over there don't know what I'm talking about.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, the farmers of Ontario, in view of the fact they have made it abundantly clear—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member may ask a question; but not make a statement or speech.

Mr. Sargent: —that they want compensation for—in view of the fact they want—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member may ask a question; but he can't make a speech.

Mr. Sargent: All right, the question is this, then—

Mr. Speaker: That's what we've been trying to get from the member. What is the question?

Mr. Sargent: Does the Premier think, in view of the time factors involved, of all the complications we are talking about here; in view of the fact that the farmers of Ontario are very definite they want compensation for loss of value; does the Premier think that with all the factors involved and the time remaining that we can get this bill through; that he can guarantee us all these things? In view of the fact that Mr. Kennedy said that we don't need this legislation, all we need is about three revisions of the present Planning

Act, how can the Premier sit there and say we are going to get this approved before this House closes?

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Roy: That's a good question; a real good question.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I assume there were two parts to the question. The first part before the member was interrupted was, did the Premier think; and the answer to that part of the question is yes.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Reid: Not noticeably.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I recognize there are some opposite who doubt it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I will try to deal with the member for Grey-Bruce's problem, because I think that his riding, along with several others, is where the impact of the escarpment legislation will be felt. There is no question about this. If it is any comfort to him, the member for Peel North (Mr. Davis) has both the escarpment and the parkway belt very much in his riding.

Mr. Sargent: And bits in—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And Streetsville.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —and Streetsville. So he is not alone, if that is any comfort to him.

Mr. Sargent: We have got 450 miles of it.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, as it relates to the statement made that the farmers are seeking compensation, I think it is fair to state—and here once again I would perhaps be better off to defer to the Minister of Agriculture—as the discussions and the presentations from the Federation of Agriculture indicate, the farming community is concerned about the loss of anticipated value. There is no question about this. But I think it is fair to state, Mr. Speaker, that many farmers recognize that they do not own farms that are in an area where one could look for anticipated increases, shall we say, for development purposes.

Mr. Sargent: A farmer's land is his pension.

Hon. Mr. Davis: As I understand the Escarpment Act, Mr. Speaker, there will be

no problem for some forms of development that are compatible with the general objectives of the Escarpment Act. Some of the member's municipalities have been in to see the Treasurer and I understand are reasonably satisfied with the objectives. They will be involved in the planning process as it relates to those areas of the escarpment within the hon. member's riding.

Mr. Speaker, it is not a complete freeze on development. What it does mean is that the commission that will be appointed will have the responsibility for developing a provincial approach, with guidelines that will determine the uses in the escarpment area, those that could be compatible, like recreation, like some forms of, shall we say, estate residential or what have you. There is not going to be no development—that's a double negative and I apologize—in the escarpment area.

Mr. Foulds: He is apologizing for the escarpment, is he?

Hon. Mr. Davis: What it does mean is that the time has come for some proper planning approach with the involvement of the municipalities.

Mr. Roy: We told him that.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I can assure the member for Grey-Bruce and the heads of his municipalities, they will be very directly involved along with the commission in developing the general guidelines and the planning mechanisms and approaches that must work in to the escarpment proposal in his area.

I don't want to give the hon. member any false assurances, Mr. Speaker. I would not do that, except to say he should be reasonably satisfied that there will be some forms of development that I think he can envisage as being compatible with the general preservation of the area, and that the impact may not be as significant as he perhaps senses it at this precise time.

But, Mr. Speaker, I cannot give to the members of this House complete assurance on every acreage within the escarpment or the parkway belt. These are things that will have to be worked out in conjunction with the local municipalities and the individuals affected, and it will take a period of time to do it.

I can only say, Mr. Speaker, that the offices of the Treasurer, his staff, myself if necessary, are available to discuss these problems with the heads of municipalities or

interested groups over the next three or four months as these plans develop.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, that that is about as comprehensive an answer as I can give to the very brief question from the member for Grey-Bruce.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Huron-Bruce.

INVERHURON PROVINCIAL PARK

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Premier. In view of the expressed concerns of the Algonquin Wildlife League, members of the general public, and members of this House with respect to Ontario Hydro's takeover of Inverhuron Provincial Park, would the Premier ask Ontario Hydro, as a first step in the in-depth re-examination of this particular proposal, to hold a hearing of necessity on the park?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I think to say "to hold a hearing of necessity" would imply—and I don't want to mislead the member's constituents or anyone else—would imply, I think, a legal status to such a hearing that the people involved might feel there is some legal remedy flowing from it, and I think this would be improper.

If the hon. member is saying to me, would I suggest to Hydro that they have meetings or consultations or discussions with the people in the area that will be affected to explain what they have in mind and to have some very sincere dialogue with them, Mr. Speaker, I think I would be prepared to do that. I haven't given it any thought, but I think it sounds reasonable, and I think I would be prepared to suggest this to Hydro.

But I don't want to lead the hon. member astray by saying, "Yes, we will hold a hearing of necessity," because I think his colleagues to his right, once removed, both of them would agree that if we were to call anything like that, a hearing of necessity, which might be confused then with the Expropriations Act and any remedies that might flow from it, would really be misleading to the people.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for High Park.

Mr. Lewis: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Gaunt: Supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Huron-Bruce should be entitled to a supplementary on his own question.

Mr. Gaunt: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Would the Premier assure me that the people in the area and the people across the province generally will have the opportunity to learn of Ontario Hydro's rationale and need for this particular park? Would the Premier also undertake to take up with Hydro the matter of seeing whether or not the park cannot continue as a park after 1975, if, in fact, the required purpose of the takeover is for green belt purposes?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, and the Minister of Natural Resources can correct me if I'm wrong, the intent is to have this area continue as a park after 1975 in any event. To assure the hon. member as to the involvement of the public generally, like the naturalists and what have you, I can't give that understanding this afternoon. I would assume that if Hydro were to decide to have some form of communication with the people locally to explain and to attempt to rationalize their problems with those of the surrounding community, that probably there would be nothing wrong for, shall we say, representative groups, like the naturalists, the Algonquin Wildlife League, or whatever organization might like to, to make a presentation.

I can't assure the hon. member that I can do this, but I think once again—and we've had one or two constructive suggestions here this afternoon—that certainly it is not one that I would reject out of hand.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West, I believe, was trying to ask a supplementary.

Mr. Lewis: No, I won't.

Mr. Speaker: Then he defers to the hon. member for High Park.

LCBO MARKUP ON WINES

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): I have a question of the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations, Mr. Speaker. Does the minister know how much is the tax in this province on alcoholic beverages; and what legislative right does the minister or his department have to change that tax from time to time without coming back to this Legislature?

Hon. J. T. Clement (Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations): Insofar as do I know how much the tax is, the projections this year would indicate that the Liquor Control Board of Ontario will generate about \$450 million this year.

Mr. Shulman: No, the percentage.

Hon. Mr. Clement: Percentage-wise, the Liquor Control Board has applied a tax on imported wines, which may be a subject not known to the hon. member, of about 109 per cent and 69 per cent on domestic wines.

Mr. Sargent: Members opposite had quite a bit last night, I bet.

Mr. Shulman: Can the minister answer the second part of my question? What legislative right does the board or the minister have to change that percentage as is being done at the present time, without coming to this Legislature and getting permission?

Hon. Mr. Clement: Mr. Speaker, it is the markup which results in income or dollars for the province. Under the Liquor Control Act, the board has a right to set prices. I think that the hon. member is aware of the section—the number escapes me, section 23(2) or 22(3). Under that section of the Act, they have the authority to set prices for liquor.

Mr. Shulman: Further supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Does the minister not agree with me that taxes in this province should not be changed—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It is not a tax.

Mr. Shulman: —without the permission of this Legislature?

Mr. J. A. Taylor (Prince Edward-Lennox): No tax.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It is a merchandising markup.

Hon. Mr. Clement: Mr. Speaker, the Liquor Control Board not only performs certain policing functions in the province, it also controls or supervises the distribution of beverage alcohol within the province.

Mr. Stokes: Did the minister say policing or fleecing?

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): Fleecing.

Hon. Mr. Clement: The hon. member and I are talking about the same dollars. I prefer to call them markup; I think he prefers to

call them tax. The board does have the authority to put on the markups in the proportions that I've already mentioned. Does the member have a particular problem?

Mr. Singer: Yes, he likes good wines.

An hon. member: Which brand?

Mr. Lewis: I explained what his problem was. I told the minister that the minister refused to protect minority rights.

Mr. Breithaupt: Where are the wealthy not deterred?

Mr. Speaker: The time for oral questions has expired.

Petitions.

Presenting reports.

Hon. Mr. Bernier tabled the report of the Niagara Parks Commission for the year 1972.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We made money last year.

Hon. Mr. Wells presented the annual report of the board of governors of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education for the year ending June 30, 1972.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves that the select committee on the new Ontario Hydro building have authority to sit in the recess of the House.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves that the select committees of the House be authorized to release their reports during the recess by filing official copy with the Clerk of the House which filing shall be reported to the House on the resumption of the session.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

GASOLINE TAX ACT

Hon. Mr. Grossman moves first reading of bill intituled, the Gasoline Tax Act, 1973.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, this bill is a re-enactment of the Gasoline Tax Act. The purpose is to bring the Act in line with other Ontario taxation statutes.

Sections have been added, giving the Minister of Revenue authority to appoint collectors of the tax; setting out the duties and responsibilities of such collectors; giving the Minister of Revenue the authority to make assessments and re-assessments; allowing persons assessed to make objections to and take appeals from assessments; allowing proper investigations by the Minister of Revenue and other matters, sir, of a housekeeping nature.

I should say, Mr. Speaker, it is the intention to proceed with first reading only and proceed with the processing of this bill on the resumption of the House after the recess.

WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY

Hon. Mr. McNie moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act respecting Wilfrid Laurier University.

Motion agreed to: first reading of the bill.

Hon. J. McNie (Minister of Colleges and Universities): Mr. Speaker, at the request of the board of governors of Waterloo Lutheran University, this bill has been prepared in order that the university become a provincially assisted, non-denominational institution to be named Wilfrid Laurier University. The terms under which Waterloo Lutheran University is to disaffiliate met with the approval of the board of governors of Waterloo Lutheran University and with the Eastern Canada Synod of the Lutheran Church in America. The Act meets with the approval of the board of governors and the faculty association of Waterloo Lutheran University.

The government is satisfied that all those terms pertaining to non-denominational universities are incorporated in the Act and that the new university will observe these principles.

The present corporation known as Waterloo Lutheran University is continued as a theological college under the name of Waterloo Lutheran Seminary.

CHAMPLAIN PARKS DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION ACT

Mr. R. S. Smith moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to incorporate the Champlain Parks Development Commission.

Mr. Bullbrook: That's not going to go over too well with our friends from North Bay.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill is to establish a parks commission with municipal participation to develop and maintain parks and recreational facilities in the North Bay-Mattawa area of the province.

I would like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that this will be the first parks commission established in northern Ontario, a privilege that has been enjoyed in many other parts of the province.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. Just to give testament to the spirit behind the report on equal opportunity for women in Ontario tabled today, I would like to make reference to the fact that to all the desks of the members there has now been distributed the Niagara Parks Commission report. The Niagara Parks Commission has 10 commissioners and a general manager and secretary for this year, not one of whom is a woman.

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Education): That is not a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: The comments of the hon. member certainly did not constitute a point of order.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): It's a good point though.

Mr. Lewis: It is interesting in terms of what it reflects.

PROVINCIAL STUDY OF METRO TORONTO SCHOOL GOVERNMENT

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a matter of personal privilege. In the June 20 edition of the Globe and Mail there was the following story, and I quote. It said:

"Education Minister Thomas Wells has narrowed the terms of reference of the Lowes commission on Metro school government 20 days after he announced the inquiry's make-up."

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to assure the House that I have not changed, expanded or narrowed the terms of reference of that inquiry which were issued on May 30.

An hon. member: Wrong again.

Mr. Lewis: Well, why not?

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

THIRD READING

The following bill was given third reading upon motion:

Bill 144, An Act to establish the Ontario Transportation Development Corp.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the bill.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): Are you going to vote?

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): Have the vote.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Go to committee.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): On a point of order, may I ask what the intention of the House leader is? We do have witnesses and counsel waiting for the members of the select committee downstairs. I understood that the House leader wanted us to stay here for a vote.

Clerk of the House: The third order, House in committee of the whole; Mr. R. D. Rowe in the chair.

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON ACT

House in committee on Bill 151, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Halton.

Mr. Chairman: When we rose last night, we finished consideration of the bill. We had stacked a number of proposed amendments which we can dispose of at this time.

I would suggest that if members would just keep their seats we might have a very short bell.

I have grouped the amendments into what seems to me to be three logical groups. We might dispose of them in those groups. I'll tell you what they are and see if you agree to that.

First of all, we had five amendments moved by Mr. Cassidy and two by Mr. Nixon, wherein the general discussion seemed to indicate that the two opposition parties will be voting together. May I place those together, first of all?

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): I think it should be clear that one of those puts Burlington in Hamilton.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Like the first one.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): That amendment was clear.

The committee divided on Mr. Cassidy's amendment to sections 3(2), 21, 27(5), 27(8) and 27(13), and on Mr. R. F. Nixon's amendments to sections 1(a) and 9(1), which were negated on the following vote:

Clerk of the House: Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 38, the "nays" are 57.

Mr. Chairman: I declare the motions lost.

Sections 3, 21 and 27 agreed to.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. The next two have to do with the question whether certain sections shall stand as part of the bill.

The question is, shall section 15 and section 2 stand as part of the bill?

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. For the benefit of members on both sides, could you briefly remind the members which section is which?

Mr. Chairman: Section 15—

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): We know!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Do you want me to read them? Section 15 has to do with setting up of committees and their remuneration.

Mr. Lewis: No. It was 72; we knew about 15.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Section 72 has to do with something else, I guess.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): We are voting against the member for Grey-Bruce (Mr. Sargent).

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, if you can't find it, the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development says he knows them all. He can enlighten you as to what they are.

Mr. Chairman: The explanatory note says that section 72 has to do with a regional corporation deemed a city under this particular Act.

The committee divided on whether sections 15 and 72 should stand as part of the bill,

which was agreed to on the same vote reversed.

Sections 15 and 72 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: We have one other amendment to section 71 by Mr. Meen.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's with judges on the police commission?

The committee divided on Mr. Meen's amendment to section 71, which was agreed to on the first vote reversed.

Bill 151, as amended, reported.

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HAMILTON-WENTWORTH ACT

House in committee on Bill 155, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth.

On section 1:

Mr. A. K. Meen (York East). On section 1, I have an amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Perhaps we should just wait a moment until some of those who are leaving for their other duties clear the room.

The hon. member for York East has an amendment to section 1.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, I move that the bill be amended by striking out "township of Ancaster"—

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Meen: —wherever it occurs in the bill, except where it has reference to the former township of Ancaster and substituting therefor "town of Ancaster."

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Is that 1(a)?

Mr. Chairman: Do I have a copy of the amendment?

Mr. Meen: In explanation, it's in whichever section that appears, Mr. Chairman. Does the chairman not have a copy of the amendments? I understand they are now being taken to you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by striking out "township of Ancaster" wherever it occurs in the bill except where it has reference to the former township of Ancaster, and substituting therefor the words "town of Ancaster." Any comments?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: I thought the hon. member for York East was going to make an explanatory statement.

Mr. Meen: I would be quite happy to, Mr. Chairman. It's been made known to us very recently that the township of Ancaster would like now to be designated as a town. In terms of population they qualify and we have no objection; hence, the amendment. It will occur in a number of sections throughout the bill. This amendment will authorize the change wherever it is appropriate and in whatever section.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): I suppose this was done by plebiscite, was it?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I agree with that.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Shall this motion carry.

Carried. Now, any further comment on section 1?

Mr. R. F. Nixon moves that the following words be added after the words "City of Hamilton," "City of Burlington."

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): Why?

Mr. Chairman: If I recall correctly, the gist of this was voted on yesterday; and you can't vote both ways. So I would think—

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: It's a different bill.

Mr. Chairman: It is a different bill; I'll admit that, but—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Well, just let me make one comment, Mr. Chairman.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, you will find that as we go through these regional government bills there can very well be identical amendments with each of the bills, having to do with the police commissions, the date at which the chairman is elected rather than appointed, and so on.

But it is certainly not sufficient for us to say, "Well, we put that point forward on some other occasion, and for some reason it is now out of order for us to put it forward as an amendment again."

The government chooses to repeat its position time and again in these bills, and surely we have every right to repeat our position, which is opposed to it.

In this particular instance it is a matter of local and vital importance, because we have said time and again that the disposition

of Burlington in the regional governments involving Halton and Wentworth county and the city of Hamilton has a definite effect on the usefulness of the regionalization itself.

Now, sir, if you rule me out of order I am prepared to accept that without appeal. But I would like to say to you, sir, that the matter is of urgent importance.

I put it forward as an amendment to the Halton bill which we discussed yesterday, indicating that I felt that Burlington should have been excluded.

At that time I noticed that the government had indicated Burlington as a city. As a matter of fact, they call it the corporation of the city of Burlington. At the present time it is generally referred to as a town, but I thought if the government was prepared to upgrade it into a city, so was I.

One of its main functions, I suppose, in the regional municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth would be basically as an urban balance to the city of Hamilton. Burlington is itself a rapidly growing and economically important area, and I felt that in my amendment I would like to designate it as the city of Burlington.

I hope, sir, that you will agree with me that the amendment is in order. I, for one, believe that all of the members should have an opportunity to stand up in this House and vote for or against the specific disposition of the city of Burlington in these regional governments.

The vote that was just taken, as you are aware, sir, lumped a number of specific principles or specific changes in one vote. As far as I am concerned, if you consider this amendment to be in order, I am going to ask you to call the members in so that they can publicly indicate their views by standing in their place on a vote that deals with this amendment and this amendment only.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Wentworth has a comment on this?

Mr. Deans: Yes, thank you. Notwithstanding what went on yesterday, I think it is only appropriate that any amendments that pertain directly to this bill should be permitted.

The amendment offered by the Leader of the Opposition obviously pertains to this bill. If that requires subsequent amendments to other bills, so be it. If it were to pass in this House it will require that other bills would have to be amended because of it; then that's the name of the game.

I want to say that I support the Leader of the Opposition in what he has put forward.

There is no question that the position that I have put forward over the years has been one of inclusion of the town of Burlington in the Hamilton-Wentworth region.

While I am almost to the point of giving up, I nevertheless feel that since there is but one final occasion to say it. I think you are wrong; I think that Burlington should have been in with Hamilton and Wentworth in the establishment of the region.

While I don't hold out much hope—because I think you might be able to get more members than we will this time—I want you to know that in the future when you look back on the errors that you've made in the implementation of this bill and the complement of municipalities within it, and you think to yourself in two or three years' time that Burlington should have been in, you'll remember the advice you got leading up to this point that we, in this party, together with the Liberals, believe that Burlington should be a part of the Hamilton-Wentworth region.

Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton): Mr. Chairman, I concur with what most speakers have said. I agree with the Leader of the Opposition—

Mr. Chairman: I don't know whether it's in order or not.

Mr. Reilly: —that he has been very consistent in his remarks and he should have the right now to amend this bill, as he made an opportunity and did take the opportunity to try to amend other bills.

The only suggestion I'd make to him now, knowing that so many of our members are in other committees, is that he stack this amendment and vote on it at a later date rather than call the members away from committee.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I would just say that the hon. member makes a point that I really have to accept as valid, except that my feeling is that so many of his colleagues who have spoken back home, for example, against the inclusion of Burlington with Halton and for its inclusion with Hamilton, were able to vote on the Halton bill and somehow shuck off the responsibility for supporting the incorrect government decision in this regard.

You make a valid point. It's too bad that everybody has vamoosed out of this place to other important responsibilities. I suppose we might as well accept the fact that since the names of the members are not listed anyway it would be sufficient, for example, for me to say that on the vote just completed

on the disposition of the town of Burlington, the member for Hamilton Mountain (Mr. J. R. Smith) voted with the government for Burlington to be included in Halton, and the member for Hamilton West (Mr. McNie) was absent for the vote. Who else?

Mr. R. Gisborn (Hamilton East): The member for Wentworth North.

Mr. D. W. Ewen (Wentworth North): Get that in Hansard.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member for Wentworth North was here and voted with the government for the exclusion of Burlington from Hamilton.

Mr. Ewen: Tongue in cheek, too.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: All right, tongue in cheek, but you stood up as did your colleague and said "Ready, aye ready." We say back home "You are wrong" but down here we say "You are right."

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Chairman: Do I understand that you are withdrawing—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We'll stack it. Don't withdraw it.

Mr. Chairman: I had better place it, then.

Mr. Ewen: What is that guy in the back row mumbling?

Mr. Chairman: I will say first of all that the motion is in order, because if this were carried then it would mean that the other bill would have to be amended as well.

Mr. Meen: Yes, I would be prepared also to concede that I believe the motion is in order. At least the hon. member for Brant is consistent in his view—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Thank you.

Mr. Meen: —and even if Bill 151 is given third reading and royal assent I would suppose it would still be in order to make this kind of amendment. We'd have to go back then and amend, somehow or other, the newly proclaimed Bill 151 but—

Mr. Deans: We could make it.

Mr. Meen: —that doesn't make this any the less in order. So I have to confess that I think the motion is in order, although obviously I can't accept it. It's inconsistent with our own principles and obviously we would have to

oppose the motion to amend section 1(a) as proposed by the member for Brant.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Those are capital "P" political principles.

Mr. Cassidy: Inconsistent with the accepted practice you have taken.

Mr. Chairman: I will put the question, then. All those in favour of Mr. Nixon's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

We will stack this, then.

Mr. Deans: Can I ask a question, by the way, on section 1?

Mr. Chairman: On section 1, yes.

Mr. Deans: I would like the parliamentary assistant to explain why it is that they felt it was impossible to give the township of Beverly a separate status and thereby one seat on the council? The reason I ask it under section 1 is because it would have to have been named as one of the area municipalities if it had been the desire of the government to have it as a separate municipality. I ask it there so that it can be cleared up.

The people of the area say, and with some justification I suppose, that the area is extremely large; large by comparison with the other areas; that its likely growth pattern is considerably different from the other areas, although I'm not going to argue that. Can the minister tell me?

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, we have dealt with this. I dealt with this at some length on second reading. I pointed out that the size of the proposed township of Flamborough is some 186 square miles, by no means as large as certain other area municipalities. It certainly is the largest of the proposed municipalities in Wentworth, but that doesn't really have any particular bearing.

Some municipality has to be the largest of all of them and it happens that it is Flamborough. But whether it should be a separate municipality, I dealt with that on second reading, and the hon. member for Wentworth can take a look in Hansard, when he finds the time, and see my comments expressed at that time.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: But you said that Beverly withdrew its objections.

Mr. Meen: I said yes to that effect, that we had discussed this with Reeve Amos Kitchen and outlined to him our reasons for feeling that they would be a stronger municipality if combined with the other municipalities across the north.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further on section 1?

Mr. Deans: Just by way of curiosity again, when did Amos Kitchen withdraw his objections?

Mr. Meen: Well, I also said on second reading that I suppose the reeve to this moment still would be happier if it were an individual municipality.

Mr. Deans: Then he didn't withdraw his objections.

Mr. Meen: I simply told him that we were convinced. I think perhaps we have satisfied him that it will be a much better municipality in combination with the Flamboroughs and with Waterdown.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 1 stand as part of the bill?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Since the matter has been raised here, I am sure the parliamentary assistant is aware that by motion from the county of Wentworth dated June 18—not just from Beverly, but from the county council itself—there is a request to the government to make an amendment that would re-establish Beverly as a municipality, or a lower-tier municipality in its own right in the regional government.

I am prepared to accept the statement by the member that he has discussed this further and that the local representatives, including Mr. Kitchen, the reeve of Beverly, and Mr. Harper, the reeve of West Flamborough, and others who have been particularly concerned with this, are prepared to accept the government's position—but with objection.

I think it is necessary, however, that since they have put their views formally to the opposition parties as well as, I am sure, to the government, they should be recorded at this time. I, for one, am not prepared to offer an amendment that would achieve that which the member has indicated is not now such a contentious issue with the municipalities concerned.

Mr. Meen: All right, I will agree with that, too. That as of the 18th while still a county they had indicated to us that they

supported the position expressed by Beverly and that they would prefer to see it that way. But we must recognize that we can't be all things to all people at all times. We are endeavouring to put together a regional structure which is workable and in which the area municipalities have a good deal more strength in unity than they have in their present, very separated state.

You will also recognize that we couldn't give the city of Hamilton everything it wanted. The compromise has to be that we will give them as much as we can while still retaining the strength of a two-tier regional structure.

On section 2:

Mr. Chairman: Now there are several amendments to section 2 by the member for York East.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, I have a number of amendments in section 2 which stem from some negotiations conducted by my colleague, the member for Wentworth North. They concern the boundary between the town of Dundas and the new town of Ancaster and the change in that boundary. It is a minor adjustment and I have sent over to the members opposite, the member for Wentworth and the member for Brant, copies of a map of the region on which they will be able to discern the change in the boundary within Ancaster. That change reflects three different description changes: the description for the town of Ancaster as now constituted, as I would propose to have it constituted; the change in the description for the township of Flamborough and, of course, the somewhat reduced change in size of the proposed town of Dundas.

I guess there is no alternative but for me to read this extremely lengthy metes and bounds description, Mr. Chairman, and with that I will proceed, but I do want to thank the member for Wentworth North for his assistance in bringing about what appears to be a consensus between the present township of Ancaster and the town of Dundas.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by striking out clause (b) of subsection (1) of section 2 and that the following be substituted therefor:

(b) The town of Dundas is continued as a town municipality and portions of the township of Ancaster and the township of West Flamborough, described as follows, are annexed to such town:

Firstly, part of the township of Ancaster, commencing where the north limit of the

present township of Ancaster intersects the west limit of the present town of Dundas;

Thence southerly along the west limit to the south limit of Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway right-of-way;

Thence in a generally westerly direction along that limit to the west limit of lot 44 in the first concession of the township of Ancaster;

Thence in a northerly direction along the west limit of lot 44 to a point 200 ft south of the south limit of Highway 99;

Thence in a westerly direction along a line 200 ft south of and parallel to the south limit of Highway 99 to the west limit of Binkley Rd.;

Thence northerly along that limit to the north limit of the present township of Ancaster;

Thence easterly along that limit to the place of commencement.

Secondly, part of the township of West Flamborough, commencing where the south limit of the Canadian National Railways right-of-way intersects the west limit of the present town of Dundas;

Thence southerly and westerly along the limits of the present town of Dundas to the south limit of the township of West Flamborough;

Thence westerly along that limit to the west limit of Binkley Rd.;

Thence northerly along that limit to the south limit of the Canadian National Railways right-of-way;

Thence easterly along that limit to the place of commencement.

Mr. Chairman: Are there comments?

Shall this motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by striking out clause (d) of subsection (1) of section 2 and the following substituted therefore:

"(d) The township of Ancaster, save and except that portion annexed to the town of Dundas, is established as a town municipality bearing the name of the corporation of the town of Ancaster."

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by striking out all of that part of clause (e)

of subsection (1) of section 2, after the word "except" in line 6 and substituting therefor: "that portion annexed to the town of Dundas from the township of West Flamborough are annexed to such townships."

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by adding to section 2 the following subsection:

(4) If directed by order of the minister, a vote of the electors of any area municipality as established under subsection (1) shall be taken at the same time as the election for the first council of the area municipality to determine from among a maximum of three names, designated by the minister, which name the area municipality shall bear, and following the vote, the minister shall by order: (a) confirm the name of the area municipality as set out in subsection (1); or, (b) declare the name that the area municipality shall bear and where a declaration is made under clause (b) all reference to such area municipality shall be deemed to refer to such area municipality as designated in the declaration.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, I might just explain that we had at the time of the printing of the bill, been under the impression that all area municipalities were in agreement as to the names which they wanted to bear and so we had left this section out. However, it has come to our attention that there may be some individuals, if not the councils themselves, who might like to have this opportunity to have a referendum on the name. The other bills have such a provision and this provision which we are putting in would give the same provision to the electors of Wentworth.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You mean if they want any other name instead of Binford?

Mr. Chairman: Any other comment on this?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I want to say something about this naming business. I have been meaning to say it all along, because I feel that it is correct that the local people should make a choice and I feel it is very incorrect when the range of choice is restricted by the government.

I personally felt that the Lakehead business was badly handled by the government. I know the people up there have become

accustomed to the name of Thunder Bay. I personally wish it had been called either Lakehead or The Lakehead but the government, in its fumbling approach to it—and I trust it was fumbling and nothing else—simply messed that up for all time to come.

Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain): No fumbling this time!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The same also applies to Cambridge. Every time I see that name on those enormous highway signs which have been stuck into the ground, all the way around there, I think, how derivative can we be! We had a good solid name like Galt, based on the historical name of a Canadian for once, and we had to throw that out the window and opt for Cambridge.

The representatives of the government can say until the cows come home that it is based on a little village that was established in the area in 1700 but still it just looks as though, once again, we didn't have enough imagination and we had to reach back into the old country and extract Cambridge. If Oxford hadn't been used they would have thought of that first.

I realize that this is not directly on the point of this bill but I think that the naming of municipalities has been handled atrociously by the government. It is really offensive to me. If we are concerned about Binbrook and Glanford, and we don't know whether it should be Binford or Glanbrook, I guess we had better allow them to settle that themselves or any other name they choose. I, for one, feel that wherever possible, which is on every occasion, we should have our own names and not derive them from other sources.

In this province we have Paris and Vienna. We used to have Berlin.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): What about South Dumfries?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, that's another one. Very derivative.

Mr. J. R. Smith: What is wrong with Hamilton?

Mr. Meen: Nothing.

Mr. Chairman: Shall Mr. Meen's motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 2, as amended, stand as part of the bill, then?

Section 2, as amended, agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Any comments, questions or amendments on section 3 or 4?

Mr. J. R. Smith: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: On which one?

Mr. J. R. Smith: On 3 and 4.

On section 3:

Mr. J. R. Smith: First of all, Mr. Chairman, I think it rather unfortunate and unimaginative of the city council of Hamilton that it didn't go any further with the suggestion made, I believe, by one of the aldermen, Ald. Dennis Carson of ward 1, who originally thought of proposing that the city be divided into 16 electoral wards. Speaking from experience, I feel the present practice of electing two aldermen per ward leaves a lot to be desired.

A number of situations can arise. Firstly, you can have confusion among the electorate as to who is their alderman. Secondly, it might very well be that one alderman works harder than the other one and it sometimes has happened that one alderman does very little while the other one carries the workload for the ward. Thirdly, we are in an age now of greater community participation with neighbourhood groups.

The city of Hamilton is embarking on the formation of neighbourhood planning councils and so on. We see the emergence of neighbourhood and citizens' organizations and there is a great move in all of our larger urban centres to try to re-establish local neighbourhoods.

I can think of no more effective means of doing this than to break the city down into, say, 16 wards. Nevertheless, the city of Hamilton has come forward with the present electoral districts proposed and we can't do anything about it. I would hope that in the not-too-distant future it will come forward and ask that they be changed, and the city will change them itself.

May I speak on section 2(b), Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: We have carried section 2.

Mr. J. R. Smith: No, section 3, 3(b).

Mr. Chairman: Section 3?

Mr. J. R. Smith: I would like to echo words that have been mentioned in this House before regarding provincial enumerations and to object to the fact that persons answering the enumerator's questionnaire, if

they are other than Roman Catholics, must state that they are an "N," meaning not Roman Catholic. There are many people in this province and in Hamilton who find it offensive to have to say that they are not something rather than state that they are something when the enumerator comes around for the assessment enumeration.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Hamilton East had comments on section 3?

Mr. Gisborn: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I might be wrong in my concept of what I think is wrong with the method of the electing of the members. Take the town of Stoney Creek now. Saltfleet and Stoney Creek will be amalgamated. I just can't recollect, but I assume that between the two of them they had nine wards previous to the Act being drafted. If that's the case, then we can see the reasoning for, or likely one of the reasons for, the extra member being elected at large.

But, certainly, it appears to me that we are setting up something of a preference, a discriminatory approach to the possibilities of a person going on the regional council where we set out, rightly so, maybe, that the mayor being elected at large should automatically be on the regional council. Sometimes I don't know whether this is a good idea or not. When we say that there should also be one other member who would automatically be on the regional council by the fact that he is elected on an overall basis, it would seem more logical that they all run on the same basis. How you would work it out is something I guess it is too late to talk about. They all should have had the right to run on an equal basis, even if we did away with the ward boundaries in this particular instance and had them all—all the members agreed upon—run on an overall basis, and then have that group themselves select or elect their representatives to the regional council.

I would like some explanation or a brief explanation from the minister as to why it was necessary, or was it just to uncomplicate the election, or was there some specific reason that you had one other run at large to take the position on the regional council?

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, we don't ask the towns or the various municipalities at this point in time to tell us how many wards they are going to have, although some of them have told us this, but simply to tell us the numbers they want on their council and whether they will run by wards or whether they will run at large. Some have

elected to have all their members run at large; others have elected to have one or two per ward, with maybe one of two others running at large, particularly if they have a second representative, as in the case of Stoney Creek, going to the senior tier.

However, I am advised that evidently the town of Stoney Creek and the township of Saltfleet, in their joint committee, have worked out a ward arrangement, the actual boundaries of which I don't know. There is a total of six wards, five of them electing two members each and the sixth ward electing one member, to give them a total of 11 plus the mayor. Whether that be the case or not, I can't say, but in others, such as the town of Dundas, you will see that under subsection 2 of section 3(1) that the eight members on their council are all elected by general vote being run across the entire town.

We have allowed the area municipalities, wherever practical, to determine for themselves how they wish their areas to be represented. I have some sympathy for the observations made by the hon. member for Hamilton Mountain with respect to the city of Hamilton, and its present eight-ward structure. The fact of the matter is, as I was advised by Controller Jones, they only established those wards very recently and they are reluctant to change them at this time. It might be that in the near future they will come to us and ask for a restructuring of the wards within their municipality and I am sure that we would give them a very attentive ear, were they to do so.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section—

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, just so it's on record, the explanation of the ward makeup makes my point more interesting. That is that they have purposely designed their recommendations to provide for one person running at large, as well as the mayor. If it is right that they are having two run in five wards and only one run in one ward, why didn't they run two in each and do away with one running at large? You know, it seems to be a queer approach to it.

Mr. Meen: Well, Mr. Chairman, there are just various ways, that's all. And from among the 11, they will I presume, elect one other to go to the senior level. Oh, my advisers tell me that that is not the way it is to be done so perhaps I can get some clarification. What about that? Oh, yes, I see. I am advised that the way they have instructed us as to their wishes, is that they will have still

another member running at large along with the mayor. So there will be two campaigns across the town of Stoney Creek, at large: one for a member at large and one for the mayor. The others will be elected, as I have indicated, by wards.

Mr. Gisborn: Well, does not the second one running at large automatically go to the regional council? That's my point.

Mr. Meen: Yes, that's correct. He would be the one. I was mistaken in assuming that they would elect their other member from among themselves. I note when I read my section carefully that it does specifically provide for the additional member to be their second representative at the regional level.

Mr. Gisborn: That's not a good idea at all.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 3 stand as part of the bill? Carried.

On section 4:

Mr. Gisborn: Yes, I guess I can get it in on section 4. It should likely have been in section 3, the establishment of enumeration, which I take it has also been done under this section. Just as a matter of curiosity—

Mr. Meen: Enumeration is under the Assessment Act, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: It's under the Assessment Act.

Mr. Gisborn: Well, let's see: "The minister shall by order provide for the qualification of electors, nominations, the appointment of returning officers, the holding of elections and preparing of polling lists—"

Mr. Chairman: I understand the enumeration is under a different Act.

Mr. Gisborn: —"and provide for such other matters as is considered necessary to hold the election."

Mr. Chairman: Did you have a comment to make on this particular section?

Mr. Gisborn: Yes, I was referring to the establishment and the taking of the enumeration. I can't read anything more into it, that it was done under this Act, because it's done at a particular time to comply with the Act. And my question is—I understand they have the enumerators attend at Mohawk College for two full days of instruction as to how to carry out and to compile a voters' list. Now, my question concerns whether it is necessary to go to the expense of two days

of instruction on the compiling of enumerators' lists. The lists entail about four questions. It's never been done before in that way on a provincial or federal basis.

Mr. Meen: Well, again, Mr. Chairman, I am advised it is under section 23(a) of the Assessment Act, not under this section. There is no minister's order that it has been issued pursuant to this, dealing with the enumeration. Section 23(a) provides for the enumeration to be conducted with respect to special elections such as this.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 4 stand as part of the bill, then?

Carried.

On section 5, the member for York East has an amendment.

On section 5:

Mr. Meen: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I move that the bill be amended by inserting after "municipalities" in line 2 of section 5, "and of school boards."

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by inserting after "municipalities" in line 2 of section 5, the words "and of school boards."

Mr. Chairman: Shall the motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Is there any other comment, question or amendment up to and including section 26?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Nine.

Mr. Chairman: Section 9? Anything before 9? The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

On section 9:

Mr. R. F. Nixon moves that subsection (1) of section 9 be deleted, subsection (2) be renumbered subsection (1) and the year "1977" be replaced with "1973."

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Once again, this amendment registers our objection to the power that the government at Queen's Park had taken to appoint the first chairman of the regional municipality and to maintain him in that position until his successor takes office in 1977.

I would like also, very briefly, to say that I feel that this procedure can have obvious political overtones; that in fact it does mean the transference of an attitude associated with dependence rather than independence

from Queen's Park to the new regional municipality.

It also means that the new chairman appoints to senior positions in the new regional government bureaucracy people who may be well qualified but who have had all of their experience at the provincial level; and so transfers from Queen's Park to the new regional municipality the seeds for the kind of bureaucracy which, in our experience, is expensive and often insensitive.

The last point that I want to make it that we believe that the local region should have the right to elect its chairman from among its councillors, or even at large; but we're not arguing that point at this time.

There might be some reason for having the organization originally established by someone from Queen's Park to assist in the early meetings, but that the right of a democratic system that should be established under this bill to direct its own affairs at the regional level, in our view, is abrogated by the continuation of the government policy with its insistence that the chairman be designated by order-in-council and on recommendation of the Treasurer.

We have put this amendment forward in each of the regional government bills and we must do so as well with this one.

My reasons I have stated briefly—perhaps on other occasions more fulsomely and with more force—but it appears that my views are not falling on any fertile ground as far as the minister is concerned—who never, of course, attends these debates, and I'm even having a little trouble with the member for York East.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Wentworth.

Mr. Deans: Yes, thank you. The motion by the Leader of the Opposition, of course, we will support. I explained at some length two days ago why I felt that it was in the best interests of the people of the area to choose their own chairman.

I don't see any necessity in this day and age for the government having to impose a chairman on any region. I believe that the head of an elected body should be an elected person. I think that it might well have been acceptable that the election take place indirectly rather than directly.

Nevertheless, the important point is that any person who heads up a council or a government should do so only after having been put through the test of his or her electability.

I think that to perpetuate the position that

the government has taken over the last number of years in regional government bills, where the government insists on choosing a person satisfactory to it rather than recognizing that individuals in a municipality should have the right to choose a person satisfactory to them, is a wrong position.

Looking over the people whose names have been considered for regional chairman, all of them have some considerable experience and all of them have certain attributes and liabilities. It's only fair to say that as to every single individual name that I have heard, there is little question that the majority of people of the Hamilton-Wentworth area are familiar with them and would be quite well able to judge for themselves. If they wanted to run, if it were any one of them and were they to be chosen, I would be quite happy to see them seated as the chairman of the region. Although I may have some personal preferences, one over the other, I nevertheless would be prepared to accept any if that person were chosen by the electorate at large.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's the way we feel about the member for Wentworth.

Mr. Deans: I am quite sure it is.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We have our own preference, but you did win the seat.

Mr. Deans: Yes, unfortunately for some. It seems as though it will go on forever too, doesn't it! Never mind.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: These things are often misleading.

Mr. Deans: I do think the time has come to call a halt. This is a good place as any to put a stop to this practice. I think it is as good a place as any to put into practice what we all claim is the cornerstone of the system that we operate in and that is the democratic right of the individual to be represented by whomever he or she pleases. That is really the crux of this argument.

It is not that I have any quarrel, I say to you, Mr. Chairman, with the people the government has chosen. They may well in fact have been the people the electorate would have chosen. But that's the electorate's prerogative. That's the responsibility that they have, granted to them many years ago.

I believe that were you even at the point of saying, and I think there is widespread support throughout the entire area, that the local municipality should continue with the elections as you have set them out and that the council, once established, should meet

and should choose from amongst its number a chairman for the three-year period, even that would be more acceptable than what you have offered today.

To go even one step further, it would make a lot of sense to open it up in an election of the entire area and to allow everyone to judge, either on his knowledge or at least what he considers to be his knowledge of the general attributes of the people who stand for office.

I don't think anyone should earn the money of chairman of an elected office unless he has first been elected.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Hamilton Mountain.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Mr. Chairman, now that the other two parties have spoken. I would like to speak as the Conservative member from the city of Hamilton and to say that I am in full agreement with what has been expressed by the two previous speakers.

Indeed, one of the possibly great hangups and fears people of this city have had about the whole concept of regional government has been the backroom stories, the street-corner talk, newspaper speculation, hotline conversations, as to who was going to be imposed upon the people of the municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth as their chairman, and suddenly it has now taken on the name of a supermayor.

Indeed, Mr. Chairman, this now is a great concern to the people of that city, not only to the city but I am sure all those in the county of Wentworth, that somebody imposed might be unacceptable to the majority, and so on. Perhaps we could dispel, too, the rumours that it could be two people—I say this in jest—one is Mayor Harrington and I suppose the other appointment might have been Barry Lowes, or perhaps Dalton Camp, but I understand that all three have not been approached nor are they going to be asked.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Give them time.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Mr. Chairman, we live in a very sophisticated community and, as the hon. member for Wentworth said, everyone knows everyone else and perhaps if we have any problems it is that we know some of the people too well.

Mr. Deans: That's true! That's true!

Mr. J. R. Smith: It is unlike some of the large boondocks districts, perhaps like Halton county, which is a very large district; similarly Peel county, with its heavy concentra-

tion of people and various structured municipalities. But Hamilton-Wentworth as far as I am concerned is basically one unit. People read the same press, listen to the same television and radio and work together in the various plants.

To suggest that the people of the city of Hamilton and the county of Wentworth should have somebody imposed upon them, Mr. Chairman, is nothing less than paternalism—chauvinism at its worst. To think that the people, either their elected members of this new council or the people themselves, by direct vote, cannot themselves select their chairman or chairwoman I find offensive. It's against the democratic traditions of our province and our nation. It's against the better judgement of the men and women of our community.

It might have been all very well, when these first regional governments were instituted, to appoint the chairman to see how they went. But we have come a long way since the Metro region was formed; we have come a long way since the region of Ottawa-Carleton and the region of Niagara were formed.

Surely we can look back at the mistakes that were made in those regions and the problems that were confronted by the new chairmen in those councils and we can learn from them. We are not juveniles that we have to have somebody selected by the province to be our chairman.

Of course, one of the other arguments put forward by the parliamentary assistant has been the fact that the appointment of a chairman would help facilitate a gradual and orderly organization of the region. He would be more or less in his office working ahead on the plans and the blueprints of the new region prior to the election.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is the most insidious part of it.

Mr. J. R. Smith: You will notice the legislation says, "He shall be appointed before the 15th day"; so there really is no guarantee. In fact, if that is the primary concern of TEIGA, I suggest that there is a host of extremely well-qualified personnel in that ministry who have worked with this bill for many months. Indeed, some of the staff members, I believe, worked on the Steele commission. They know the story inside out. They could well be sent out on loan or on contract to assist in the organization, the election and the setting up of the new region.

Mr. Deans: There are a dozen ways to do it.

Mr. J. R. Smith: There is really no great urgency for the appointment of a chairman or chairwoman in advance. Minds would be set at rest, Mr. Chairman, if the parliamentary assistant would accept this amendment so that during the summer months and the ensuing campaign we are going to have in our region, this does not become a major election issue.

Mr. Deans: It won't.

Mr. J. R. Smith: I think it would be a tragedy. It could very well happen that the whole emphasis might be on it. People could be divided on who the chairman should be with lobbying groups and the political parties getting into the fray. We could lose the whole thrust of the argument, that is, the election of the best people for that new regional council.

The Spectator last evening had a number of opinions expressed by people, including members of the Conservative Party such as Alderman Reg Swanborough, who called the Hamilton regional government committee, to go on record, as being unalterably opposed to a no-vote decision.

Other people, such as Mr. John Evans, a member of the Liberal Party, and so on, similarly expressed these views. Mr. Marshall, of Burlington, who has business interests in Hamilton, said he considered such an appointment too political and he felt that the chairman should be elected either by direct vote or at least by existing council members in the area.

This is a very involved decision—

Mr. Deans: You didn't go far enough. Go on.

Mr. J. R. Smith: —even for this government; it is really going to need the wisdom of Solomon to try to decide which person within that district of Hamilton-Wentworth should be selected as the chairman. I don't envy the Premier of this province (Mr. Davis) nor his executive council for having to make that decision, and I don't think any of the members opposite could make that decision, either, this afternoon. It is a very complicated and involved thing.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Probably our choice is a little more restricted. Are you available?

Mr. J. R. Smith: I would trust that in the selection of the chairman, politics should not

be considered. What we want is a person who is above politics.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): You are naive beyond belief if you don't think it will count.

Mr. J. R. Smith: I wouldn't say that. I'm not out of the woods. You are.

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): Preaching for a call.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Mr. Chairman, I would ask that the vote or division on this particular amendment be called now rather than having them all stacked together at the end of the bill. It will assist those members of this House who want to support this amendment to be able to do so at this time, rather than having to vote against the whole thing as a package stacked at the end.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: On a point of order. We would be delighted to accommodate the member, since I doubt if he would have five of his colleagues who would be prepared to stand up with him to force the vote. We do intend to require a vote, but when we stack these things it can very readily be arranged so that we don't just take the same vote and, in fact, there is a separate vote on each one. The argument has been put a few minutes ago that the other committees are in operation. It seems a shame to close the whole thing down for 40 minutes or even longer, so we would accept the stacking of the vote.

Mr. Chairman: We will mark it so that if a vote is required, it will be dealt with separately. The hon. member for York East.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, the vote will be required, because clearly the government cannot accept this amendment at this time. It is a matter of government policy.

I reflect back on the appointment of Fred Gardiner, chairman of Metropolitan Toronto. I have lost track of the number of times the succeeding councils reappointed Mr. Gardiner to his post as testimony to the competency of that gentleman. I think also of the government's appointment of Mr. Coolican as chairman in Ottawa-Carleton, and the appointment of Mr. Campbell as chairman in the Niagara region, both of whose appointments have been reaffirmed—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, they were running from considerable strength, however.

Mr. Meen: —by the successive councils. Those have been accepted.

There is a great deal of organizational work that has to be done by the incoming chairman. I don't propose to repeat the matters I touched on yesterday in connection with the same amendment offered by the member for Brant in the Halton bill. But I would say that we would be mighty concerned that in the first round of elections, where you have brought together a number of new communities to put them under one umbrella of a regional structure, it is highly desirable that the chairman's appointment should come from a source other than that council. The chairman should not be beholden to any particular group within that council, who, by coalition or otherwise, saw to his due appointment. We certainly feel that in due course, once the regional government has been under way for some time, that they should have that right.

As I pointed out to the hon. members in the previous debate under Bill 151, this is the shortest period of time. It works out to three years and two and a half months from the time when the regional council is sworn in. We would expect that we would have had the appointments completed. I expect the cabinet will have made the appointment sometime in July of this year so that the chairman will have several months to be working on the organization of the region in the great deal of preliminary work that is involved.

With the greatest sincerity, then, I suggest that in the first instance, we have to look at the way in which we are going to get the councillors to work together. The very best way is to have an appointed chairman for the first term. I therefore oppose the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question?

Those in favour of Mr. Nixon's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

We will stack this then and I will keep it separate.

Mr. Deans: We are going to vote on a couple of them separately.

Mr. Chairman: All right. We will mark them accordingly. On section 13, anything before 13?

Mr. Deans: Yes, I want—before 13?

Mr. Chairman: The member for Wentworth.

On section 13:

Mr. Deans: Section 13. I want to inquire into section 13, subsection (6), which points out that if the head of an area municipality is, for any reason, unable to fulfil his duties as a member of the regional council for a period exceeding one month, the council may appoint someone to act in his stead.

Why would you not have broadened that to include a representative to the regional council? There are, for example, two representatives from Stoney Creek.

And there is more than one representative from other areas. Why would you not simply have broadened that to say that if a representative from an area council is unable to act—or in the event that the representative of a council of an area municipality is, for any reason, unable to fulfil his duties as a member of regional council for a period exceeding one month—the council may by bylaw appoint someone to act in his place? It's permissive to the extent that the council need not, but may, if it feels that it is necessary.

I think it would be worthwhile, and since the area municipalities outside the city of Hamilton do, in fact, have very few representatives, it would be worth the change to permit them to have the power, if they so desire, to replace either of their representatives, if that representative is unable to fulfil his duties as a result of illness or for other legitimate reasons.

It leaves it up to the local council to make the final determination of the legitimacy of it, but I think it would be worthwhile.

Mr. Meen: I must confess that the hon. member raises a rather interesting point. I think the hon. members will understand that we don't want to have frequent substitution, back and forth, of membership.

Mr. Deans: Yes, I understand.

Mr. Meen: We want to have consistency at the regional level. Without having had a chance to really give this some thought, I fear that this might open up something which we wouldn't want to have happen. However, I would say to the hon. members and to the member for Wentworth who raised this that it intrigues me a little bit, and I wonder if there isn't some way we could do it. I don't know whether you propose an amendment now. I would rather not try it at this time. We don't have it in any other bill, but we will take a look at it.

I told the hon. members not long ago that

we are working on and trying to put together a general regional bill which would contain clauses of this nature. I think if we did this we should do it in all, and it might be a good idea to take a look at it at that time. So I would rather defer that suggestion at this moment.

I think we will have an opportunity to debate the matter in the House in the not very distant future in a general form of legislation, without trying to second-guess our ministry and the government as to when that legislation will be available.

Mr. Deans: Let me, in an attempt to persuade the minister of the validity of my position, go through subsection (6) with him. It covers the very thing that he talked about, the changing of members willy-nilly. In the last sentence it says; "but no such bylaw shall have effect for a period longer than one month from its effective date." So that what is being said is this—

Mr. Meen: No, that's not right. If I may just interject, and I don't want to put the member off his train of thought, there is nothing to stop them from passing another bylaw and another and another.

Mr. Deans: I can understand that, except I would think that we would want in the formative stages of the region to be sure that each municipality was fully represented at all times. If it were found in reviewing the situation with the municipalities that they did abuse it, I would be the first one to support the minister in any attempt that was made to change it. But I think that from Oct. 1, or the period when the election is held, until the end of the first three-year period, we want to take every step to ensure that every single municipality is represented to the fullest extent at every single meeting.

That means making a very minor change, simply changing "head of council" to "representative." At that point, we have guaranteed what I am talking about. You can well understand, Mr. Chairman, that a member may take sick, and could miss the entire month. At any time, any member could take sick and miss an entire month.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's right; I feel it coming on myself.

Mr. Deans: That means that that municipality would be cut to 50 per cent of its voting power during that period. That could well be, in fact, at the very beginning of the setting up of regional government, and may well mean that that municipality will be

refused the opportunity to participate to the extent provided for it within the Act. If you would accept that amendment, you could come back, if you don't think it's working, and say, "Look, it doesn't work; they are abusing it; we are going to change it again," and we would agree with you.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, I have some predisposition toward that. I can see what the member is getting at. I wonder if he has looked at subsection (4), section 13, dealing with vacancies in the offices. If there is a vacancy in the office it can be filled.

So far as frequent illness and that kind of thing goes, under subsection (6) we think we have covered it at least to the head of council. At least there will be one person there. There can always be a substitute for the head of the council. I also say I have some predisposition toward the argument the member makes, but I am not prepared to accept it at this time. We will take a look at this and see if it might have some merit in the general legislation, but I can't accept it now.

Mr. Deans: I don't like to do this, but I think in order to give the parliamentary assistant the opportunity to review it between now and the time that we have changed the bill, I will, if I can find a piece of paper, simply move, Mr. Chairman, that in section 13, subsection (6), the words "head of council" in line 1 be deleted and the words "elected representative" be inserted.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The member for Ottawa is always fully prepared. He always has his amendments all printed out to make—

Mr. Deans: Well, that's okay, I do things a little differently, thank you.

Mr. Chairman: You've heard the amendment of the hon. member for Wentworth.

Those in favour please say "aye."

Opposed?

I declare the "nays" have it.

Mr. Deans: No, we'll stack it. I think it's important.

Mr. Chairman: Stack it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You haven't got five members. However, we will stand up with you.

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: You will go to bed with them, too.

Mr. Chairman: Any questions or discussions up to section 27?

Mr. Meen: Section 27, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Deans: Up to where?

Mr. Chairman: Up to 27. Section 27.

On section 27:

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by striking out "is required to employ" in line 2 of subsection (2) of section 27, and substituting therefore "employ."

Mr. Deans: I agree with that.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this amendment carry?

Carried.

Section 27 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Anything up to section 29? The member for York East.

On section 29:

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by inserting after the word "Hamilton" in line 4 of subsection (1), section 29, the word "Wentworth."

Mr. Chairman: Shall this amendment carry?

Carried.

Anything up to section 33?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Deans: Section 33? What have you got on 33?

Mr. Chairman: The member for Brant. Anything up to 33?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Well, Mr. Chairman, also in section 29, subsection (3) always bothers me a little bit. It gives the Lieutenant Governor in Council the right to transfer any highway under the jurisdiction of the ministry within a regional area back to the regional government. This can have very far-reaching effects. This power in the past, not necessarily in regional government, but elsewhere, has led the ministry to transfer many miles of Department of Highways' facilities back to a county or a regional government.

While normally there is an accompanying procedure for maintaining the payments, this is not required. I just can't see that the government at Queen's Park should be granted the power to overload a municipality or a regional municipality with additional road

responsibilities without having some compensating section or giving some indication that the maintenance costs for those roads, up to the highway standard, would be undertaken.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, I recognize the problem expressed by the member for Brant. This is in the general highways legislation, in any event, but, of course, it merely imports those provisions into the regional structure. I am fully aware of cases where the kind of problem the member has described has, in fact, occurred. I am put in mind of the district of Muskoka in which there were quite a few miles of old highway roads which the Ministry of Transportation and Communications proposed to return to the region. They were being used for local regional transportation purposes and were appropriate to become regional roads, but—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What is a "local regional transportation purpose"? Does that mean cars are running on it?

Mr. Meen: Oh, yes, in many instances they were, but they were being used for local purposes where they—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What is a local purpose?

Mr. Meen: For transportation and communication within the region itself as opposed to people travelling through.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You mean if they are not driving out of the region?

Mr. Meen: Normally, yes. And so they are being used within the region. And what they did in the district of Muskoka was—and I have to confess that it was after some fairly heated negotiations—work out with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications an agreement whereby the ministry upgraded the quality of those roads as to their drainage, their width, their pavement and so on, to a suitably high standard before they were turned over. I understand that this is the practice followed by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. It may look under subsection (3) as if it's a rather high-handed arrangement but—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I think it is high-handed.

Mr. Meen: —but in fact it seems to be working out rather well. I spoke to the chairman of the district of Muskoka about this and he conceded that the arrangement had worked out quite satisfactorily. They were at that stage—and this would be 10 days ago—comparatively happy with the roads arrangement.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak briefly on this section. My leader has brought this to the attention of the parliamentary assistant, but I just don't think that it's fair on this matter. In my own area and in other areas of the province roads that have been provincial highways have been turned back and these have been provincial highways for years, maybe 50 years. One in our own area was a provincial highway back to 1915 and it was turned back to the county which had to assume the full responsibility for it.

It seems to me if the roads are to be turned back when these are for local use then the government should at least have a criterion to base the subsidy on over a period of years until they are blended in with the cost of operating that region.

In other words, when a road is turned back, for the first two years 90 per cent of the total cost of that road would be paid, that is, the reconstruction and maintenance. Over a 10-year period, maybe, it could be phased into the municipality. Maybe something on that basis could be considered. It's too much of a burden all at once for these regions or municipalities when large mileages of provincial highways are turned back to them.

I know what has happened in some of my own areas where as much as 50 miles has been turned back in one year. If it had been phased in over a period of 10 years the officials in the counties and/or in the region would have been able to accept it and phase it into their general overall budgeting over the next few years, rather than bring it to them all at once.

Something should definitely be done with regard to this matter.

Section 29 agreed to.

On section 34:

Mr. Chairman: Section 34—the parliamentary assistant.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by inserting after the word "Hamilton" in lines 6 and 12 the word "Wentworth."

Mr. Meen: I might just observe that these corrections are required inasmuch as the city failed to give us the correct name of the corporation involved.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Have the mayor down here again.

Mr. Ruston: The members should have listened to him.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this amendment carry?

Motion agreed to.

Section 34 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Anything up to Section 70?

Mr. Deans: Yes, I want to ask a question on section 35.

On section 35:

Mr. Deans: The city raised with the parliamentary assistant the matter of the reconstruction of sidewalks on what are considered to be regional roads. Why were the sidewalks excepted in this clause?

Mr. Meen: Simply, Mr. Chairman, it is that the construction maintenance operation and so on of sidewalks has always been treated as a local responsibility.

Mr. Deans: Then let me say, in the city of Hamilton, as the parliamentary assistant can recall from yesterday's meeting, they have had the practice that if a sidewalk were damaged and had to be reconstructed as a result of the construction of a road, this was borne by the municipality as a municipal cost rather than by the individual abutting owner.

What I am saying is that if, because of the reconstruction of a regional road, it's necessary to tear up a sidewalk which is in perfectly good condition, the responsibility for costs should be borne by the regional municipality, for replacing the sidewalk.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I think this is an important matter.

Mr. Deans: Are you going to wait? Sure. You can feel me getting worked up, can you? Right.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Sure.

Mr. Deans: I don't think it's right that the individual homeowner should be burdened with a cost that would not normally have been borne by him had the government not changed the provision dealing with regional roads. I don't think any person in the city of Hamilton who previously lived there—or, for that matter, who goes to live there in the future—and who would have been able to expect to have his sidewalk reconstructed without a levy against his home, should now have to bear it because the regional municipality decides that a certain road is a regional

road and he will be treated differently from his neighbour on the next street over.

I want to suggest to the minister that maybe he could tell me why this has not been amended or, perhaps, he could point to where it's taken place.

Mr. Meen: I think actually I can, Mr. Chairman. I believe it's provided for in section 122. It certainly is the intention that if the region were, in any way, to damage a sidewalk owned and operated by an area municipality in the course of the regional work on the regional road, it would be obligated to make the repairs.

Mr. Deans: No, section 122 doesn't even mention sidewalks.

Mr. Meen: It is all the work involved.

Mr. Deans: It says "The regional corporation, for its purposes, may enter, break up, dig and trench in, upon and under the highways, lanes and other public communications of any area of a municipality." I will accept that if you will put in sidewalks—if you will specifically state sidewalks.

Mr. Meen: No. I think the hon. member is misunderstanding a highway. The highway is the full 66 ft road allowance. It is not just this 28 ft paved roadway or the travelled portion of the highway. As legalese would have it, a highway is the full 66 ft. If they have designated it as a regional highway or roadway, it is the full 66 ft. You'll note at the end, Mr. Chairman, it says; "and all lanes and other public communications, [which would include sidewalks] will be restored to their original condition without unnecessary delay." We believe it's covered. That's the protection the area municipalities have.

Mr. Deans: I want to suggest to you that there's something wrong with tying together the two sections. In section 35 you specifically refer to a road. Section 35 says, "If the regional corporation is not by reason of a road forming part of the regional system under this Act, liable for construction or maintenance"—of sidewalks. In the one you're talking about a road; and it specifically says that the region is not liable for reason of construction of a road. You have excluded the sidewalks. By section 35, you have excluded them from doing what you say they're able to do in section 122.

Section 122 says they can do certain things but section 35 is an exclusion clause which says that in this particular instance they need not do what it says in 122. That's my prob-

lem. I'm afraid of the interpretation of it; we should try to make it as clear as possible that if there's any doubt—and I can assure you there's a doubt in my mind—section 35 doesn't specifically exclude the municipality from doing what you have said it may do in 122. I would ask you either to include sidewalk to make sure it's there, or to make some other appropriate amendment.

Mr. Meen: I think when we discussed and explained this with the city of Hamilton and with its lawyer, who is an eminent counsel, they were quite satisfied that they were fully protected.

Mr. Deans: Well, let me—

Mr. Meen: The highway is the one portion; that is the full 66 ft. Within the highway the region may construct a roadway but it does not, thereby acquire or take over responsibility for an existing roadway and its pavement and its maintenance. It does not thereby acquire responsibility for the sidewalks, which are obviously of a local nature. They service the people whose properties abut that highway.

Mr. Deans: I hate to do this, but I disagree with that eminent counsel, and I'm not a lawyer. But I know Mr. Kennedy has spent many, many years just sorting out this very same kind of problem before the Ontario Municipal Board. Now, we are going to read that section so it is clear:

The regional corporation is not by reason of a road forming part of the regional road system under this Act liable for the construction or maintenance of sidewalks on any road or portion thereof [and it says "portion thereof"] in the regional road system, but the area municipality in which such sidewalks are located continues to be liable for the maintenance of such sidewalks and is responsible for any injury or damage arising from the construction or presence of the sidewalks on any such road or portion thereof to the same extent...

And it goes on. Okay? Now that says that the regional municipality is not responsible. Just simply that. It says they are not responsible. But the local municipality is. The local municipality, in order to fix a sidewalk, does it by a levy against the abutting owners. Section 122 goes on to say:

The regional corporations for its purposes may enter, break up, dig and trench in, upon and under the highways, lanes and other public communications of any

area municipality and may construct and maintain therein, pipes, sewers, drains, conduits and other works necessary for its purposes without making compensation therefor, but all such highways, lanes and other public communications shall be restored to the original condition without unnecessary delay.

Now, if that section were there all by itself I would say you had covered it. If that were the only section in the bill, I would say that covered it, and it was covered completely. The regional municipality is responsible for replacing anything that it breaks up or does any damage to. But in the other section you have specifically said "except sidewalks." Well, I read it to be that way, and I don't understand it.

I really think that if section 122 were the only section then I would agree that what you have done is what you are telling me. That if you go in and you break up a road, and in the process you break up the sidewalk, you have to return it to its original condition without unnecessary delay. I would say yes, that's right. But by having section 35 you have then gone on to say "other than in the case of a sidewalk."

Mr. Meen: May I just make this observation to the hon. member? Mr. Kennedy, in representing the city, agreed with our interpretation. But if it will make the hon. member feel any happier about this, and I can see why other people might take the kind of interpretation he is placing on it—

Mr. Deans: Thank you.

Mr. Meen: —I am advised that we could add, when we get to section 122, if he would like to introduce an amendment at that time, a reference saying "including sidewalks," in 122.

Mr. Deans: Fine. Thank you. That's fine. Then I will be perfectly happy. And you can even move the amendment.

Mr. Meen: I would be happy to have the hon. member present it.

Mr. Deans: Oh, I wouldn't want to infringe on his rights.

Mr. Meen: Just think, he would be able to introduce an amendment that I would be prepared to support!

Mr. Deans: I could look back with pride to the one little amendment that was meaningless, eh?

Mr. Chairman: Very good. The member for Wentworth. Now do we have anything else?

Mr. M. B. Dymond (Ontario): Mr. Chairman, I would like to interject on this, too, because this is a matter of great importance. In looking over our bill which I hope will come up later the same thing obtains, except that we haven't got that apparently saving clause which we find in section 122 in the Hamilton-Wentworth bill.

Mr. Chairman: I'll introduce that when your bill comes up.

Mr. Dymond: I'm very pleased that the parliamentary assistant has noted this and has accepted the fact that the amendment will make our way a little easier when we come to our bill.

Mr. Meen: It is a different parliamentary assistant though.

Mr. Deans: You may have completely messed up my road! Be careful.

Mr. Dymond: We will give you credit for it.

Mr. Chairman: Any questions or observations up to section 70?

Mr. Meen: Section 71.

Mr. Chairman: Section 71. The hon. member for York East.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by striking out clause (b) of subsection (1) of 71 and substituting therefor: "A judge of a county or district court designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; and . . ."

Mr. Chairman: Should this amendment carry?

The hon. member for Brant.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, we discussed this in the Halton bill as well, and I still, I must admit, do not understand the justification for either the amendment or the original subsection. I have a small difficulty because I want to offer an amendment to the same section 71 that in fact deals with the very same subsection. I am not just sure how we should proceed but at least I can express my views on the amendment put forward by the hon. member.

I do not believe that a judge should be on the police commission to begin with. There is

obviously a real possibility of a conflict of interest. The judge who meets with the policemen in the course of his daily responsibilities is liable to form certain opinions about the policeman's ability or lack of it and so on. The member is well aware of the arguments because they have been put forward by a good many Conservatives, including the Attorney General (Mr. Bales) himself.

When we were discussing this yesterday in the Halton bill, the member said: "Well, surely it would be better to have a judge from outside the county and then there wouldn't be a conflict of interest." But if there is any justification for having a judge at all, it is that he is, in fact, a member of the community. It is a most confusing tangle of concepts that the member is bringing forward, both with the original section and his amendment.

I cannot understand why in these new bills we don't simply reject the concept that judges should be on police commissions and not put in a section involving judges. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, it is my intention to move, whenever it is in order, that section 71, subsection (1), part (a) be amended by changing the word "two" to "three," part (b) be deleted and part (c) be relettered (b).

In other words, the judges aren't on the police commission and in order that there be a membership of five, we add an additional member to be appointed by the council, the elected representatives of the people.

I wish that the member would not only defend his amendment, which would allow a designated judge to perform this function but I wish he would defend, if he can, the maintenance in a judge in this position at all.

Mr. Deans: Well, I want to add just a word to what the Leader of the Opposition has said. There is no doubt in my mind that the time for taking judges off police commissions is long past. There is a conflict of interest here which is extremely difficult for me to countenance.

I think that to have judges sitting there has to create for them difficulties that they don't need. On top of that, if the judges are so busy that they can't hear the cases that are before the many courts of this province, and if they are as busy as the Attorney General tells us they are, then they ought to be glad to get off these police commissions.

I would support the Leader of the Opposition in any move to eliminate judges from police commissions and replace them with persons from the community.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Chairman, I too would like to make a few comments with respect to this particular area. I can understand how in years gone by there was some value in having a judge as a member of a police commission. In cases where possibly the local alderman's son had been picked up for some minor problem perhaps it was felt that some political pressure might be placed on the police constable who would be encouraged to look the other way and avoid this confrontation with a local political person.

There might also have been some value in this whole approach in the days before the police associations in the various parts of the province were able to develop the good collective bargaining and labour relations approaches that have improved the lot of the average constable. In that case again, the judge on the police commission might have been thought to have had some value in striking a balance within the community so that the average constable on the beat would not be untowardly interfered with nor improperly dealt with on a financial basis.

But surely these two reasons have long since passed. It seems to me in echoing the words of the member for Wentworth that those ladies and gentlemen who grace the benches of the courts within the province have many things to do. And the things that they have to do best are the things for which they are most qualified, that is to sit in judgement on their fellow citizens within the province.

They no longer have the kind of peculiar abilities within this area of public police relationships that are their sole prerogative in the community. There are now many other persons able and capable of involving themselves in the work of police commissions. Surely it's not only to say that lawyers should be involved. While they, I am sure, can bring expertise and some useful addition to the work of the police commission, we are now living in a society that is much more open than that of the past 20 or 40 years.

The society in which we are living now wishes to involve itself in the details of the operation of police departments, as it does in the areas of the political concern that we represent. Surely all members will agree that in the last few years their number of personal contacts and involvement with local citizens, ratepayers or single-purpose groups, whatever they may be, have greatly increased. That is all to the good, and I think we are the better for this increased public awareness and involvement in the things which we do.

Similarly, I believe that it is most important that the citizens of our province are more encouraged to involve themselves in a good and solid relationship with police forces. I think that while judges have served, and served with distinction in times when our society was somewhat different than it is now, the time has now come, as the Attorney General himself has said, that judges should not be appointed to police commissions.

We find that in this family of bills for regional government we are continuing with the same sort of approaches that possibly have served well in the past. But Mr. Chairman, they no longer serve well. In view of the Attorney General himself and his attitude with respect to future appointments of judges to police commissions, I would think that we would do well to accept the amendment which my leader has made in this bill.

The amendment puts the law in line with the times, and I think that the times should be favouring this modern approach. This family of regional bills is the place to start.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, if you will permit me, I am now advised that it might be in order for me to put my motion as an amendment to the amendment, which I now do.

Mr. Nixon moves that section 71, subsection (1), part (a) be amended by changing the word "two" to "three", that part (b) be deleted and that part (c) be relettered (b).

Mr. Chairman: The parliamentary assistant?

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, it may well be that the role of the judges on police commissions today is different from that of years ago. It may well be that their time can be better spent in the courts, but, in short, what we are endeavouring to do here is to: (a) maintain consistency with the other regions; (b) await the report of the task force on policing, which will be addressing itself to this problem, among many that will have been placed before it.

Until we have that report and some guidance from them as to the way in which the police commissions should be constituted, it seems to the government that the amendment which I have introduced gives greater flexibility. So it need not be necessary that a judge of the judicial district, in this case Wentworth, be the only judge qualified to serve on the police commission, but a roving judge who might have a less heavy workload than some of the county court judges of

the judicial district of Wentworth would have, or a county court judge from another jurisdiction, who may have time to devote to this assignment, could be appointed and would be qualified by the amendment I propose. Without it there would be a severe limitation and restriction on those who would be qualified.

Although I agree that there is something to be said for the arguments advanced by the members opposite, I therefore must oppose the amendment proposed by the member for Brant and urge that the amendment I have proposed be adopted. I guess, Mr. Chairman, that you will want first of all to take a vote on the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: That is my intention. Now, we have the amendment to the amendment of the member for Brant.

Those in favour of the amendment to the amendment of Mr. Nixon say "aye."

Opposed, "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I'd like it stacked please.

Mr. Chairman: Stacked.

And the amendment of the member for York East. Shall this carry?

Carried.

Anything on section 74 or 75?

Mr. Meen: I have an amendment to section 73, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by striking out subsection (5) of section 73 and substituting therefor:

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of clauses (a) and (b) of subsection (3), those members of the police force who participated in the retirement plan established under bylaw No. 7970 as amended of the city of Hamilton shall continue to participate therein after they become members of the Hamilton-Wentworth regional police force.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this amendment carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What are you doing for the firemen?

Mr. Chairman: Again, section 73.

Mr. Meen: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Meen moves that the section be amended by striking out "30th day of November" in line 3 of subsection (7) of section 73 and substituting therefor, "31st day of December".

Mr. Chairman: Shall this amendment carry?

Mr. Deans: No. No.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Wentworth.

Mr. Deans: I think the "30th day of November" is the right day. I don't know why you'd want to fiddle around with it because it is perfect. When the region is set up, the people need as much time as possible, particularly for negotiations, which they should begin as quickly as possible so as to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

I don't care whether the municipality of Hamilton wants it changed or not. I think the more time made available for negotiation purposes, and the more opportunity given to both parties to clear up matters in dispute, the better it is in the long run.

I don't think the change is necessary. It inevitably takes some period of time after the initial date for negotiations to be concluded. The change to Dec. 31 means that out of necessity—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Deans: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman: Right. Order please.

Mr. Deans: It means that out of necessity, because of the date of Dec. 31, we run right into the holiday period which will cause disruption and delay. I think you chose the right day in the first place. I will oppose the amendment and support the original clause.

Mr. Chairman: We have the amendment of the parliamentary assistant. Those in favour, please say "aye."

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, the amendment was of course suggested to us by the city of Hamilton. They drew to our attention that the new council would really not get down to business until January. However, they would probably be negotiating throughout December in any event.

You notice that this says "not later than"—it does not say "not earlier than," it says "not later than." There is a period of time for

negotiations, as I think the hon. members are aware.

Mr. Deans: Ninety days.

Mr. Meen: Ninety days' notice after Jan. 1, to begin with, you see. And they can't give a decision until that date because that is the first effective date for the regional council. So from a practical standpoint, it doesn't mean an awful lot until the new region has come into force when the notice would be given, 90 days after the commencement of the region. Consequently, it seemed to make some sense to us to adopt the suggestion by the city of Hamilton that that date be changed. And I do support the amendment, although I have some sympathy for the view as expressed by the member.

We all want them to get on with their bargaining. They probably won't be bargaining with CUPE and other unions until January, because like them the new region isn't constituted and appropriate notices can't be given and all this sort of thing until Jan. 1, 1974. And the argument advanced by the city was primarily that these various negotiations would then go along probably step by step with each other, rather than one being, by statute, advanced about a month.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this amendment of the member for York East carry?

Those in favour of the motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "ayes" have it.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Anything on section 74, 75 or 76? Section 76.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by adding to section 76 the following subsection (7): "The regional corporation shall be entitled to enter into agreements with any other regional corporation with respect to any of the matters provided for in this part."

Mr. Chairman: Will this amendment carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: On section 76, however, Mr. Chairman, I want to raise the subject which I think usually irritates the member piloting the bill. That is that we believe the sewage works and the water works ought to be divided. We also believe that if there is any dedication on the part of the government to a two-tier system, it would do this. But

I get the distinct impression that perhaps by 1984 the member will support the concept of a single-tier system, because if he felt that there was to be a distribution of powers he would have allowed the area municipalities to at least decide which lots were going to be serviced under a sewage programme and which ones were going to be served with water.

I have got the very best legal counsel available on this matter—

Mr. Drea: He just left.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —and he has assured me that it would be a very elaborate amendment indeed. Actually, in subsection (i) of section 76 it says that the regional council: "shall have the sole responsibility for the supply and distribution." I really feel that the distribution other than trunk distribution ought to be at the area municipality level. However, I have heard the government's intransigent position on this matter, more than once. And while the member is smiling today he was scowling the last time I raised it. I think he saw the hour approaching 6 and he wanted to get away to some barbecue or other and didn't want to talk about lower-tier municipalities under those circumstances.

Mr. Meen: I think you were just disappointed that you weren't invited.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Well, I was praying for rain, I've got to admit it. Mr. Chairman, I cannot, however, let this section pass without assuring you, sir, that we believe the government is making a mistake in leaving all of this responsibility for the supply and distribution of water and for the establishment of sewage programmes to the senior level of government. We believe that it is a mistake in principle and, in fact, it is an indication of the propensity to centralization of powers which is so much a part of the concepts of conservatism—even of the member who is about to speak.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Scarborough Centre.

Mr. Deans: Oh, are you going to speak?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's the one I was referring to, anyway.

Mr. Deans: No, it's all right.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Chairman, I just want to voice my appreciation to the Leader of the Opposition for forecasting at least another

decade of good Tory rule, since the year 1984 was mentioned.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I'm really glad you came back in. Where were you?

Mr. Chairman: Order please. The member for Wentworth.

Mr. Deans: I am sure it was relevant though I failed to grasp it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You are going to run as a Grit next time.

Mr. Deans: I want to ask—

Mr. Drea: Ho, ho, ho.

Mr. Deans: I want to suggest to the minister that much of what has been said by the more rural communities is true. As I look back on the growth of the city of Hamilton, the provision of services—water and sewer services—in those areas unfortunately annexed by Hamilton has been pretty slow—pretty dragging, to tell you the truth. Areas within the city of Hamilton, even at this point, still don't have water facilities, and have no sewage services and it's been some 15 or more years since Hamilton took them over.

On the contrary, the municipalities around Hamilton—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's what they do in Burlington.

Mr. Deans:—have worked slowly but steadily towards the provision of services to the people in the area. I think that it would have been better for the development of those areas, particularly for the people who currently live there, if the local tier had some responsibility, particularly for the distribution of water services, but sewage too, so that they would have some reasonable hope of accomplishing what every homeowner wants in that area—that is, to have good, clean water and flush toilets that work without the benefit of a septic system.

I would think that it would have been more worthwhile at this point to have left the local municipalities, the local tier, with some jurisdiction over the provision of the local needs in regard to water and sewage services. I believe the desire they have expressed is one which could and should have been supported by the government.

Mr. Meen: No amendment has been proposed so I'll be very brief. We talked about this on second reading.

It just isn't practical—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It was practical in Niagara and Waterloo.

Mr. Meen:—as we see it, to try to segregate the water and sewer departments in the city of Hamilton, and similar, though somewhat smaller, departments in some of the other municipalities, into two functional operations—one of those providing potable filtered water to trunk mains, and the other being responsible for the laterals, the meter readings, the billings of the accounts and the collections of those accounts. Can you imagine going through a particular department and saying, "Yes, you don't belong to us any more, you're going to the region, but you belong to us—"

Mr. R. F. Nixon: But you did it in the Waterloo region bill.

Mr. Meen: "—you're doing it." Yes, we did do it in Waterloo and they had some problems in segregating the services up there.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You did it in Niagara. You did it in Ottawa.

Mr. Meen: Yes, we found that they had difficulties there. We tried the other system in Sudbury and it worked beautifully. And having found that it worked so nicely in Sudbury, it seemed practical to do it here as well.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Windsor-Walkerville.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor - Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask of the minister; in light of the fact that the provincial Treasurer has introduced legislation that would make it mandatory to hook up to sewage systems, does this bill likewise make it mandatory in areas where a sewerage system is being introduced, that the resident with a septic tank system must connect into the sewerage system?

Mr. Meen: I have no idea.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, does the member who is piloting this bill not consider that that should be an amendment to the legislation, seeing that it is being introduced by one of his colleagues in the House, so this would overcome any future problem?

Mr. Meen: The fact is if it is in any other bill of general application, it will apply

here. If it's not germane to this bill — I personally have had no connection, if I may use that term in the context of our discussion, with those amendments to the legislation, I simply can't answer the member's question. But I am given to understand by my colleagues that it has been introduced, then if it is passed by this House, and if it's of general application, indeed it will apply here.

Mr. B. Newman: It has been introduced. In fact, it is Bill 168, An Act to amend the Municipal Act, and it is section 5 of that bill. I would suggest to you that your officials look at it because it is only permissive legislation, and if it is permissive legislation then it should possibly be introduced with this legislation at this time.

Mr. Chairman: Shall the amendment carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Section 76 stands as amended.

On section 77:

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by adding to section 77 the following subsections:

(11) The regional corporation shall be entitled to enter into agreement with any other regional corporation, with respect to any of the matters provided for in this part;

(12) Where the whole or any part of any sewage system is vested in the regional corporation by the provision of this part, or by bylaw issued under authority thereof, the regional council may define the estate in land so vested and the area of such land.

Mr. Deans: May I ask one question?

Mr. Meen: Yes.

Mr. Deans: Why would it be "may" rather than "shall"? The second last line—the council may define the estate in land—why would it be "may" rather than shall?

Mr. Meen: It may not be necessary to do it in every case. I can't recall whether the hon. member was still at the meeting with the city of Hamilton when this matter was discussed. This subsection (12) has been introduced, we think it is a good one, and it is permissive in nature.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Anything on sections 78 and 79?

Section 80—the member for York East.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by inserting at the end of subsection (6) of section 80, "notwithstanding subsection (2), in the year 1974."

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Anything now up to section 114?

Section 115?

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by inserting after "24" in line 3 of subsection (1), section 115, "44."

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Anything on section 116?

Mr. Meen: On 116, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: 117?

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by striking out "clause (a) of" in line 1 of subsection (2), section 116.

Mr. Chairman: You have heard that amendment, shall the—

Mr. Meen: Correction, Mr. Chairman, I am advised that that is not required. I withdraw the amendment. That explains why you do not have a copy.

Mr. Chairman: Section 117?

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by inserting after "powers" in line 4 of subsection (2), the following: "save and except those lands acquired or held by a local municipality on or before the 31st day of December, 1973."

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: The next is section 122. Mr. Deans, you are putting forward this amendment, which has been accepted by the parliamentary assistant?

Mr. Deans moves that the bill be amended by inserting "including any sidewalks thereon" after the words "highways" in line 6 of section 122.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: On sections 123, 124, 125; shall these sections carry?

Sections 123 to 125, inclusive, agreed to.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by inserting after the word "Hamilton" in

line one of subsection (3), section 126, "Wentworth."

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Anything now up to section 146?

Mr. Deans: If I could just make one comment, Mr. Chairman, on section 146, before the bill passes out of the committee. I have read the bill and I have to say there isn't very much left for the local municipalities to do. It is two-tier by name and very much single-tier by design.

Mr. Chairman: This, then, completes consideration of this bill.

On Bill 155 we have four amendments to deal with, which were stacked. Three of them, I suggest, could be placed together.

It is moved by Mr. R. F. Nixon in sections 1 and 71 and by Mr. Deans on section 13—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I would like the amendments read.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. R. F. Nixon had moved in section 1 that the following words be added after the words "city of Hamilton," city of Burlington. And in section 71, subsection (1)—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's the one we want to vote on separately.

Mr. Chairman: Do you want to vote on this one separately?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes.

The committee divided on Mr. R. F. Nixon's amendment to section 1 which was negatived on the following vote:

Clerk of the House: Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 34, the "nays" are 57.

Mr. Chairman: I declare the motion lost.

We have an amendment to section 71 by Mr. R. F. Nixon and by Mr. Deans to section 13.

The committee divided on Mr. R. F. Nixon's amendment to section 71 and Mr. Deans' amendment to section 13, which were negatived on the same vote.

Mr. Chairman: I declare the motions lost.

We have another motion moved by Mr. R. F. Nixon that subsection (1) of section 9 be deleted and subsection (2) be renumbered subsection (1) and the year "1977" be replaced by "1973."

The committee divided on Mr. R. F. Nixon's amendment to section 9 which was negatived on the following vote:

Clerk of the House: Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 35, the "nays" are 56.

Mr. Chairman: I declare the motion lost.

Bill 155, as amended, reported.

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM ACT

House in committee on Bill 162, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Durham.

Mr. Chairman: It's so close to 6 o'clock, I would suggest that I recognize it as 6.

It being 5:55 o'clock, p.m., the House took recess.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, June 21, 1973
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1973

The House resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM ACT (concluded)

Mr. Chairman: When we rose at 6 o'clock we had started consideration of Bill 162. Are there any comments, questions or amendments on any of the first five sections?

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Section 1.

Mr. Chairman: Section 1, the hon. member for Oshawa.

Mr. McIlveen: Section 1(p).

Mr. Chairman: Section 1(p), all right.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): There'll be a lot of obstruction here.

Mr. McIlveen moves that section 1(p) be amended by deleting the present wording and substituting the following. Regional corporation means the regional municipality of, a name to be chosen by a referendum vote at the first election for the region, and the name to be chosen from the following: Durham, Oshawa, McLaughlin and Pickering.

Mr. McIlveen: May I say that as far as—

Mr. Chairman: May I have a copy of the motion, please!

Mr. McIlveen: As far as the name goes, it was foisted on the area. In the Act, as I see it, you have a way for the municipalities that are local to be able to change. They can change their names as the council sees fit. But this name of Durham is here forever unless it's changed at this point in time. There is no provision in the bill for the council of the region to have a say in the name.

No one from my area had any idea that it was going to be called Durham. I agree with the member for Durham (Mr. Carruthers) that it has historic significance in that Lord Durham was over here for some years and went back to England a much wealthier man. I remember, Lord Durham

as Bull Durham, I think, on an American cigarette package—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It was a dual-purpose cow!

Mr. McIlveen: I haven't heard of the dual-purpose cow. This Bull Durham could sit on a horse with one hand and roll a cigarette with the other hand and never lose a flake of tobacco. And this is what Durham reminds me of.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): You detract from the prestige of that great name of Durham in the history of Ontario.

Mr. McIlveen: No. Mind you, maybe Durham is the name for the region. I am not saying that and I am not saying that I know. But what I am saying is the people of that region should have some say on what the name is going to be. Right now, they haven't any say.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): You get some support and we will support you.

Mr. McIlveen: I am going to read that, but I'd like to discuss, too, the names I've chosen. Durham for one, because the province put it in there, let's say that. Oshawa, because it's my own municipality and it's the biggest municipality in the province. McLaughlin—

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Provincial Secretary for Justice): He was a great man too!

Mr. McIlveen: —after the late Colonel R. S. McLaughlin, a name with a great historical significance throughout this province and for many of the people in this room. If you look up the street you'll see the results of some of his philanthropies at the McLaughlin Planetarium.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mitchell Hepburn used to ride with him, I understand.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That kills that!

Mr. McIlveen: That's right, he did.

I think everyone in this room has benefited from Mr. McLaughlin in one way or

another, through his philanthropies, through universities and many other ways in education across the province. I think McLaughlin would be an excellent name for the region.

I don't know whether it will be chosen but, again, I think the west end of the region should be considered as well; that's why I suggested Pickering.

I would like to see the people of the region decide what its name will be, and not have the name announced suddenly when the bill is introduced. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any further comments?

Mr. D. R. Irvine (Grenville-Dundas): Mr. Chairman, I would like to say to the hon. member for Oshawa that I would have to oppose this amendment.

There has been, we feel, sufficient time for the people to bring in objections. Certainly they haven't voiced objections, to our knowledge. We've had various representations, not only the county of Ontario but also from the various municipalities. There were objections to one or two of the names that we have in the amendment.

I feel we should recognize the fact that the regional council can, after it's duly elected, ask that the name be changed. In my opinion, that would be the time to do so. We think there is a great deal of merit in having the name Durham.

Mr. Chairman, I think that is all I wish to say on that particular motion.

Mr. McIlveen: Mr. Chairman, could I ask the parliamentary assistant this question? You say there was input from the region? When? The Oshawa Times, the Whitby paper and This Week in Oshawa have been running polls for a name for the region for months. Never once have they had a chance to state their desires for a name for our region. Never once.

I can never remember you even mentioning it when you were in Oshawa. Mind you, I haven't followed you around. Maybe you did in the rural areas, but you sure never did mention it in the city when I was with you. We never did have a chance to put any input into the name at all.

The first time I heard of it was when I got the bill.

Mr. Deans: Just a word—I'm sorry, go ahead.

Mr. W. Newman (Ontario South): Mr. Chairman, I would just like to ask the

parliamentary assistant, on this particular amendment if it will be possible for the regional council, after it's elected, to ask for a vote on the name of the new municipality?

Mr. Chairman: The member for Wentworth.

Mr. Deans: That would be quite out of the question.

If I could just say a word at this time; obviously, the name is something, if it was going to be a referendum, that should be decided upon at the time of the first election. I think that makes sense.

It seems to me that it isn't an unreasonable request. I don't see why the people of the area, if they want to have a name other than Durham, shouldn't be given the opportunity. The member is speaking for a major portion of the area. Obviously he understands it better than most of us in the House and realizes the kind of feeling that prevails throughout the area he represents.

I think if people want to live in a particular section of the country and want to call it something, and there is no particular reason why they shouldn't, then the opportunity should be given to them to choose the name.

As the member says, they may well choose Durham, but the fact is that it doesn't cost very much, and since there is going to be an election anyway, just simply have them mark a ballot with their choice of the name. It's not an expense item and I don't think there is any particular reason why the name should be thrust upon them. I think they've had enough thrust upon them as it is without having to accept this because it happens to be the government's wish.

It wouldn't be the first time there has been a referendum vote on the name of a community. It wouldn't be the first time it has occurred during regional government. We all hung on the edge of our seats watching channel 13 from Kitchener when they were having their elections there the last time, and watched them balloting on the name in the Galt area.

I don't see any reason why the parliamentary assistant wouldn't just simply say that could be on the ballot of the first election, and for once give the member for Oshawa something. He obviously doesn't fit in well with the Tory party and he has views considerably different, but you might, just to keep him in your group, agree to give him a little bit of something just to appease him,

to show that he has some clout at Queen's Park.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): He really isn't running in Ontario South forever.

Mr. Deans: I want to tell you that if the member can muster four of you to support him, we would be glad to support him in a division.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: No, Mr. Chairman.

I support the amendment as well. Frankly, I like the name Durham, but I certainly believe that there is nothing like giving the people who are going to live in the municipality a rational choice. My own observation—I mentioned it this afternoon—is that when the government has the right to pick the names on the ballot, they in fact don't give a rational choice. Results of the referendums have not been good in my personal opinion.

I think the people who live in the area of the Lakehead probably like to call their city Thunder Bay now. I regret the loss of the Lakehead name; and I am particularly offended at the loss of the name Galt, because the choices given in that referendum were so substantially restricted by order of the minister of the day—I guess it was Mr. McKeough—I don't know who it was. I was deeply disappointed that we came up with such a derivative name as Cambridge, but I have already mentioned that view.

I personally like Durham. I am not a resident of the area. If I were, I would vote for Durham; but if they want to call it McIlveen, that's all right, as long as they vote in favour of it.

Mr. Lewis: Actually, Carruthers.

Mr. Deans: It could well be called "Pilkeyburgh."

Mr. Irvine: There may be some other members wishing to speak, but I would like to answer, if I might, those who have spoken now.

The hon. member for Oshawa mentioned that he didn't feel there had been any input, and there certainly had been. Not that we specifically asked when we were in Oshawa as to what their views were.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That would be the last place to ask.

Mr. Irvine: At that particular time when we were there first—the first meeting was at Oshawa—they certainly knew there was going to be a name. Letters were in with suggestions, and I think, as you mentioned, there was a poll taken in Oshawa as to the name.

I don't feel that strongly about the fact that it should be this or it should be that. I would say to you that you are asking there on the amendment to include the name Durham, which shows it must have some recognition, it must have some merit.

As I said before, from the views that have been expressed to us, we felt that was the name that suited the majority of the people.

I would like to hear if there is anybody else wishing to speak on the matter.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Durham.

Mr. Lewis: This is a conflict of interest, Mr. Chairman. This cannot be permitted.

Mr. Carruthers: I just briefly want to say that naturally, it being my home riding, I am pretty biased towards the name Durham, of course. But it is also based, as I said the other night, on the fact it was that Lord Durham who actually laid the foundations for responsible government in Ontario and Canada, and this is another major step in the development of responsible government in the Province of Ontario.

I was rather intrigued by the name McLaughlin as well, and I want to point out to the members of the House that Colonel McLaughlin was a native of Durham county. He was born in the little village of Tyrone, and started a business in the village of Tyrone, a carriage works, which matured into the great General Motors of Canada. So I think there is a real connection between the name McLaughlin and the name Durham county.

But I most strongly urge the members of the House to support an historic name, and one which has had great significance in the development of responsible government in Canada.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question then?

Those in favour of Mr. McIlveen's motion will please "aye".

Those opposed will please say "nay".

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I think we should have a vote on that. I think the government will come around.

Mr. Chairman: Shall we stack this?

Mr. Lewis: Look at this; look at this across the way!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: Are you doing that because you're stretching or because you support Charlie?

Well then, ring the bells!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Why can't these gentlemen who stood up and supported the amendment, stand up in support of it when we come to a stacked vote on it? Why disrupt the committee?

Mr. Lewis: That's true! Is the member for Dufferin-Simcoe prepared to do that?

Mr. A. W. Downer (Dufferin-Simcoe): Sure!

Mr. Lewis: Okay!

Mr. Chairman: We will stack this, then; all right. Anything further on section 1?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): I have one or two general—

Mr. Chairman: Anything further on section 1?

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, Mr. Chairman. On section 1, I have one or two general questions of the parliamentary assistant.

I wonder, specifically, if he could tell us what kind of balance the population in the new region will be, say in 20 years? How much of the population will be in Oshawa and how much will be in Pickering town and Ajax?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry. Could the hon. member repeat the first part of the question? I couldn't hear.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes. In 25 years, at the turn of the century, what will be the estimated population of Pickering town and Ajax — that would include Cedarwood; and what would be the population of Oshawa, which had been intended to be the centre of this region?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I am not aware of Oshawa being actually the centre of the region. I don't know where that terminology came from.

Oshawa, right now, certainly has the largest population. I think it would be a very wild guess that you or I might make at this time, what the population would be either in Oshawa or Pickering. I don't intend to guess. I don't know.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I understood that the government was doing some planning as part of the Toronto-centred region plan. Can the assistant give us the population projections for the municipalities in this regional government as they have been developed for the Toronto-centred region plan?

Mr. Irvine: No, I can't, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, can he tell us then: He just said that he didn't think Oshawa would necessarily be the centre of the region. Where will the centre of the region be?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I can't give an answer to that question either. I can't give you an answer on something which is not definable.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I would submit that that kind of information is very germane to this bill, because the idea of having a regional government east of Metro was that there would be a separate municipal area east of Metro, and not simply an extension of the Toronto conurbation. I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the assistant's failure to come forward with figures indicates that the government has abandoned that aspect of the Toronto-centred region plan.

Mr. Chairman: Order please! That has really nothing to do with section 1.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, it does. This is part of general questioning—

Mr. Chairman: Order please! Order! I rule that your line of questioning has nothing to do with section 1, which is an interpretation section.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: I have made my ruling.

Mr. Cassidy: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: What is your point of order?

Mr. Cassidy: My point of order is that my understanding has been that the practice

in this House has been that general questions pertaining to the bill—

Mr. Chairman: That is not a point of order.

Mr. Cassidy: —come on the first section.

Mr. Chairman: That is not a point of order. You are discussing the matter generally, which is done on second reading.

Mr. Carruthers: That's right.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, Mr. Chairman, this is the only place at which we can question the assistant or the minister—

Mr. Chairman: The general comments were made on second reading.

Mr. Cassidy: We are without information from the minister on that point, Mr. Chairman, and I'm seeking that information—

Mr. Chairman: I'm ruling that line of questioning out of order. Now if you have something on section 1, we'll allow it.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask on section 1, about the decision relating to putting Cedarwood into Pickering town rather than into a separate municipality of its own. Could the assistant tell us why that was done?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I would be pleased to. The reason that we have the town of Pickering is for the very basic fact—

Mr. Chairman: I would think that would be section 2, under area municipalities, would it not?

Mr. Irvine: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further on section 1?

Mr. Irvine: We will probably want to debate at that time too, but—

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 1 — order please!

Now we are on section 2. The hon. member for Grenville-Dundas may answer the question now.

Mr. Cassidy: On section 2, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask what was the reasoning by which Pickering town was extended to include Cedarwood, rather than having a separate municipality for the Cedarwood-airport area?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, as I started to say, I would be very pleased to answer that question.

It was a direct result from listening to the views of the people in that area. We have not got a definite idea as to what will happen in regard to the lands that are being expropriated, or will be expropriated, for airport purposes. We don't know exactly how large the new community will be. It will take some while, as I said in the other debate, before we know how large the new centre is going to be.

The people in that area definitely want to have elected representatives. That is why we have given them elected representatives to this region. If there is some sort of jurisdiction which is brought forth in this House at a later date, then I think that would be very much in order, when the plans are more firm. But at the present time the plans are not firm enough in that area to have any other representation except by elected representatives.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, the information I have is that the projected population for Pickering town will be 115,000 in the southwest Pickering, 200,000 in Cedarwood, and in addition the population in Ajax is expected to go to about 40,000 at the end of the century.

The population of the new town of Ajax and the new town of Pickering, currently, Mr. Chairman, are about how much? I believe it is about 20,000 apiece. Is that correct?

Mr. Irvine: The town of Ajax currently, Mr. Chairman, is 17,200 and the town of Pickering 27,500.

Mr. Cassidy: And what population will the expanded town of Ajax have and what will the new town of Pickering have?

Mr. Irvine: At what time, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Cassidy: Tomorrow, or at the end of the year.

Mr. Irvine: At the end of the year?

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, if you re-do the boundaries now what would the population be?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I never was used to looking into a crystal ball and I don't know how the member could ever define what the population figures will be at the end of this year. I suppose I can guess as well as he can. I don't think there is any hope—

Mr. Lewis: What are they now?

Mr. Deans: What are they now within the new boundaries?

Mr. Irvine: I don't think any group will come up with the exact figures. I could project that possibly the town of Ajax could be 25,000. I can project that the town of Pickering could be 35,000.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, on that point, I wonder if the minister can explain the thinking of the government on the capacity to plan, service and administer these two municipalities of around 20,000 or so, given the fact that west of Metro the government argued very strongly that municipalities of 15,000 or 20,000 in that area would be too small to effectively administer, plan and service. Why does it apply east of Metro but not west of Metro?

Mr. Irvine: I think, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. member would get his facts straight he might find out it does apply equally. We do have, certainly, new area municipalities with much less population than that in the area to the east. And we don't always have large municipalities of 50,000 or 100,000 to the west of Metro.

Mr. Chairman: Section 2 has to do with the boundaries of the municipalities.

Mr. Cassidy: This has to do with the boundaries of Pickering town, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please; order!

Mr. Cassidy: I have an amendment to move.

Mr. Chairman: Order please. Section 2 has to do with the boundaries of the municipalities, not with the population therein. Do you have an amendment now?

Mr. Cassidy: moves that section 2(b) of Bill 162 be amended by deleting all the words after "corporation" on line four; and by substituting the following: of the town of Pickering and the township of Pickering is annexed to such town.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I don't particularly like to move that amendment, but it seems to me that the consequences of what the province is doing at Cedarwood make it compelling that all of Pickering township be amalgamated into one town.

The reason is very simply this: In Cedarwood a community of 200,000 people is going to be built. The projections for population in southern Pickering call for 115,000. And that

is exceedingly rapid growth over a very short period of time, Mr. Chairman.

Right now the province has taken the leading role in that planning, particularly in Cedarwood. And a municipality like Pickering town, as proposed in the bill, with only 20,000 or 25,000 population, is going to have tremendous difficulty in effectively consulting and influencing, on behalf of residents in the area, the planning which is going ahead through the province. In other words, any local input into that planning will not exist. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I am suggesting in this amendment that at the very least one should have a strong municipality on the boundaries of Metro, and including Cedarwood.

Now we are unhappy about the consequences of that, because it really means that the weight of the whole region is going to be at Metro boundaries and not around Oshawa. But if that's the way the government is going to proceed, at least they should do it effectively and not the way they are going to do it right now.

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments?

Mr. Irvine: I oppose this. It is a motion which I fail to understand. For the reasons I mentioned before, and I am not going to carry on repeating myself tonight; I will just say I oppose it very strongly as it is not practical.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions then? The member for Ontario South.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose this resolution and to talk on behalf of two municipalities, the town of Pickering and the town of Ajax. They are both very viable units at the present time. They both will be allowed to expand and they both will remain very viable units. Because this government does listen to people, I think the vast majority of the people of that area are quite happy with the plan. I can't say that all the politicians are, but certainly the people in the area are very happy with two viable units in that area.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question then? The member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Lewis: I will only be a moment. It is an awkward amendment which is moved in order to draw attention to the fact, which seems to have escaped the notice of the member for Ontario South, and I say with regret the member for Oshawa and many of the members in the new regional municipi-

pality affected, that the passage of this bill dooms Oshawa and all of those around it as a growth centre under the Toronto-centred region plan, because the distortion that is inherent in this piece of legislation, when Cedarwood becomes a reality 10 years from now, will negate everything you want to achieve by way of this regional government.

I know we can't get through to you on that and I know that that is sloughed off. My colleague from Ottawa Centre is trying to make the point, by way of this amendment, that if you are determined to engage in this folly, there has to be some way of creating a unit of sufficient strength to withstand the absorption by Metropolitan Toronto, or at least to make something of the new region.

Ten years from now I think the essential legitimacy of this will be seen, right now I understand that it is very difficult; but that, I would stress to the parliamentary assistant, is why the amendment is being placed.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question?

Those in favour of Mr. Cassidy's motion, will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

I declare the motion lost.

Any further comments on section 2? Any comments, questions or amendments on any of the next five or six sections? If so, which section?

Mr. W. Newman: I have an amendment to section 3, subsection 2.

Mr. Chairman: All right, the member for Ontario South.

Mr. W. Newman: moves that in section 3, subsection 2, the words "the 1st day of October" be deleted, and the words "the 29th day of September" be inserted.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, just to speak very briefly on this: The county of Ontario council met yesterday to discuss this legislation. They decided in their wisdom that they would much rather have the election on a Saturday; thus they have asked for a change of date. It is not a very serious matter and I hope the House will consider this, in view of the fact the county would rather have an election on a Saturday than a Monday.

Mr. Irvine: I'd like to reply to the hon. member.

I have to oppose this amendment. Certainly there is plenty of opportunity for the people to vote in the advance election procedure. I would think that Saturday as the general voting day would not be one that would be desirable for most of the people, and I still say that Monday is the day to have the election. I think those who are concerned about not being able to vote Monday can be very properly looked after by the advance poll.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Is that on a Saturday?

Mr. Irvine: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, what is the reason for the parliamentary assistant's attitude, then, when the council of Ontario county by a vote of something like 18 or 19 to one approves an amendment like this, or a recommended amendment asking the government that the election be held on a Saturday instead of a Monday? What kind of ability to listen does that really represent?

Did the assistant really listen as he went around, or were the words of one of the people I talked to more accurate when he suggested—well, maybe it would be wiser if I didn't read what was put in here. But anyway, he did speak in rather colourful terms about the arrogance and indifference of the parliamentary assistant, and about the suggestion that the parliamentary assistant had only three answers to any questions that were raised from the area. One was: "We'll know the answer in a few weeks." Number two was: "I can't say until the bill is actually printed." And number three was: "I don't know."

Now if that's the kind of consultation that went on, and if this indicates the willingness of the government to listen, then it speaks pretty ill of any meaning in the so-called consultations that went on. All those 70 meetings of the assistant's would just as well not have been held.

We will support the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, I think the member for Ottawa Centre makes a good point. I am sure many of us have been contacted by reeves and others who attended the county council meeting, that resulted in the suggested amendments put forward, specifically the amendment, which we intend to support, put forward by the member for Ontario South.

If the local people, whose election it is, have asked for this change through their

elected representatives at the present time, surely it's the sort of thing that would lie gracefully with the government and their spokesman here tonight, if he would say: "Fine, we'll have it Saturday instead of Monday."

I can't see that this is a matter of high policy. It may be an indication that—and I don't mean this in any disparaging way—a minister ought to be conducting this bill so at least he would have the confidence that goes with being in the ministry and he would say: "Well, I'll take it on myself for a change that has got to be minor." There is always the feeling that when a parliamentary assistant has the sole responsibility for conducting a bill, it is very difficult for him to sort of say: "Well on my own responsibility, I will accept that."

Even his minister, the Treasurer (Mr. White), in the committee that has been going on for the last few days, accepted lots of amendments. Usually he will say: "Well I would like to sleep on it," or something like that, because everybody lacks a certain amount of confidence, even the Treasurer of Ontario, believe it or not.

If the parliamentary assistant is worried about this, we will support him. Bill Newman will support him. He won't get into any trouble. This is just not a matter of high principle. And wouldn't it be nice to say that the elected officials, who are concerned about this and have worked hard on it and brought out this booklet—which the Speaker, on his own judgement, refused to have distributed this afternoon, but which we got anyway—and have put forward these alternatives; surely this one can be accepted, because it is not a matter of individual judgement on the part of the assistant or anybody? The people want this. Let's give it to them. Why not?

Mr. M. B. Dymond (Ontario): Mr. Chairman, I first of all would like to say that the opinions quoted by my friend from Ottawa Centre certainly do not represent the majority opinion of the people in Ontario county in regard to the parliamentary assistant. And I think it is only right that that be cleared up immediately. I don't know who wrote that opinion, which my good friend read, but it is not the opinion of the people in the county.

However, I have to say to you, sir. I personally believe this is not a good suggestion. That is my personal view. Saturday is a bad day for any kind of election, but nonetheless the county council did by a great majority support this. The county council is representative of all the people in the county, with

the exception of Oshawa on this occasion, because unfortunately cities a long time ago were separated, stupidly in my view, from counties. But because the county wants this, sir, I can see no harm in granting it, because it is evidence that we are listening to the people who will be affected greatly by these matters.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I just briefly would like to assure the Leader of the Opposition that I don't lack any confidence as far as making the statement I did. I would like also to assure you that we have discussed the amendment that came forth this afternoon, late as it was, with the Treasurer. We did have the opportunity to go through it and his opinion is exactly the same as mine: The voting day will be on Monday—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What for?

Mr. Irvine:—rather than Saturday. And if the hon. Leader of the Opposition wouldn't mind being quiet until I finish, I would appreciate it. Then maybe he might say something.

Mr. Deans: You looked like you were going to sit down. Must have been just your knees weakening.

Mr. Irvine: I think that if the hon. member for Ottawa East would remember—

Mr. Cassidy: That's him, over there.

Mr. Irvine: Ottawa Centre, are you? Oh, I didn't know. You know you talk so often that I get mixed up sometimes.

In any event, if you would be kind enough to remember that perhaps your source of information isn't as accurate as it might be, it would be helpful.

Mr. Lewis: Well don't take such umbrage. You will be called much worse than simply a man who doesn't know before your political career is over. That is just the beginning.

Mr. Deans: That is generous.

Mr. Lewis: That is just the beginning. That is a spirit of such generosity that—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is what you get the extra indemnity for.

Mr. Lewis: Yes. You have to subject yourself to that. That is called adulation, where the opposition is concerned. So don't press us.

But really, coming back to the section, what I want to understand is this, without

prolonging it unduly, do you not believe that in a situation of this kind—associating myself now with many of the comments that have been made, particularly those from the member for Ontario, with whom I have scrapped on many occasions, but for whom I have always had a profound respect in this House—what do you do when a county council comes and says it is 18 or 19 to one we would like to set the date of our election, and for a variety of excellent reasons we think it should be Saturday or Monday? Isn't that the kind of simple direct and uncomplicated request to which a government should bow, even if it is in disagreement?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: How can you know better on a thing like that?

Mr. Lewis: Even if some of us would think that it is good to standardize such elections for Monday, or provincial elections for Thursday, if a group of people representative of the area comes to the parliamentary assistant to the minister and says: "Let us have it on a Saturday as a reflection of the wishes of our region"; surely, of all things, that is something to which one simply says: "Okay, all right. It is your region. We are setting it up with you in good faith. Fair enough. It is not going to be earth-shaking. We concede that point."

Don't you think that would be far more reasonable? Doesn't it seem a little intractable to you to be resisting it?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. member would elaborate on what number of reasons they had for it? I have a very brief statement here.

Mr. Deans: It doesn't—what difference does it make?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The majority of the county council; that is the reason.

Mr. Lewis: I don't really care what the reasons are. I just don't.

Mr. Irvine: I thought that you had them. I haven't got the reasons.

Mr. Lewis: I happen to think Saturday is a delicious day for an election. Who would want to vote on Monday? I don't like voting on Monday. I haven't yet got over the weekend. Saturday seems to me to be an excellent day for an election. If the people in the area want it, why not?

I know my colleague from Ottawa Centre will now give you the reasons. But as far

as I am concerned it was requested by the local people. That is enough.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: All 49 of them.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, the minister or the assistant might have found out from Ontario county why they wanted to have it on Saturday, had this bill not been rushed through the Legislature the way it is being done.

They had an all-day meeting yesterday at which they came up with about 15 or 20 things that disturbed them about the bill, and which they have requested be changed. Now I have had a look at them and, on behalf of my party, there are certain things that we would feel we couldn't agree with, even though they had been requested by the people of the county concerned. But there are certain other things which are really a matter of local option. And if the county wants to have an election on Saturday, then it doesn't seem to be a bad idea.

It certainly doesn't really alter the future of the province, or shake the government to its foundation to agree with some people out there who are feeling rather traumatized by getting a regional government anyway, that at least they can have the election on the day they want it, and not on a day that has been picked for them and imposed upon them by the government.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): The Treasurer has said no amendments.

Mr. Cassidy: For two days are you really going to pretend that this is a matter of high policy?

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question?

Mr. Lewis: Show us your autonomy. Are you really autonomous? Go ahead and flex your muscles. Thumb your nose at the Treasurer. Scrap your way to the top of the heap and tell us you, individually, are going to try to make this change. Come on; you're destined for greatness if you do it.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, we would be willing to stand this vote if the parliamentary assistant wished to seek instructions, if there are strings which are binding him. We would stand this vote until he got some instructions.

Mr. Chairman: Are there further comments?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, yes, I appreciate all the help and advice I have been given.

Mr. Cassidy: We really are trying to help.

Mr. Irvine: I will just merely say, again, I oppose the amendment.

Mr. Lewis: You are very inflexible.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question, then?

Mr. Cassidy: That is the kind of consultation you told us about.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask the parliamentary assistant a question, since we have already gone through this with the Sudbury bill. Are instructions given to the parliamentary assistant to take the bill through the House exactly the way it is, regardless of how good an amendment might be? Or does he have any discretion at all?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I'll use the authority that is needed when it is appropriate.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question.

Mr. Martel: In other words you can't accept an amendment.

Mr. Deans: I'd like to ask the parliamentary secretary to enumerate for us the reasons why Monday is better than Saturday?

Mr. Lewis: Yes, that's turning the—

Mr. Deans: Since you don't know why Saturday is better than Monday, would you tell us why you chose Monday? Why, in spite of all of the people's wishes, and they have expressed them, you have decided that you know better and that Monday is the appropriate day? Pray tell. Or don't you know?

Mr. Irvine: I said "no", Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Deans: You should know. What did you mean you said "no"? What do you think this place is all about? I am asking you a question. Why have you chosen Monday instead of Saturday? Don't sit like an imbecile.

Mr. Chairman: Order please!

Mr. G. Nixon (Dovercourt): Get off that, stop that!

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question.

Mr. Deans: I just said he looked like an "imbecile." I didn't say he was.

Mr. Lewis: No, no, no! Now we have moved from adulation to flattery. It could get worse.

Mr. Deans: It is ridiculous.

Mr. Lewis: Don't you really feel you should put in Hansard why you want it on Monday, just so that when it goes back to the Ontario county council they might know what your reasons are? Do you not want to say that?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A Conservative candidate is going to run there as an independent anyway.

Mr. Deans: I can't understand your reasoning.

Mr. Lewis: I don't understand why you want to lose all those seats. I just don't understand that. I mean, you're out there in Grenville-Dundas, you don't really care about your colleagues to the west.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: They'll regionalize that next.

Mr. Chairman: Are you ready for the question?

Those in favour of the Mr. Newman's motion will please say "aye".

Those opposed will please say "nay".

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Mr. Lewis: No, no, Mr. Chairman; no.

Mr. Deans: Make them get up and vote on it.

Mr. Chairman: We have a procedure. We'll stick this.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. That is not acceptable. You have every right in the world to acknowledge the voice vote that you hear, and then let the other people get up and force the division. You don't have to insult us that way. That's ridiculous.

Mr. Chairman: I'm sorry, that's the procedure.

Mr. Lewis: That's not the procedure.

An hon. member: It's not, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Lewis: The procedure says that you call a voice vote and then you call it on the basis of that vote. I don't care whether it's darn well the end of the session or not, don't you play those little games with us, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: May I suggest that this be placed separately the same as the first was?

Mr. Lewis: It can be placed separately, but the voice vote was clear and if you want a division, you ask for it. You know that makes the chair a servant of the government and the chair is supposed to be impartial. It makes it ludicrous.

Mr. Cassidy: There were two people only that voted "nay".

Mr. Chairman: This vote is stacked. I intended to mention after the first vote which was requested to be stacked that, in fairness to all concerned, these should be placed separately.

Mr. Lewis: Of course, you are right about that. But in fairness, on a point of order, Mr. Chairman, you know that the people who voted—

Mr. Cassidy: Two; two voted "nay" to the amendment.

Mr. Lewis: The people who voted "nay" to the amendment were in such a minority they were barely audible. It's not a matter of great principle except that the chair in this House, whether it's at the eleventh hour of the session or any other time, is supposed to be a servant of the House and not of the parliamentary assistant.

I ask you, sir, not to degrade the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further on section 3?

Mr. McIlveen: Mr. Chairman, have we passed section 2?

Mr. Chairman: We have finished section 1 and 2 and we're on section 3 now.

Mr. McIlveen: How did we get past that? I must have been mesmerized by the argument that you had with the member for Ottawa Centre to go along without getting my 10 lots in.

Mr. Lewis: You have lost your 10 lots? If you have lost your 10 lots you will lose the election.

Mr. McIlveen: I've lost them right here!

Mr. Chairman: It's pretty well established that when we pass on we don't—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, we might as well go back.

An hon. member: Unanimous consent!

Mr. Chairman: Shall we go back to section 2?

Agreed!

Mr. McIlveen moves that the present wording of section 2(1)(a) be deleted and the following substituted: The corporation of the city of Oshawa and the corporation of the township of East Whitby are amalgamated in lots 26 to 35 inclusive in Darlington township, from Columbus side road south to Lake Ontario be annexed thereto to form a sitting municipality bearing the name of the corporation of the city of Oshawa.

Mr. McIlveen: This is exactly the argument that I put forward last night. The 10 lots are now urbanized up to the Columbus side road. From the Columbus side road north to the north end of Darlington they are rural. As a compromise to the government, to the member for Durham, I would like to see this amendment be accepted, because the city of Oshawa, to grow, to put in the services that are needed cheaply, to build the homes that we need cheaply — and to do it immediately — it is essential for us to have control of those 10 lots.

I don't want to go back through all the arguments I used last night. We have got recommendations from five teams of consultants on this. We have recommendations from the Ministry of Intergovernmental affairs. I am sure the parliamentary assistant recommended those 10 lots be given to Oshawa, and I would like him to say he didn't, if that is so. So I feel that this is a compromise that would be worthwhile and satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. Chairman: The Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I feel the amendment put forward by the member for Oshawa is the sort of compromise that might very well come from the Treasurer or his spokesman. The stand from Oshawa has been rigid that the 10 lots should all be included in the city, and from Darlington that they should all be included in the new municipality of Newcastle.

But the member for Oshawa has at least examined the situation with some responsibility and a new approach. It is not quite Solomon's decision, where Solomon threatened to cut the baby in half, but essentially he has left a section of that urbanizing area as a part of the rural municipality and also taken another section—a fairly large section indeed—and is suggesting that it be tacked

on to the eastern border of the city of Oshawa, giving them an opportunity to expand in that direction.

We have heard the arguments before. We are aware there is a large area that could be used for urban expansion to the north of the new city but, as has been carefully pointed out, it would be expensive and difficult to service. It is not the area which obviously should be urbanized if we are going to accept the recommendations from any of the planners or any of the recommendations that came from the technical studies that were entered into previously.

It is always amazing to us on this side, when we see that everything looks to be going forward to a specific conclusion, which may not be supportable by everyone concerned but seems to be a rational and reasonable and inevitable conclusion, then all of a sudden something magic happens and a word changes from "yes" to "no", or a line changes from A to B. We wonder just what sort of influences are exerted on the people who change the words and who move the lines. There have been comments made by the member for Oshawa as to what might have brought this forward.

I should say to you, Mr. Chairman, that my colleagues and I had a very impressive delegation from Darlington township. The reeve and some of the councillors there and some of the other townships that are going to go into Newcastle, put forward a strong case, a case that happened to appeal to my particular rural prejudice. They indicated that surely Newcastle needed that extra vote rather than Oshawa, which is already the heavy end of the stick, getting the extra vote on council associated with those lots.

I know, being from a rural area myself, that whenever regional government is discussed, there is always a deep-seated fear in the minds of people from the rural areas that the urban areas are in fact going to dominate all the decisions, planning and financial, and that the rural areas are going to be left paying the bills and simply fighting in the courts of the regional government. I know the feelings that have been expressed by the Darlington and Newcastle people.

I should say also that the other side was very forcibly put forward right in my own office by an extremely large and effective delegation from the city of Oshawa, including the provincial member and the former provincial member. We haven't had such a polyglot group in there, really, for—

Mr. Lewis: You know what that is; that was a clout to the parliamentary assistant!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Anyway, it was an interesting presentation. And when the mayor himself indicated his views on this, that was certainly enough for me. I felt that there might very well be an amendment put forward changing that line to where it had originally been placed by the experts, and where it had been placed, I am given to understand, by the parliamentary secretary in his discussions in the area.

I would suggest that probably he was as surprised as anyone when he found that it was changed, I would also suspect that it was changed completely without consultation with him. Just like his colleague—and he hasn't got very many colleagues in this connection—the other parliamentary assistant from York East is put in a ridiculous position where they have got to come into the House and defend decisions—

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Which are indefensible!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: They are indefensible, certainly—but which he really didn't have a key role in making.

Mr. Lewis: Sure!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: There may not have been a decision quite as blatantly made through political influence as the moving of this lot line, but my intuition—

Mr. Martel: The Hamilton bill!

Mr. R. F. Nixon:—tells me that the parliamentary assistant didn't know anything about it until the bill came forward, the same time the member for Oshawa found out about it—

Mr. W. Newman: Where do you stand now?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Probably there was only the Treasurer and one other member of the House who knew what had been accomplished. The other member of the House, the member for Durham, always looks like he has swallowed a canary, but for the last few days before that bill came in—maybe for the last few hours—he looked like he had swallowed the cat.

I don't know just what kind of influence he's got on the Treasurer, other than the Treasurer always agrees with the person who spoke to him last, unless it happens to be me or perhaps the leader of the NDP.

I just have a feeling the member for Oshawa thought that everything was going to go towards its rational conclusion, the conclusion that had been established by the experts and accepted by most of the people concerned. He didn't feel he had to get in there after the member for Durham and sort of set things straight again. I feel that this is the strangest story indeed.

I'm not sure who is going to have to write the book where the truth will be known, but I have a feeling it's probably the member for Durham — old Durham that is, Bull Durham, dual purpose Durham—

Mr. W. Newman: You are talking both ways. Where do you stand?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: So it may be, Mr. Chairman, that there ought to be an amendment put forward that is not a compromise. It was a very fair compromise, in my view, that has been put forward by the member for Oshawa. I would expect that this is the sort of amendment that backbench Tory members are going to have to think very carefully about before they stand up in support of the parliamentary assistant and say—

Mr. Martel: In fact, they don't even have to vote. The chairman moves in their favour.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What's his name? "Don says it's okay and we want to support it." There are rumours going around that he is going to be the new chief planner, he's going to be the new Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs.

Mr. Lewis: I don't believe that.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Well, I don't know; he's going to have to show some capacity in the carriage of this bill for getting the sense, not only of the opposition — maybe sometimes the sense is hard to determine. I say it before the Minister of Correctional Services (Mr. Apps) says it—but the sense of the House in general.

Believe me, there is a good deal of sympathy in the House in general for the amendment that has been put forward. I would say to you on division, if there were any of those backbench Tories here to hear the arguments, that the amendment would very well carry. The fact that most of them are elsewhere, presumably on other important assignments and responsibilities and will come in only when the bells ring—

Mr. Martel: They are out training!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —mitigates against the passage of the amendment, simply because none of them are going to know what they are talking about, or what they are voting about when they stand up in support of the good old "ready, aye ready"—

Mr. P. G. Givens (York - Forest Hill): Syndrome.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —syndrome! Yes, good; thank you very much. We support the amendment.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Oshawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Just a couple of comments, Mr. Chairman. We will support the amendment as well, and again I want to put this in context of the whole balance of this regional government. It really alarms me that the parliamentary assistant who has been responsible for this particular bill doesn't know what kind of region he is bestowing upon the province. He doesn't know where the population is going to be. He doesn't know how it is going to develop. In fact he cannot answer the very basic questions that we were putting to him earlier this evening.

The reason for those 10 lots, about four miles deep—7,000 or 8,000 acres—going into Oshawa, Mr. Chairman, is very simple. It is to ensure that one of the purposes of regional government is achieved. That purpose is to have a balance within a region. The region will not be balanced if Oshawa is forced to either not grow at all or only to grow to the north. It is to ensure effective and efficient development. It is to ensure a better community of interest within the area municipality of Oshawa.

If this were not a rapidly urbanizing region, if it were 75 miles away from Toronto rather than 25 miles, I think the argument that the people of Darlington put up to maintain their own lifestyle and not to have Oshawa reach out to include them would be compelling. There is no question about it. But that is not the situation here.

The province has said that it wants growth for Oshawa and Cedarwood and places like that. It wants it to happen quickly, and that growth is very obviously and evidently on the way. If Oshawa is to have a chance at all to be a balance within the region, it has to have that land.

Could I ask the parliamentary assistant one more question? How much will it cost,

per capita, for sewer, water and other services for Oshawa to expand to the north? How much would it have cost if the sewers, which go right out to the Durham boundary, were to be extended into those 10 lots?

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments?

Mr. Carruthers: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: Could I have an answer to the question first?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I think I will answer the members who spoke in order in which they did speak.

First of all, the hon. member for Oshawa should be, I believe, well aware that he and I had the opportunity to meet and have a full discussion with the council and the mayor of Oshawa some while ago. It must be at least two weeks ago. He's not maybe fully aware that we also had representations, as you had and the hon. Leader of the Opposition had, with Darlington township, which expressed its concerns.

We have given full and certain considerations to all of the views expressed, not only by Oshawa but by Darlington. We have listened to the people in the area of the 10 lots. It has been shown to us that the people in that area are not really concerned whether they go to Oshawa as long as they get the services. They want to stay as Darlington township. They will get the services. I think this is what the member for Ottawa Centre misses in the point of regional government. He misses the very important and crucial fact that the servicing will be done by the regional council. The services will be extended east or north at the discretion of the regional council.

Mr. Cassidy: As though those boundaries didn't exist.

Mr. Irvine: The services would only be of some importance if it is at the local level. Certainly the people in the area are not concerned that they won't get services. They will get services.

Mr. Cassidy: It makes a mockery of the principles of regional government.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I would like to assure the hon. Leader of the Opposition—I'd also like to assure the hon. member for Oshawa—I'm well aware that whatever I might recommend or whatever I might have recommended in the past, isn't always going to happen. It seems to me that there is

democracy in our government. We have such a thing called democracy.

Mr. Cassidy: Somebody got some muscle and got to you.

Mr. Irvine: And more than one view is heard. I'm representing the ministry.

Mr. McIlveen: On that point —

Mr. Irvine: In this case, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. McIlveen: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. On the point that the parliamentary assistant is discussing, I realize that you haven't the final say. But even after the May 28 announcement, when the city of Oshawa's board of control and council came in to see the Treasurer, the Treasurer didn't know whether the lots ran east and west or north and south! How can you make a decision on information such as that?

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments? The member for Durham.

Mr. Carruthers: Mr. Chairman, first of all I think the amendment should be ruled out of order. With all deference to the member, and I have great respect for him, the section had been passed. It didn't—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Carruthers: I'll accept that. All right!

Mr. Lewis: You bully him but you don't bully us!

Mr. Carruthers: I just thought I would mention it.

Mr. Lewis: Does it have to be a public execution?

Mr. Carruthers: You are getting very excited.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Carruthers: I didn't! I don't like to be nasty, but I just casually mentioned that fact.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Carruthers: I also want to casually mentioned the fact that as far as I know there is no Columbus Rd. in Darlington township, and therefore the amendment, as far as I am concerned, is again out of order.

Mr. Lewis: This shows you know nothing about Darlington.

Mr. Carruthers: Oh I've travelled those sideroads, especially when I was young.

Mr. Martel: Chasing the cat?

Mr. Carruthers: I knew all those sideroads.

Mr. McIlveen: I will find it for you.

Mr. Carruthers: There is no Columbus Rd. that I know. I think what he refers to perhaps is the 8th concession line, is it not?

Mr. Cassidy: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. I suggest we pass the amendment, then if the member for Oshawa can find Columbus Rd. it will be legal; and if not the member for Durham will win.

Mr. Chairman: That is not really a point of order.

Mr. Carruthers: I assure the member for Ottawa Centre that there is no Columbus Rd. in Darlington. He won't believe me. But I'll accept this, that it is the 8th concession line.

The amendment should be amended to read the 8th concession line, but I want to point out, Mr. Chairman, that you might as well have accepted the first proposal because if you go to the 8th concession line of Darlington you have practically taken the whole thing anyway.

Mr. McIlveen: You have taken all the urbanites.

Mr. Carruthers: Yes, you have taken the whole thing as far as I am concerned if the section passed. But I do want to point out the fact that if that proposal is accepted, if the amendment is accepted, then the 10 lots go into the city of Oshawa. The city will take in an area of some 30 square miles. I think that is bigger than Oshawa itself.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Timmins has 35 square miles.

Mr. Martel: Sudbury has 1,250.

Mr. Carruthers: And what is most important, a few minutes ago the members of that socialist group were urging us to listen to the people. I have listened to the people of Darlington township and they have come forward by telephone calls, by letters, by a petition of over 600 names, asking us for goodness sake—they have called the reeve, they have called—I imagine you have got a lot of calls too, and I imagine the Leader of the Opposition has had some calls. In fact he had a delegation of the people from Darlington township.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I got one.

Mr. Lewis: Not a lot.

Mr. McIlveen: I got a petition with 4,200 names.

Mr. Lewis: I got two calls.

Mr. Carruthers: Those were very important calls though, weren't they? They came from a very responsible individual, one of them I know.

Mr. Lewis: Well one of them is very responsible, but he is the next MPP for Durham.

Mr. Carruthers: He thinks he is. I don't want to go over this again, but I think I have tabled very well the reasons why I urge and ask the members to vote against the amendment. It is a very serious situation for the people of Darlington township.

As I said before, some 4,000 people have moved out of Oshawa to get into that environment—65 per cent it says in the Oshawa brief entered by the city of Oshawa, was it?—65 per cent of the work force in Darlington township are sending in petitions; the people who work in the city of Oshawa but live in Darlington township. I think it is very important that we listen to the people. No large municipality should try to impose its will on a smaller municipality.

Mr. Martel: Vote for the amendment.

Mr. Carruthers: I will just read you the last paragraph—

Mr. Martel: You voted for Copper Cliff to go with Sudbury, what kind of nonsense is that?

Mr. Chairman: Order please!

Mr. Carruthers: I just mention the fact that you people—

Mr. Martel: You have already mentioned it.

Mr. Carruthers: I haven't been urging, but I urge you now—

Mr. Martel: You voted for it.

Mr. Carruthers: Mr. Chairman, if he wants to make a speech, I will be glad to sit down and wait for him.

Mr. Martel: All right, I will.

Mr. Carruthers: The last paragraph of this editorial in yesterday's Oshawa Times points up the very fact I am trying to illustrate to the members of the Legislature. This is speaking about another controversial situa-

tion in Durham county, and that's waste disposal site in my own township of Hope. The last paragraph says:

It is an horrendous fact that the big municipalities will callously push the smaller ones around in this confrontation if the latter don't get up their dander and fight with all the power they can muster. Hope has the right idea, but it is going to need plenty of support.

The people of Darlington township have got up their dander; they are very insistent and they are very desirous, and it is a very serious matter for them if those 10 lots are not left in the township of Darlington at this time. Perhaps at some future date opinion will change, but let's wait, let's wait.

What is most important is the fact that if those 10 lots are absorbed into the city of Oshawa it ruins the Northumberland-Durham school board. That's the end of the Northumberland-Durham school board. If you want chaos in the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, then support that amendment. But I assure you that it's most important.

There are a number of reasons—I could document 15 of them—why those 10 lots should stay in Darlington. I did that last night and I don't think I need to repeat it. But again, may I urge the members to support the government's proposal and vote against that amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question. Those in favour—

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, I am absolutely amazed at the line just taken by the previous speaker.

Mr. Chairman: Please, we are on the amendment.

Mr. Martel: Yes, that's exactly what I am talking about.

Mr. Chairman, an amendment identical to this amendment was introduced when we discussed the Sudbury bill, and I didn't see the member for Durham getting up at that time, and suggesting that the municipality of Copper Cliff, of 3,500 should not be assimilated by a city of 90,000, when every citizen in that municipality opposed going into the city of Sudbury. Where was that principle—I ask the question, Mr. Chairman, of you—that is now being espoused—

Mr. Carruthers: Check and see if I voted for that.

Mr. Martel: Yes, I'll check and see if you voted.

But the government didn't listen then either. It is interesting, Mr. Chairman, that I supported the government on that vote, because we needed the tax dollars, and frequently you can't do—

Mr. Chairman: Order please, we are on Mr. McIlveen's amendment now.

Mr. Martel: I am speaking exactly on the same principle, Mr. Chairman, that you allowed the member to prattle on about for 10 of 15 minutes. I am just making the comparison on how flexible the thinking can be when it affects one's area—you throw all the principle out with the bath water, including the baby. Yet when it affects your own area, or someone else's area, you can oppose what those people want. Now isn't that strange?

I simply suggest that the member for Oshawa for a variety of reasons has indicated that to make Oshawa a viable community—he knows as well as the mayor and council the necessity for expansion and the implementation of services—that it's in the best interest of those people and the area of Oshawa to get that part of the land. I ask the member for Durham to take his diatribe out the back door with him.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, I want to speak to this.

An interesting thing is happening here tonight. You've got more cabinet ministers and parliamentary assistants in the House than you have Conservative backbenchers. The Conservative backbenchers are badly fragmented, and even now the Minister of the Environment (Mr. Auld) and the Minister of Agriculture and Food (Mr. Stewart) are over there saying to the parliamentary assistant: "Look, Donald fellow, our party is being divided too badly on all of this tonight and you better show some flexibility."

Now if you can't show any flexibility on the name of the regional municipalities; and if you can't show any flexibility on the changing, by two days, of the date of the election; then surely you can show some flexibility on the very intelligent compromise put forward by the member for Oshawa because otherwise you're cooking McIlveen's goose. I think that's exactly what Jimmy Auld just said, as a matter of fact, if I can hear him, those were the words. And I look over there at the chief chef, the fellow from Durham who has done the cooking—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: They could do without him.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: The member for Durham is quite a fellow. I mean this naive innocence that is conveyed to the House as you twist the knife. I don't know what you have against Charlie McIlveen.

Mr. Carruthers: Not a thing!

Mr. Lewis: I have never seen Cliff Pilkey more excited than he's been in the last month, and it's purely your involvement.

No, Mr. Chairman, the member for Durham has singlehandedly manipulated the Treasurer, the assistant, and all of those around him into a state of submission.

I want to suggest to the parliamentary assistant that somewhere along the road of this bill there has to be a recognition on the part of government that the position you have taken on too many clauses is intransigent and that there is a truly legitimate scope for amendment.

I am going to admit to the member for Oshawa and to the member for Durham that our caucus has had a lot of difficulty with this particular issue. I spoke, I guess it was to Mr. Garnet Ricker, the reeve of Darlington township, last night in the hall for quite a little while; and I have spoken to the member for Oshawa and to his distinguished predecessor and to others. It is not an easy question. It is a tremendously difficult question. And for all of us who tramped around making the argument that Port Hope-Cobourg, as identifiable communities, should be excluded from the regional municipality east of Metro, as was considered; and for all of us who feel strongly about the preservation of some cultural and geographic inheritance in small communities around the province, this presents a problem.

But one of the other problems that's inherent in this, Mr. Chairman, I say through you to the parliamentary assistant, is the reality of the region that we are developing, and the reality of the region we are developing I think—I say this as strongly as I can—is that Oshawa needs some room to grow in order to maintain the sense of balance both for Metropolitan Toronto and for the Cedarwood-Pickering airport complex, and that the only intelligent way for Oshawa to grow, the only economic way for Oshawa to grow, is to grow somewhat to the east.

Now I remind you that this is not incompatible with the Toronto-centred region plan.

The Toronto-centred region plan said that Oshawa was a growth centre, that Oshawa should be the centre of a regional government, that Oshawa was sufficiently separate from and distinct from Metro Toronto to form that core. In order to give Oshawa that possibility, in order to give it the sense which it must have in this region, then you have got to give it a little more growing area on the east.

What does the member for Oshawa say? He says, with immense common sense: "Look, I accept part of the thrust of the argument of Darlington township. I concede that if we can maintain the rural environs, if we can maintain the sense of community in rural terms, then let's do so; but in the context of what we want to achieve for the whole region, let us draw a line down the middle and give Oshawa some area to expand into that which is already highly urbanized, and allow Darlington township to reflect what is left by an amalgamation with the new council area, and maintain the essential small community sense on one hand and Oshawa as a growth point on the other."

There is an awful lot of compelling common sense in that. There is a very great deal of simple common sense in that. I just fail to understand why, in this amendment as in all the other amendments, you are taking such an intransigent line. I don't want to believe it's so stridently political.

The member for Durham showed that he was fallible by the fact that Port Hope was excluded from the region, so apparently his wishes don't always prevail. But why should his wishes prevail over the member — I am really worried about the member for Oshawa, I know his destiny. Anyway, I want to cut down the size of his defeat, because it is very humiliating to lose by as much as he is about to lose by, and he is a rather likeable guy. So on those grounds alone you should be more perceptive than you are.

But if that had no appeal to you, as I suspect it may not weigh heavily, we come back to the irresistible kind of argument which has been put: Achieving the preservation of a small community on one hand and the preservation of Oshawa as a growth centre on the other, giving adequate representation to both, providing economic services where otherwise it would be impossible — because if you ask Oshawa to grow to the north, that's really a nightmare — and why you won't accept it, I fail to understand.

The clause-by-clause position of the government of this bill, is bewildering. It's a little depressing, because the views which

you pretend to pay homage to, the views from your own backbench, the views from the council and the views from the local people, are largely being disregarded.

And I'm not so sure that this amendment would be rejected by a lot of the eminent people in Darlington township, I am not so sure about that. Because the member for Oshawa is not asking for the absorption of all 10 lots into Oshawa. He is saying: "I accept the principle you are enunciating. Divide it down the middle. Satisfy both sides." And the government says: "No. We have taken our stand. We won't alter it one jot".

Well, by the end of this debate you will have created a shambles in your own party for no reasons at all, for no reasons whatsoever. And I ask the parliamentary assistant to accept what the member for Oshawa has said. He is not a strident man, he is not an unreasonable man, he is not an extreme man. He is not like some of the subversives in the opposition. He is speaking good sense.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's a fair enough reason, believe me.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I would like to reply to the hon. leader of the NDP. It may be bewildering and confusing to you, but it is equally as bewildering and confusing to me to hear you make statements that indicate, with all your years of experience in this House, that you don't understand regional government yet. You really don't understand the purpose of regional government. It is to develop an area, an overall area.

Mr. Lewis: Yes.

Mr. Irvine: Among the functions of the regional council, as I said before, is to have full utilization of all services. They will not have any curtailment of the service. Whether the service goes to the north, or goes to the east, they will still have that right to develop to the east.

We are not curtailing any development whatsoever. I just don't understand your argument. You are saying, if I understand you correctly, that the area of the southern portion of those 10 lots will not develop. I am saying through you, Mr. Chairman, that that is not so. That area will still develop as it properly should.

Mr. Lewis: Well how will it develop? I agree that it is going to develop. But you

see it then as a self-contained, separate community developing that way, in direct association with Oshawa? And how is Oshawa going to develop, pray tell? You designated Oshawa a growth centre, not the opposition. The government has designated Oshawa the growth centre. Would you mind telling us where Oshawa is going to go? Can you tell us that?

Mr. Irvine: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I think I can say to the hon. member that the growth in Oshawa has not stopped by any means. I think maybe the hon. member should take a look at the overall map of Oshawa and find out how much land is there to develop, how much more land there is with the addition of the township of East Whitby, and how much land we are talking about in these 10 lots. And I'll say to you that in the future you will find development will go both north and east.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, the new town of Newcastle, I guess it is going to be called, is going to be a very strange animal indeed, then, if one looks at the map. You are going to have Newcastle and Bowmanville as communities, which exist right now, within the new town of Newcastle, and which are separated by some distance. Then you will have further separation with a rural area, and you will come along and you will have, what? You will have an extension of Oshawa essentially, except that it will be within the town of Newcastle.

Now that is an absurd, Mr. Chairman, an absolute absurdity. You have a rural township there with a couple of small industrial communities, Newcastle and Bowmanville, with a population of 4,000 to 8,000 a piece.

Mr. Carruthers: He doesn't know the area.

Mr. Martel: Charlie lived there.

Mr. Cassidy: And that will survive. But then you have the possibility of maybe 60,000 or 70,000 people in the town of Newcastle who will live all within a couple of miles of the boundary of the city of Oshawa. And that completely violates all of the principles of a community of interest and of a balance which have been laid down under Design for Development, regional municipalities and for the area municipalities that will be created under the regional government plan. It just is absolute nonsense, Mr. Chairman. And if the people of Dur-

ham county, of Clarke township and Darlington township knew what was happening—they are creating a monster. They want to preserve a rural life style around—

Mr. Carruthers: Darlington will develop as well.

Mr. Cassidy: Is that right!

They want to create a rural lifestyle in most of that town. And yet come 15 or 20 years there will be 50,000 people in that town living on the edge of Oshawa with interests that are similar to Oshawa's. And there will be 25,000 at the most in the rest of the township.

And the people who pressed the member for Durham to successfully press for these 10 lots to stay in Clarke township, or in the new town of Newcastle, will rue the day, Mr. Chairman, because they will be under an urban influence which they would have avoided had they let those 10 lots go to the city of Oshawa.

Mr. Lewis: Can the parliamentary assistant explain why, when all of the studies which were quoted by the member for Oshawa and others in this House showed the lots were originally to be part of Oshawa, on the basis of some pretty careful thought and study over a long period of time, can he explain why all that has been changed?

Mr. Irvine: Yes, I can, Mr. Chairman. I thought I had explained that before. When the studies were originally made, the functions between the regional council and area councils were to be split in regard, to sewer and water. In this case they're not split; they're at the regional level for both storm sewers, sanitary sewers and for water. There's a big difference.

Mr. Cassidy: Now, wait a minute. The powers being given to the regional level of government in this area are exactly the same as the powers being given to the regional level of government in Peel county, or the Peel region. Yet there, when the people of Streetsville, by just about unanimous vote, asked to have their identity guarded, they were told no, because they had to have the administrative efficiency of having a larger—

Mr. Lewis: That's right.

Mr. Cassidy: Why is it that argument didn't apply in Streetsville, but it applies here? Here you say that because the people want it, it doesn't really matter, because all the important things will be at the regional

level anyway. And yet in Streetsville they were told—because of planning, because of services and because of administration, we cannot let you have a separate identity. Now what's different between west of Metro and east of Metro?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I must confess to the hon. members, I am not the instant expert that the hon. member for Ottawa Centre is. I think if he'd listen a little bit more and do less talking, he might realize there is some way that this area can develop.

Mr. Lewis: You are becoming partisan.

Mr. Irvine: And I have already repeated myself four times. I'm not going to repeat myself again.

Mr. Lewis: May I say in passing, Mr. Chairman, what you're really saying is that Bill Davis carries the political weight in Peel, and therefore when he says Streetsville is out, it's out! And Alex Carruthers carries the political weight in Durham, and when he says those 10 lots are part of Darlington, they're part of Darlington! And the great pity is I happen to agree with you, Charlie, quite independent of whatever pleasures I may derive from internal hassles in the Tory party.

And what's really happened here is this young, cherubic new member has been swallowed up by those old antediluvian pre-palaeolithic monsters on the other side! And it's a hell of a way for Charlie McIlveen to go!

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of the Environment). How many antediluvians do you have?

Mr. Chairman: Order, please; order, please!

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: The next speaker is the hon. member for Essex-Kent.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could ask the parliamentary assistant who supplies the services, water, sewage and so forth to the 10 lots that we're speaking about?

Mr. Irvine: The services will be supplied, I suspect, if the regional council so decides, from the area municipality called Oshawa.

Mr. Ruston: And who supplies these services now?

Mr. Irvine: Who supplies to the total area? It's not serviced altogether.

Mr. Cassidy: Could you repeat that answer? The services will come from Oshawa?

Mr. Ruston: In other words, you're saying there are no pipeline water or sewage services there at this time?

Mr. Irvine: I'm sorry, I didn't get your question.

Mr. Ruston: Are you telling me there are no water or sewage services there at this time?

Mr. Irvine: No, I said it's partly developed. It's not all developed.

Mr. Ruston: And it's receiving those services from Oshawa?

Mr. Irvine: In some cases, partly; not altogether.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, the parliamentary assistant is on record—or at least has been quoted by the hon. member for Oshawa—as stating he thought that the 10 lots should be part of Oshawa. The proposal tabled last December recommended that the 10 lots be part of Oshawa. Now I wonder, could the parliamentary assistant say that at that time it was because of the division of functions between the regional and area levels; but that there has been a change in the division of functions, and effectively that change meant it was possible for those 10 lots to go back to Darlington? Could the assistant please tell the House what division of functions has changed between the proposal of December and the present bill which would justify our returning those 10 lots to Darlington—if that's the case that he's making?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I will repeat again, the services I was talking about, at area level, were proposed in the first instance to be partly regional, partly local. It's now all regional except for local storm sewers.

Mr. Cassidy: What has changed from Dec. 23 when the proposal of the government specifically was that both water and sewers would be completely regional? What has changed since then, when the government proposed that the 10 lots be part of Oshawa, despite the fact that water and sewer services would be completely regional with the exception of the existing mentioned trunk sewers?

Mr. Irvine: I think there has been a great deal of change. I think the whole proposal has changed. The hon. member must realize, if he has studied this at all, that there has been a considerable difference to the east and to the north and also along the western boundary.

Mr. Cassidy: What is the change in the services? Because you hung your argument on why those lots couldn't come in on the services and on the division of functions. If you don't have that argument then what argument have you got?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to repeat again, if the hon. member could just realize, that that was a proposal which was to be debated fully by the people in the area and was. It was not a government policy. It was not a government regulation. It was a proposal. And certainly that proposal was fully discussed throughout the region. I am saying to you now that certain things have happened.

Mr. Lewis: Well, we know what has happened.

Mr. Cassidy: We know what happened, yes.

Mr. Irvine: I realize that.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any more comments and questions on section 2?

Mr. R. Gisborn (Hamilton East): Move it be referred.

Mr. Lewis: There was a motion, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Gisborn: Move it be referred.

Mr. Lewis: There was a motion, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Oh, yes. Members of the committee, we do have an amendment moved by Mr. McIlveen, member for Oshawa.

Those in favour of this amendment please say "aye."

Those opposed please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

This section stands as printed.

Are there any questions or motions up to and including 26?

Mr. McIlveen: Section 3.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question of the parliamentary assistant regarding section 3, subsection 1.

Oshawa will be divided into a ward system for election purposes in September, and hopefully I would like your reassurances that the reason I don't have an amendment here is that East Whitby will definitely have a representative on the regional council as a result of the ward system.

Mr. Gisborn: Well, tell us why. What is your proposition?

Mr. Irvine: Yes, Mr. Chairman I would be happy to reply to the hon. member. Under section 3, subsection 3(a) you will have the jurisdiction, you will have the regulations whereby the minister may, by order, divide into wards. We have already been requested by the city of Oshawa that East Whitby township be recognized as one ward, and the balance of the area municipalities be another ward.

Mr. Chairman: Any questions or comments?

Mr. McIlveen: No, Mr. Chairman. On section 3(1).

Mr. Chairman: Section 3(1).

Mr. McIlveen moves that paragraph 1 of section 3(1) of the Regional Municipality of Durham Act, 1973, be amended by substituting for the word "ten" the word "eleven" and by adding, immediately after the word "members" where it first appears, the words "and four local councillors".

Mr. McIlveen: Now, what I am saying in this amendment is that when Port Hope and Cobourg were in the region, our percentage of the people in the region was about 42 per cent. We got 38 per cent of the vote at that time. When Port Hope and Cobourg were put out and the part of Ontario county was put in, our percentage of the region went up to 44.6 per cent, and we got 36 per cent of the vote. What I am urging here is that we have one more municipal regional councillor and the city of Oshawa has passed a unanimous resolution of their council that four local councillors be added to the council. Apparently it has precedent in Burlington and in other areas.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: I wonder if we can have some order in the House, please, so we may listen to the hon. member making an important contribution.

Mr. McIlveen: As I stated before, before the taking out of Port Hope and Cobourg

we had a better share of the vote than we have now and one more regional council would bring us up to about the same place. We still wouldn't have "rep by pop" but I am convinced that the rural area needs extra votes. We don't get an exact "rep by pop" and we shouldn't, but I think we should be closer than we are.

Mr. Irvine: In reply I would like to say that I think we should consider the overall population figures and the representation we have at the regional level for the area. I would like to go down them: Town of Ajax 8,600; township of Brock 3,613; township of Newcastle 6,702; city of Oshawa 8,495.

The city of Oshawa therefore is not the one that has the least number per population—it has to be the town of Ajax. We have others that are very close—we have the town of Whitby at 7,892.

We feel there is adequate and fair representation at the regional level. I have discussed this at some length with the member and also the mayor and members of the council. We have said before there has to be a recognition of the rural areas by adding to the rural vote on regional councils. We have done that. We have to take into account the seasonal population. We have done that also.

We haven't had any strong views from the local councillors. If the hon. member wants to divide the members we have into two sections I would oppose the first part as far as the regional council is concerned, the regional council representation being increased by one. I would not oppose the local representation. So, Mr. Chairman, I would have to oppose the motion as it is.

Mr. Chairman: Any comment from the member for Oshawa?

Mr. McIlveen: You still didn't answer my question about why we couldn't have the same percentages of vote that we did on the December 18 proposal.

Mr. Irvine: Will you repeat it, please?

Mr. McIlveen: All I am asking for—the 11 plus the mayor is just exactly the same percentage that we had in the December 18 proposal before you took Port Hope-Cobourg out. I am not asking for more—I am asking for the same representation.

Mr. Irvine: Well I repeat that with the new proposal that we are discussing tonight we would, if your theory worked out, have to adjust the figures for the other area munic-

ipalities. I don't think this is the proper way to do it. I think we have very adequate representation as it is.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, just looking at the kind of figures the parliamentary assistant talked about—I think he mentioned Ajax has slightly more people per representative than Oshawa — the overall imbalance though is by far the most acute in the case of Oshawa.

The assistant may or may not have the figures—I don't recall him giving us precise figures of population on which to base this. But looking at the figures which prevailed before, as I recall I think that Oshawa gets 34 per cent of the representation on the new council for somewhere around 43 per cent of the population. That is pretty severe. But the cows and chickens of Brock township on the other hand—

Mr. Irvine: 36.6 per cent.

Mr. Cassidy: To 44 per cent of the population, is that right?

Mr. Irvine: That's 43.5 per cent.

Mr. Cassidy: Well 43.5 per cent. All right.

This has been repeated again and again, Mr. Chairman. There is really no need for that kind of under-representation to take place.

We will support the amendment of the member for Oshawa. If the people on the Oshawa council want to have extra representatives on the local council we would support that as well, particularly if it's divided, so that we can get that one element of flexibility the assistant has managed to show during the course of this evening.

Mr. McIlveen: Mr. Chairman, is it my assumption now that if I split this—split the local councillors—you will grant that and not grant the other? You will not grant the regional councillor but you will grant the council?

Mr. Irvine: Yes, that is right.

Mr. Chairman: How would that read, then?

Mr. McIlveen: May I have the resolution, then? I will have to rewrite it.

Mr. Chairman: We will have to wait for a moment while the member makes the alteration.

Mr. McIlveen: Even if I get a little bone tonight, it is better than nothing.

Mr. Cassidy: While the member is writing that out, I wonder if the minister could explain to us why it is that Brock was brought back into the region? It just doesn't seem to belong. Now I understand they originally wanted out of the region and then eventually they came back in. The parliamentary assistant himself has been stumping the back concession roads and at certain places, I am told that it is more in the collegiate institutes of the urban areas than in the back concessions, he has been saying that the rural areas don't really belong in the Durham region. So why is this northernmost municipality included? And why is it so grossly over-represented with voting power, according to this particular section?

Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I have to state unequivocally that the municipality proposed to be called Brock never wanted out of the east of Metro region. Indeed, all of the northern municipalities, including Rama and Mara on one occasion, after the collapse of the OAPAD study, voted unanimously and advised the ministry of their decision to be included in what was then and what is still the county of Ontario, whichever way it went. At no time did Thorah and Brock townships, the villages of Cannington and Beaverton and the township of Scott, ever want to be separated from the east of Metro region. I want that made eminently clear.

In my view, sir, to give a rural member's opinion of what my friend from Ottawa Centre mentioned, I believe to have a good region you have got to have an adequate mix of both urban and rural areas.

This business of segregating our province into urban and rural as though we were two categories, two classes of citizens, is ridiculously in the extreme. I've repeated time and time again that the greatest error the Province of Ontario, or any province that follows this plan has made in dealings with municipalities was in allowing cities and towns to separate from the county.

Now we are bringing them back in. They should never have been allowed to leave. But we must, I repeat, now that we have the opportunity of restructuring local government, bring about a reasonable mix of rural and urban.

Mr. Gisborn: That is what we were trying to tell them for weeks.

Mr. Cassidy: Are you going to answer that?

Mr. Irvine: Yes, Mr. Chairman, certainly. I agree with my hon. colleague that in the area municipality of Brock, and certainly in all the municipalities that at present comprise it, the people were fully consulted. They do want to come into this region. They are very much a part of this region.

I'd like to say to the hon. member for Ottawa Centre that I can't agree with all his supposition, which he apparently likes to make, and that's fine if he wishes to, but I would like to point out to him that the statements he made were not correct in their entirety. And maybe he would like to check them out a bit further.

I would also like to point out to him that on this side of the House we do recognize that there is a place for the rural people in this province. Certainly in that particular area of the township of Brock there is a seasonal population, closer to 7,000 than 3,600 as he shows. I mentioned that point to the member before, but apparently he wasn't listening. If the member had listened, he would have understood that the population has a considerable increase in the summertime.

We have felt that when these townships and these villages wanted to come into the region, certainly we should let them come in.

Mr. Chairman: Now, members of the committee—the member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: I don't want to pursue this, Mr. Chairman, I will just quote the parliamentary assistant though, if I can find it. I don't even need to quote this. At the hearings at Eastdale Collegiate Institute the assistant said very clearly in his speech that the rural areas had a community of interest with Orillia, with Lindsay and with other centres, and not with the Oshawa region and should be excluded from the region.

Now he has changed his mind, or the government has changed its mind. All right! I don't think he should go around trying to pretend that his view has been consistent all along, because it hasn't been. There was a lot of effort made to do what he would consider to be probably the most sensible thing to do, which would have been to exclude that far northern finger of the region from this particular region.

Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, again I have to emphasize that that submission made in the Eastdale Collegiate last December was

a proposal. We, the people of the townships, which my friend has mentioned, we changed the ministry's mind. We made representations to the ministry and the now proposed municipality of Brock is in the region because of our efforts. We took it as a proposal, we took the ministry at its word when they submitted it to us and invited our views, our comments and our submissions. And our response to that invitation is in this bill tonight.

Mr. Chairman: The former amendment put by Mr. McIlveen has now been withdrawn, we now have two amendments. I am going to put the former amendment in two parts, the first has not been accepted by the assistant but the second part has been. Now, the first reads as follows.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, what is your point of order?

Mr. Cassidy: I don't believe it is proper for you to say that, I think the parliamentary assistant can certainly say that. I have never heard the Speaker, from the chair, state that the following has been accepted by the government or not, I believe the government should speak for itself. It befits the impartiality of the Chair to let the government speak for itself.

Mr. Chairman: It is not my intention to do that at all, I am just indicating to the members who may have come in since the debate started that the parliamentary assistant has so indicated.

Now, the first one is section 3(1)—

Mr. Cassidy: I hope you don't do that again, Mr. Chairman, they can do it for themselves.

Mr. Chairman: Will you sit down, please?

Mr. Cassidy: They can do it for themselves.

Mr. Chairman: The first reads section 3(1) paragraph 1, the Regional Municipality of Durham Act, 1973, be amended by substituting for the word "ten" the word "eleven".

Those in favour, please say "aye".

Opposed, please say "nay".

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

I declare this amendment lost.

Now, section 3(1), paragraph 1 of the Regional Municipality of Durham Act, 1973 be amended to allow four local councillors.

Those in favour please say "aye".

Opposed say "nay".

In my opinion, the "ayes" have it.

I declare this part carried.

Mr. Deans: Mr. Chairman, if I may, on a point of order. I think the point raised by my colleague from Ottawa Centre is very valid. It is not the position of the Chair, sir, to inform the House—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We know that!

Mr. Deans: Now wait a minute! It is not the position of the Chair to inform the House what the parliamentary assistant is prepared to accept or not accept. And in future votes it would be in the best interests of the impartiality of the Chair simply to put the vote without comment.

Mr. Chairman: I think the members of this House, as long as I have anything to do with the proceedings here, will find me fair and impartial. And this is my intention. I merely was trying to indicate to the members who may have come in later and did not hear the first part of the debate that the minister had made this statement.

Now, is there anything else on section 3? Any other sections up to and including section 26?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Section 6!

Mr. W. Newman: I have an amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: What section, please?

Mr. W. Newman: Section 6, subsection 4.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before that?

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, in rising to change this section, I feel that the boundaries of the registry and land titles division should be coterminous with the region. The reason for saying this is that if we are going to have a regional municipality of Durham, or Oshawa, or Pickering, or whatever it maybe, I feel that we should be trying to consolidate our boundaries and our services in this region. And thus the reason for this amendment tonight is to make the registry division and the land titles division coterminous with the new region.

Mr. Chairman: Any other comment on this section?

Mr. W. Newman: moves that section 6(4) be deleted and that the following substituted: "The boundaries of the registry and

land titles division be coterminous with the region."

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, I want to rise to support the amendment, it is a very reasonable one indeed. It is an indication that the government has not properly considered the ramifications of this bill since they had subsection 4 remaining. Surely the same sort of thing should have been worked out with the Ministry of Education so that the new region would have a single board of education rather than an overlapping patchwork of educational authorities. I don't intend to pursue that, but simply to raise it, Mr. Chairman, as an exactly equivalent problem that the government, for all its research, for all of its platoons of experts, who must have spent many, many hours on this, has failed to overcome.

Surely if you are going to establish a permanent new region, establish a type of local government which is going to survive with the support of the residents, even though there are very serious shortcomings in this bill, one of them that you should not have allowed to continue was the fact that so many other emanations and responsibilities of government have not been brought into line with the boundaries of the new region as set out in the bill.

I think the amendment deserves support on all sides. I can't see any inconvenience that this would bring forward as far as land titles registrations are concerned, except that maybe two or three of the bureaucrats might have to change their maps. And I would hope that it would be generally supported; including the support of the parliamentary assistant.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, if I might, we would like to make an amendment to the amendment, if you will give me a minute to prepare it properly. We look favourably upon the request, but there are some problems in regard to getting it done as quickly as may be required in that particular amendment. So I think we would like to bring forth, in very short order, an amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Do you agree that this be set down for a later time in this meeting?

Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I support the amendment of my colleague from Ontario South, because I feel very strongly, as I said in discussing this in principle, and as he has repeated now, that the boundaries of all matters being the concern of the region should be coterminous.

However, the parliamentary assistant has pointed out the difficulties which I believe might exist, but of which I have no knowledge. I still can't see any reason why we can't insert the fact that the boundaries be coterminous now, and move with all dispatch toward the achievement of that end.

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments and questions up to and including section 26?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Section 9.

Mr. W. Newman: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: What section is that?

Mr. W. Newman: I have an amendment to section 14, subsection 11.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry, we have section 9, the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have discussed this with the parliamentary assistant. I thought perhaps he was going to indicate to me that he would accept it, but that remains to be seen.

This section 9 gives the government the authority to choose and then impose chairmen on the new region up until 1977. As we have said repeatedly, we feel this is a substantial error in principle, and a political error as well. It subverts the independence of the new region, it transfers to the new region all of the bureaucratic emanations from Queen's Park, which are not in the best interests of an area which is supposed to have a revitalized local government. There are always the chances that political patronage will play some role in the appointment of the chairmen. And it seems to me that the government tends to search carefully among those who might be eligible, for a political friend, or failing that one whom they know is going to, let's say be co-operative in supporting the initiatives that are taken at Queen's Park.

I would say again to you, Mr. Chairman, that for many years we have listened to the philosophies expounded by the Conservative Party for the dissemination of authority to the local area. We have heard this in connection with school boards, hospital boards, library boards and municipal councils. If the government believes in this then surely it should establish this regional government bill so that the new chairman is selected from among his colleagues in the new council, or even better than that, in my view, be elected at large at the time the whole council is elected. That in fact he becomes what someone has called the super-mayor of the area.

He would tend to speak with the most authority in the area, not only locally but in his deliberations and discussions with other levels of government.

If he is considered to be some sort of servant of the central level of government, then in fact the main aim of the establishment of this new region is lost—and that is a strong and independent voice to speak for the taxpayers and the residents of the area, not to be a pale echo of what is handed down from Queen's Park.

Mr. R. F. Nixon moves that section 9 be amended by deleting subsection 1, subsection 2 to be renumbered subsection 1, and the year "1977" be replaced with "1973."

Mr. Deans: If I may, Mr. Chairman, just before the vote is put, for all of the reasons that I put in both the Hamilton bill and the Halton bill, I support the Leader of the Opposition.

There is no doubt in my mind the people of Durham are capable of choosing their own head of council. The people of Durham have gone to the polls often enough now to have learned how to mark an X against a name and to make the decision among those who might seek office as to whom they should support.

I can't think of any good reason now, any more than I could think of any good reason this afternoon, any more than I could think of any good reason yesterday when we spoke on the other bills, why the government insists on appointing the chairman of the various regional governments as they are set up.

I can think of one bad reason. That reason is that the government wants to keep its thumb on the head of whoever the individual is in order to ensure that that individual toes the line and jumps like a puppet.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: No doubt about that.

Mr. Deans: And that's a very bad reason. It is the one reason I can't support this particular section and why we, in this party, will support the amendment by the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, I would like to rise to support the amendment by the Leader of the Opposition. I think it is the ultimate indignity that you can impose upon any municipality.

Now I speak from certain experience in the regional municipality of Sudbury, where in fact this precise form of appointment was placed upon the people.

In a municipality that has 75 or 100 years of experience of independent municipal elections, I think it is not necessary in this day and age to impose someone from out of town more or less upon the constituents. In the case of the regional municipality of Sudbury, it turned out to be a deputy minister.

Now this man, after 25 years in the public service as a deputy minister in this government—who is he subservient to? His pay cheque comes from this government, he owes no allegiance to that municipality. If the same thing pertains here, than I can readily see that this man's obligations are to the person who signs his pay cheque and not to the regional municipality concerned.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Germa: So I feel it is just the spreading of power from the cabinet level down to the municipal level, and for this reason I can wholeheartedly support that amendment, I believe in the democratic process, Mr. Chairman, and I think the government is remiss in imposing this upon them.

Mr. Chairman: Any other comments before the parliamentary assistant speaks?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

Mr. Lewis: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman; could I ask the member for Ontario South, the member for Ontario, the member for Durham, the member for Oshawa—do you all agree with this pointed imposition on the people you otherwise represent; all of you as elected members? Do you think it was insufferable that you had to put yourself up for election? Why can't you allow the same democratic process to take place for your constituents at this level? Why do you acquiesce in this process?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: They are each pushing their personal candidate.

Mr. Lewis: Well, three of you are going to lose, you know. I will tell you one fellow who won't win. The member for Oshawa won't win. He is losing every battle he makes.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Any other comments? The member for Ontario South has the floor.

Mr. W. Newman: I would like to comment that the chairman of the new region should be appointed by the Lieutenant

Governor in Council, for this reason: When any new regional municipality is set up—there have been several of them set up in the province and there will be several more—I think the government has chosen wisely in the past—and I'm sure they will choose wisely through order in council this time in appointing—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman:—someone who will be knowledgeable about the area and how it functions and how it will work.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: Therefore, I think the first appointment should be by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: Thanks a lot!

The first appointment should be done by order in council. I think this is the right and proper way to do it.

Mr. Deans: If I understand the member correctly, when a new area of administration—

Mr. W. Newman: Go to Sudbury!

Mr. Deans: Yes, well, the reason I ask is—carrying that to the ridiculous extreme, one would then assume that if you redistribute the ridings in the province the government is going to appoint the member.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: They would like to do that.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Sudbury East.

Order, please!

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, I have to support my friend from Brant, as I did some years ago on another bill. It lost too, but we have got the experience of an appointed chairman. He's trying desperately.

I understand the flak is starting to come now after six months—that he is having some difficulty with the municipality of Sudbury. I have never been able to understand Tory thinking on this. Why should someone be appointed chairman from on high, someone outside the region who knows nothing about the region?

What you are saying in fact is that there is no one in your area capable or qualified to do the job necessary to bring that region together. That to me is—

Mr. Germa: You must have a nephew there who needs a job, haven't you? Run him.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

Mr. Martel: That was an insult to the people of Sudbury. What in fact the government said was that we had no one capable—that the only people capable were those that were anointed by the Tory government here in Toronto. You'll recall that there are no Tories left in that area—but we have one now, appointed.

Mr. Deans: Send him in!

Mr. Martel: We recommended a number of people who could have handled the job. And it has always amazed me that someone—and the interesting thing is they start to play petty politics; they don't want to get into the political arena, these gentlemen who are appointed, but they are no sooner in an area than they start to play petty politics.

We have one in Sudbury now who continuously, Mr. Chairman, gets up at public meetings and makes the point that the member—he doesn't name me directly—but I've been too tough on the Sudbury area, tearing it down. Yet the mayor of the city of Sudbury recently indicated at a private meeting that it was largely through the efforts of the NDP that pollution was being cleaned up in the Sudbury area. No one recognized that it was a problem before.

But you've got a chairman who was appointed from on high down here who gets up there at meeting after meeting and says: "Those boys shouldn't be saying that down in Queen's Park—there are no Tory boys down there from the Sudbury area." I think they prefer to have the nice silent type who never says anything about an area.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Like Elmer!

Mr. Martel: Like Elmer, but he didn't know there was a pollution problem either, interestingly enough. He spoke on many—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I think he knew quite a bit about pollution.

Mr. Martel: I want to say to my friend from Brant that he spoke eloquently. In fact, I suggested, if you will recall, that he be appointed as the regional chairman.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please! I wonder if the member—

Mr. Martel: I am right on the point—the appointment of a chairman for regional government. I opposed it in the Sudbury bill; but failing that I recommended someone like Mr. Sopha, the former member for Sudbury for the job, because he was certainly capable of handling it.

I'm saying to the parliamentary assistant there must be somebody in your bailiwick who could handle the job and you don't need someone anointed by the Treasurer to do the job.

As I say, it's an insult to your people that you're saying none of them are capable of handling such an important role.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any further comments or questions before the parliamentary assistant speaks?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I think we've had this discussed pretty well in the last couple of days, but in any event I will repeat very quickly and as clearly as I can that the government is very firm that this should be done on the basis that we haven't made mistakes on appointments in the past. We feel it's not decided—as the hon. member for Sudbury mentioned it might be decided—that it's going to be from within the region or out of the region. It's not decided by any means. There are, certainly, cases where one would think it might be difficult to find anyone but a Conservative in the area.

Mr. Martel: They should be elected.

Mr. Irvine: It could be that the person who was appointed—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Let him be elected, and if he's a good Conservative we'll have to live with it, just the same as you.

Mr. Irvine: —no doubt he could be elected in 1977.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

Mr. Irvine: In any event we oppose any such amendment and we would be happy to vote on it.

Mr. Chairman: Those in favour of this amendment will please "aye."

Those opposed will please "nay."
In my opinion the "nays" have it.
I declare the amendment lost.
The vote is stacked.

Are there any further comments? If so, to which section?

Mr. Irvine: Section 6.

Mr. Chairman: To section 6. Will you read it, please.

Mr. Irvine moves that subsection 4 of section 6 of Bill 162 be struck out and the following substituted therefor: The boundaries of the land titles and registry divisions shall be adjusted by the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations to coincide with the boundaries of the regional area on or before Jan. 1, 1975.

Mr. Chairman: You've heard this amendment. Any comment?

Shall the amendment carry?

Carried.

Are there other comments or questions up to section 15?

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to section 14, subsection (1).

Mr. Chairman: Section 14.

Mr. Martel: That one will be accepted. All planned ahead of time.

Mr. Deans: Mr. Chairman, on section 13—I'm sorry, have you gone past that?

Mr. Chairman: On section 13?

Mr. Deans: On section 13. I want to raise again, as I did this afternoon, the need to make an amendment to subsection (6) of section 13 to permit any person who is elected by his local municipality to be the representative at the regional level, to be replaced in the event that he is ill or unable to fulfil his obligations due to some incapacity. I won't make the amendment unless the minister is prepared to accept it, but I want to make the argument nevertheless.

I think this afternoon the member for York East (Mr. Meen) indicated he thought there was some value in considering that amendment, and although he wasn't in a position to accept it at that time, he felt that he would take it back and perhaps it would be part of general legislation.

I want to suggest to the member tonight that when an area has only two representatives, and in the formative year when those representatives have to be there representing the council and the area they're elected from, it's important we have maximum flexibility in ensuring that council is well represented.

I would hate to think that during the first year, because a member got involved in an automobile accident and was hospitalized for six weeks; or because he came down with some dread disease and was hospitalized for two months that council would have to be under-represented by 50 per cent.

I would like to suggest to the parliamentary assistant that at some appropriate time, where it says, "In the event that the head of council of an area," be changed to say "In the event the elected representative of an area municipality is for any reason unable to fulfil his duties as a member of regional council for a period of sitting one month, the council may, by by-law, appoint one of its members as an alternate."

I point out that the section contains a provision which says that shall only take effect for one month. That by-law can only be effective for one month. The municipality, being responsible to the electorate, would certainly be remiss in its duties if it were to use that as an avenue of rotating or in some way or other involving more than the representatives who were duly elected by the people to serve on the regional council.

I think that the parliamentary assistant, as I felt this afternoon about his counterpart doing the Hamilton bill, would do well to have considered that amendment and to adopt it as a policy for at least the first year. During that time we could test it to see how well it works, and if it works well we would be able to leave it as part of the general legislation that is supposedly forthcoming from the government.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I was here when the discussion took place this afternoon in regard to this section. I have some reservations on this particular proposal by the hon. member for Wentworth. I think we've got to consider the fact that we must have a representative first of all—and that has been recognized by section 6—from the particular area municipality.

The point that gives me concern is that to have another one acceptable on regional council, you might have a considerable number of alternatives whereby you would have one member going one month and next month there could be another member. This could carry on as often as they wanted to, without any continuity.

I fully believe there should only be the one member, under this section as it is now, who is able to fill in for the head of council. I don't think we should have other substitutions.

Mr. Deans: Okay! You know that argument is really quite unacceptable. I am sorry. Surely, even assuming that occurred, which I think is a fantasy in the imagination of somebody in the ministry—in all fairness, I think it is a manufactured excuse for not doing something reasonable.

Let me say to you, supposing that did occur, surely it is better that that area municipality be represented by a different person every month than not represented at all?

Mr. Irvine: They are represented.

Mr. Deans: But if a person is unable to fulfil his obligations and duties, they can't be represented at all. It's certainly better to make allowances for representation in order that they be represented, and take the chance that some municipality will take advantage and abuse the privilege, than it is not to allow the municipality to have its full representation.

My God, you have no confidence in the local elected people. You've no confidence in them at all. You think they are a bunch of charlatans. I can't understand how in heaven's name you can come down and say to us, sitting there, that they might abuse it; maybe they would rotate the thing.

Maybe they would rotate it. Maybe they would and if they did, by George, we would quickly take some action, wouldn't we? Isn't it better that the people be adequately and properly represented at the council in the event of the unforeseen, as I say?

For example, a member who is supposed to be on regional council, who gets hit in an automobile accident and can't be there; or a member who takes ill for some reason and is incapacitated. Surely, it makes more sense to guarantee that those provisions can be met than to conjure up some fantasy about the council rotating their members?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I can't speak quite as eloquently as the hon. member, but in any event he might give some consideration to the fact that there is an election for regional representation and an election for local representation. You may not wish to do that fully, in the fact that some of these local people do not want to be on the regional.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Bad night, eh?

Mr. Irvine: We recognize the fact there should be regional representation in case of illness. I say to you that that is my personal opinion and we will take it into consideration as to what will happen in the future.

Mr. Deans: Just one final word. If there are people who don't want to serve on the regional council, so be it. But they're not going to be asked to serve out a term. They're going to be asked to fill in the absence of a member.

Let me give you an example. There is a crucial vote coming up in the region. There is a matter of genuine concern to that municipality. One of its two members gets struck by a car, for heaven's sake, and is in the hospital. The local council needs that one vote to pass it and they can't get it passed because you won't allow them to have a substitute.

Now, goodness gracious, it doesn't take much to think these things out. We can all conjure up ideas of our own. I honestly say to you that it shows to me a complete lack of faith in the ability of the electorate to choose proper and sensible people to represent them and in the ability of their representative, who has been chosen, to act in a responsible manner. This is not democracy. I really suggest to you that your arguments ring hollow.

Mr. Chairman: Does the member have an amendment to put at this point?

Mr. Deans: No, I won't amend it, because it's not going to carry. There's no point, but I make the argument. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: The next section is section 14. The member for Ontario South.

Mr. W. Newman moves that section 14(1) be amended so that the words, "the first day of January, 1974," in the third line be deleted and replaced by the words, "the fifteenth day of October, 1973."

Mr. W. Newman: The purpose of this amendment, Mr. Chairman, is the fact that when the regional councils are elected on Sept. 29, we would hope that the pay as regional councillors would start at Oct. 15 instead of January, 1974.

The only reason I bring this up, Mr. Chairman, is because it was requested by our county council. But I think once a member has been elected to the regional council, as with a person elected to the Legislature or to the federal House, his pay on the regional council should be started as of about that time. That's why I've changed it from Jan. 1, 1974 to Oct. 15, 1973.

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments and questions on this point?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: This is a generous change, but I'm afraid—

Mr. Chairman: The parliamentary assistant.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, our view in this matter is that the regional council will determine, and certainly can make allowances for the fact that they have taken office from October 15. They will do that the first of the year. I see no reason to change the Act as we have it presently. I find it very hard to accept, and certainly I will have to oppose the amendment for the reasons given. We already have at the regional council level the option for adjustment if we feel it is necessary.

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments?

Those in favour of this amendment please say "aye."

Those opposed, "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Any further comments up to section 26?

Section 27, the member for Ontario.

Mr. Dymond: Section 27, subsection 6, I move that this be amended by deleting the words: "first day of April, 1973—"

Mr. Chairman: I'm sorry. What is your section?

Mr. Dymond: Section 27.

Mr. Chairman: The parliamentary assistant has an amendment on this. Will you hear that first, please?

Mr. Irvine moves that subsection 8 of section 27 of Bill 162 be amended by inserting after municipality where it occurs for the first time in the fourth line the words: "or of a local municipality, or part of a local municipality that is constituted in an area municipality;" and by inserting after "annexed," in the tenth line the words: "or the local municipality, or part of the local municipality which is constituted an area municipality."

Mr. Chairman: The member for Ontario.

Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, subsection 6 presently protects the—

Mr. Chairman: Will the member wait for just a moment, please. We have this amendment now before us. Any discussion on this particular amendment?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What does it accomplish? Perhaps the member can tell us?

Mr. Chairman: Would you explain please?

Mr. Irvine: Yes. Mr. Chairman, I will read the section again in case there is some misunderstanding as to how it would read: "The employees of the local municipalities and the local boards thereof, within that regional area, which are amalgamated or annexed in whole, or in part, to form an area municipality, or of a local municipality, or part of a local municipality."

Mr. R. F. Nixon: All right!

Mr. Chairman: Shall this amendment carry?

Carried!

The hon. member for Ontario.

Mr. Dymond moves that section 27, subsection (6), be amended by deleting the words "first day of April, 1973" and substituting therefor the words "at the date this Act receives royal assent."

Mr. Dymond: I understand, Mr. Chairman, that at least at the county level, new contracts have been negotiated with the staff which will differ from those obtaining at April 1, 1973, and therefore should be protected. I recognize, of course, that contractual agreements must be recognized, but to ensure that it's enshrined in the law and no loophole is left to provide the possibility of changing it, I suggest that this amendment should be acceptable.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, I don't know whether you want to put the amendment before I have a comment or not, but I would just say that we are prepared to support the amendment. Our experience with regional government is not so much that we have to protect the workers from any decrease in salary because of regionalization, but that we have to be ready, as taxpayers in the province through the consolidated revenue fund, and in the new regions through our land taxes, to dig down very deep to pay the additional payroll costs that are associated with regionalization. Our experience has always been that when a number of municipalities, including cities, towns, rural municipalities, are put together, the employees in that broad range of municipal types normally have pay increases so that they all get the same income as the very highest-paid people in the whole area, normally in the large urban centres.

Frankly, I have no objection to the individuals getting an increase in income. This was discussed in all sorts of centres and forums, as the minister knows. But it is one of the reasons why we have found regional

government to be, in principle, so objectionable, that it has built into it substantial increases in costs, and one of the more important ones is the increase in costs associated with equalizing everybody's salary at the very top.

I don't know what can be done about this, because if you don't do it that way then you are simply being unfair to those people who, through no fault of their own, find themselves working for a large regional municipality rather than their former employers.

I simply bring this to your attention, Mr. Chairman, because I'm sure you are aware, as I am, that one of the reasons why local citizens, taxpayers, have been fearful of regionalization is because of the substantial increased costs associated with it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Grenville-Dundas.

Mr. Irvine: I have no objections.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, on this same section, the day it receives royal assent will, I assume probably be this week. What about the automatic increments that were set up by schedules with municipal employees at the present time? Will they get their automatic increases after this date, right up until the end of the year?

Mr. Irvine: Yes, Mr. Chairman, that's what happens. All contracts and all increases which have been signed by a municipality on behalf of an employee do go to the benefit of the employee.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, in the regional municipality of Niagara, I understand it took something like two years to sort out the problems of successor rights under the contracts which were in force before that region was formed.

Just as a general comment—the hon. member for Windsor West (Mr. Bounsall), on the Peel bill, may have some more specific comments—we're really concerned that the government has not shown sufficient effort to consult with the labour unions involved and with the employees involved to ensure that these problems can be resolved satisfactorily, quickly and smoothly. We're glad the amendment is passed, but in fact, it could probably be made even tougher than it is right now.

Mr. Chairman: Any comments, questions or amendments on a later section of the bill, up to about section 60?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Section 30.

Mr. Chairman: Section 30. Anything before section 30?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I merely wanted to bring to your attention, Mr. Chairman, that subsection 3 of section 30 gives the provincial government the authority to transfer any highway under provincial jurisdiction to the regional area; with all of the costs concomitant with that transfer. It is not made clear that these transfers must be supported by sufficient funding so those roads transferred from the provincial system to the regional system be maintained at levels at which they had been established previously.

We have had experience, and we were referring to it on another bill this afternoon where the Ministry of Transportation and Communications will transfer large mileages of provincial roads back to the local municipality, in this case the Regional Municipality of Durham, if that's the name. It is not always accompanied by sufficient support, so that the highways then become an increased load on the local taxpayers.

It should be made abundantly clear that is not the intention and that if any of these transfers take place—and frankly I never feel that they are justified, although more and more they are taking place—that they are not going to accrue to the substantial increased costs of the local taxpayers.

I realize that the parliamentary assistant to the Minister of Transportation and Communications (Mr. Carton) is also one of the private members for this particular area, so I have a feeling they won't suffer unduly; but I think the point is a valid one and I wanted to put it before you.

Hon. W. G. Davis (Premier): Nor in Peel either.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 30 stand as part of the bill?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I'm not so sure about Peel.

Mr. Chairman: Any other comments, questions or amendments before section 50?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: After all, they got their share of the marbles!

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Perhaps we should have a reply to the question that the Leader of the Opposition has raised here tonight. I can think of the Niagara regional government where the province shoved

off some 52 to 55 miles of provincial highways. I can tell you it's costing the region quite a bit of money now to maintain those highways; some of the county roads were constructed better than the existing highways.

Now, I know it is going to cost them an additional amount of money, and one of the problems I find in regional government in the Niagara area is that the MTC has reduced the amount of funds or grants given to the municipalities to maintain roads. It's causing quite a hardship and burden on that municipality when it has to go back and raise funds through real estate taxes. I think we are at the limit now; you can just tax them so much. I think the parliamentary assistant should give a reply to that.

Mr. Chairman: Any comment?

Mr. Irvine: Yes, Mr. Chairman. We are very sure that the Ministry of Transportation and Communications will look after any roads that are transferred over to the regional council. Certainly, we don't see that as a matter of any great tax burden, because it hasn't been in the past, as the hon. member might have suggested. We feel there will be proper consultation with the regional council and there will be adequate provision.

Mr. Chairman: Any comments, questions or amendments on any section before section 57?

Mr. Cassidy: On section 30, is the minister willing to put it in as an amendment then or not? Are you willing to accept an amendment to that purpose then, given the assurances?

Mr. Irvine: No.

Mr. Cassidy: If not, why not?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, we feel that it is adequately spelled out in the Act as it is now.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, may I speak on section 30, please? In the transfer of roads—and I use as an example the regional municipality of York, which is very close to me—there has never been any major problem. It has always been discussed and deliberated with the regional council and a very amiable solution is worked out in most cases. I don't think it's necessary to make an amendment to ensure that. I can assure you that in all cases they are worked out and discussed with the regional councils.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, Mr. Chairman, since the member for Ontario South is going to have to

live with the people who are affected by his decision, or wish, not to have legislative protection, why we will leave it that way and we will not move an amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 30 stand as part of the bill?

Carried.

Mr. Cassidy: If it works you will have to pay!

Mr. Chairman: Any comments, questions or amendments on any section before section 57?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Section 33.

Mr. Cassidy: Section 55.

Mr. Chairman: Section 33?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I simply raise it because the council of Ontario county has suggested that it be deleted.

I wonder why that section was included? It is almost like that section in the welfare statute which says that if you are on welfare and you get a job and get a few dollars from any other source, then your welfare cheque is reduced by exactly that number of dollars.

There is an analogy here; where a contribution has been made from any source whatsoever toward an expenditure under the provisions of section 84(d) then the reporting of this is required. I wonder what the purpose of that section is? Why was it deemed necessary?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I can't cite any specific instance to the hon. Leader of the Opposition, but I would imagine it is there to make sure that if such a case does come up there is specific legislation to take care of it. I don't see any harm in leaving it in the legislation as it is.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 33 stand as part of the bill?

Agreed.

Anything before 55?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: How about sidewalks in section 36?

Mr. Deans: In section 36? I wanted to do it, but it wasn't in section 36, actually. I wanted to do it later and I was trying to find the appropriate section.

This afternoon I had a discussion with the parliamentary secretary on the Hamilton bill, dealing with the responsibilities of the re-

gional municipality to repair and maintain sidewalks. You know the part I mean?

Mr. Irvine: Yes.

Mr. Deans: I am not sure—I moved it in the Hamilton bill in section 122 but I can't find it in this bill.

Mr. Dymond: Section 130.

Mr. Deans: In 130?

Mr. Irvine: Yes, 130, Mr. Chairman. I have an amendment to take care of it.

Mr. Deans: You are going to make an amendment?

Mr. Irvine: Yes, I am.

Mr. Deans: That's fine. Okay.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before section 55 then? If not, the member for Ottawa Centre on section 55.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the parliamentary assistant could tell us whether there are assurances in section 55 that people who are outside the urban service areas, where the water and sewage services will be existent, will not be obliged to pay for those water and sewage services? Is there any protection here? If not, would he accept an amendment that would ensure that only people living within the water and sewage service areas would actually pay for them?

Mr. Irvine: This is taken care of by area rating. The area municipality can set the area rate for the particular part of the area municipality which is receiving the services, and those people in that area pay for it. It is taken care of under the provisions of the Act as it is. We certainly wouldn't wish to see people who are not receiving services at the local area municipality level paying for services such as this.

Mr. Cassidy: Perhaps you would consider this amendment? I'll send it over to you, and see what you think of it. It states simply: The regional council shall ensure that all services pertaining to the supply and distribution of water shall be financed by taxpayers within the service areas in which such supply and distribution of water takes place.

Mr. Chairman, it may be that later on in the financial sections, where it deals with the regional levy and the way in which that is distributed, this matter is covered; if that is the case I would be satisfied. If not, I think that this new subsection in 55 would be a

desirable addition to the Act in order to ensure that people in the rural areas of the region are not burdened with costs for sewage and water services from which they do not benefit.

Mr. Chairman: The motion is not before us at the moment. It is just a suggestion.

Mr. Cassidy: For the sake of discussion, I'll move that amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Cassidy moves that section 55 of Bill 162 be amended by adding a new subsection (6), as follows:

"The regional council shall ensure that all services pertaining to the supply and distribution of water shall be financed by taxpayers within the service areas in which such supply and distribution of water takes place."

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I will oppose that particular amendment. I would like to say to the hon. member, though, we have it covered in 55(1). I'll start at the portion which covers it:

... all of the provisions of any general Act relating to the supply and distribution of water by a municipal corporation or a local board thereof.

Mr. Cassidy: I think you are trying to explain to me how the area rating occurs; and there must be some special Act which defines the areas, is that correct?

Mr. Irvine: Yes. I agree. It is a fact.

Mr. Cassidy: The special Act is presumably an Act of this Legislature. Is that correct? Or would that be a special bylaw to which you are referring?

Mr. Irvine: It is the Public Utilities Act, Mr. Chairman. That is not a special Act.

Mr. Chairman: Are you ready for the question then? Those in favour of Mr. Cassidy's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Mr. Cassidy: I meant to say "aye." I'm sorry; I'm so used to saying "nay." But we agreed with that.

Mr. Deans: It goes without saying that we said "aye."

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, but you didn't.

Mr. Cassidy: You so dazzled me with the force of your argument.

Mr. Deans: Not like last night when we all voted.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Since the parliamentary assistant's colleague, the other parliamentary assistant, is back in to listen to some of this debate, I cannot resist, sir, bringing to your attention the anomalous approach to the supply and distribution of water.

Hon. Mr. Davis: What is anomalous?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is anomalous in that in some of your regional government bills you have split the responsibility, such as Waterloo, in Waterloo and in Niagara and in Ottawa—don't look up like that; you have no idea what has been done in those regional government bills, so don't give me that business.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I haven't looked anywhere.

Mr. Cassidy: It is not supplied in Ottawa.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He rolls his eyes up as if he had copies of the bills tattooed on his eyelids.

I'll tell you, Mr. Chairman, it is an indication to me, once again, that in fact these second tier municipalities are there largely as window dressing, that you have left them with little or no responsibility and it is just really as a selling point in the local area so that you can say; "Yes, we are putting you in with Oshawa in these large urban centres, but you rural people are going to have your own councils."

Very little or anything is left for them to do other than to select from among their number somebody who will go to regional council and say; "Yes, I come from New-castle," or what was formerly Darlington, that sort of thing.

I must say in this case there isn't the threat from the mayor of Oshawa that by 1984 he expects to have a single-tier government. As a matter of fact, there are those who think that by 1984 the whole of Ontario will be single tier, but that's another matter that the Premier can attend to when he gets done reading about Lord Nelson and starts to read George Orwell, but the—

Hon. Mr. Davis: Actually I have been reading about the Duke of Wellington.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh, I see, I keep reading about all the books you read; I thought it was Lord Nelson.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Lord Nelson, mind you, is worth reading.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He is a sexy one, too. Yes, I notice that you tend to pick out those historians who have racy pasts.

But I would simply like to raise an objection, Mr. Chairman, to the evident consolidation of government policy that all of these services will be operated at the senior tier of a two-tier system; that evidently the assistant said this afternoon the experiment or the experience in Niagara and Waterloo and Ottawa had been something less than happy and that they liked to have it at the top of the system so that they don't have to worry about these people who are elected in the local areas, who tend to interfere with the decisions that are handed down from the Ministry of the Environment, through the hon. member from Dufferin-Simcoe and his environmental hearing boards and so on; that if you let it get right down to where the people at the grassroots level want to concern themselves with which street gets water supply first, second or third, which one has the sewage connection in what order; while there are those problems associated with responding to the involvement of the people at the community level that it's better to do it at this top-tier government where you can do it with the insulation of the bureaucracy that you tend to transfer from here to your regional government.

I want to state my objection, as I have stated it before. I am told by experts that an amendment to accomplish this would be quite elaborate. I would simply like to strike out the word "distribution" from this so that the regional government has the supply and that the distribution is left to the responsibility of the lower tier of government, but I am not proposing an amendment at this time.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 55 stand as part of the bill?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Oshawa on section 57.

Mr. McIlveen: Sections 57 and 58 will go together here.

Mr. McIlveen moves that section 57 of Bill 162 be amended by striking out subsection 1, section 58, where it appears in that section, and inserting in lieu thereto in each instance subsection (1) and (2) of subsection 58.

Mr. McIlveen moves that section 58 of Bill 162 be amended by renumbering subsection (2) as subsection (3) and inserting a new subsection (2) as follows:

Notwithstanding the provision of subsection (57) of this section, any area municipality may by bylaw passed on or before December 31st, 1973, retain the responsibility for the construction and maintenance of sanitary sewer system within such area municipality provided that no such bylaw shall take effect until it has been approved by the regional council.

Mr. McIlveen: Now, these two amendments, in effect, give the lower-tier municipality the control over the local sewer system. The engineer in my municipality tells me that if they don't have this section and they have local roads, when the designing and the construction of those roads come in, they will have the one interfering with the other, and it won't work well together. If one municipality has the roads it should also have the sewers. That is why that amendment comes in.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. McIlveen moves an amendment to section 57 and to 58, I guess. Any comments? The member for Ontario South.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I rise to support both these amendments. I feel it makes an infinite amount of good sense that the local municipalities should have control over the local distribution of both water and sewers.

One reason that has just been mentioned by the member for Oshawa is that in many cases and in most cases the local municipalities will have priorities and they know the needs perhaps better than the regional municipalities. Secondly, I look back to a broken watermain or a broken sewer where somebody has to call somebody else, and somebody else has eventually to call somebody else, and so on; and after you have been washed away somebody comes to fix it. I think they are much better equipped at the local level to deal with local distribution of both water and sewers and I am going to support both of these amendments.

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I have to oppose the amendments.

I'd like to say to the hon. members who have spoken for the amendments that I believe their reasoning is not as good as it might be in the fact that we do have co-ordination by our regionally-appointed council with the locally-appointed councillors. In the case of the city of Oshawa, they would have full knowledge of what is going on in regard to the local roads being built or repaired, as

they are all local and regional. In the case of some of the others, that's not quite the same fact.

In any event, you do have co-ordination of both local councillors and regional councillors. So I don't feel that it is proper, or do I feel it's wise, to separate this particular function. I think you would run into great difficulty in determining who was to look after what. I think it is much better to have the regional council delegating all the necessary work rather than splitting the function that has been proposed. For those reasons I have to oppose the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question?

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, just speaking further on the two amendments before you, we do have a two-tiered system, I believe, in the Niagara area; and I believe, in the Ottawa area we have a partial two-tiered system. I think it has probably worked.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And Waterloo!

Mr. W. Newman: And Waterloo!

I am just concerned also, because I think this is very functional and very practical to do it this way. I also feel that it is important we keep the local council and give them a little more to do than just have a dog catcher and a few things like that.

I think it is rather important that the local council keep some of these functions within their control. You could have local billing until the time they become computerized for water and sewers. I feel very strongly that the local municipalities should have the distribution system on local roads.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question?

Mr. McIlveen: Mr. Chairman, on this point, it is true that you can get co-ordination, but why do you need co-ordination? If one municipality can do it, and they have been doing it for these many years in my own municipality, why do we now need an extra level of administrative staff to have a co-ordinating staff as well? I know my own engineering department feels it would be difficult to obtain the purpose that you have outlined in this bill without the amendment.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I would just repeat, I feel there can be absolutely no problem with co-ordination of the work, whatever it may be. I feel the city of Oshawa has more concern than necessary for this particular fact. I would like to suggest that it is more important that this particular work is looked

after well under one body than not co-ordinated properly by two bodies.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question?

Those in favour of Mr. McIlveen's motions will please say "aye."

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: Oh, I am sorry, the member for Ottawa Centre on this.

Mr. Cassidy: I don't want to speak long on this. I really hesitate to get up on my feet at all, because Mr. McIlveen was so close to coming and joining our caucus that I would hesitate to part company with him on this particular issue. However, I think that in this particular case the problems of having divided responsibility for something that is obviously one are exceedingly difficult. And in the case of the sewers, if they come up to a certain point and then turn to a different jurisdiction and then turn to a provincial jurisdiction by some possibility in parts of the region, it is very confusing.

Really, by the time you create a region that's powerful, one may as well recognize the fact that the area municipalities will continue to have a lot of political attention from people in the area, despite the fact that all the powers are at the region.

There is no point in keeping a few of these powers, such as the member for Oshawa suggested, at the local level, because it then makes people feel there is something happening at the local level, and they leave kind of de-politicized what's happening at the regional level where the big decisions about planning, about future growth, about industry, and other things are being made. So for that reason, we can't support this amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question, then?

Those in favour of Mr. McIlveen's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I think we had better have a division on that one.

Mr. Chairman: We will stack these, then.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He's a very perspicacious chap.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Leaders should never look behind.

Mr. Chairman: Any comments, questions or amendments before section 65?

Mr. Cassidy: Section 60, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before section 60? The member for Ottawa Centre on section 60.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, there is a series of related amendments here that runs through 60 and 61. I will read them all and then move the first.

They simply make obligatory rather than permissive the designation of area municipalities as district planning areas and the instructions from the region to get on with the job, so to speak.

The first amendment is that section 60(1) of 162 be amended by deleting the word "may" in the first line and substituting the word "shall."

And there are similar amendments in section 61(2), the first line and in the ninth line; there seems to be another one as well, the fourth line of 61(1). I beg your pardon, I haven't got it marked. And in 61(1), the fourth line, Mr. Chairman, where another "may" is turned into "shall".

Perhaps they can be dealt with as a whole, Mr. Chairman, if I gave them to the Clerk.

The purpose is simply to make this process obligatory rather than permissive. Otherwise you would get the situation where you have a conflict between the regional municipality and the area municipality.

For example, the region is aware of a problem and wants the area municipality to look into it, under section 61(1). And the area says: "Look, we have other fish to fry and therefore we don't want to do it, and therefore we won't."

Or, an area municipality is very keen to get along with a district plan. It puts forward the district plan, puts it up to the regional council, and the regional council, rather than approving or rejecting the plan and coming to a decision, simply leaves it on the table with no action—which could lead to a tremendous amount of frustration.

Now, I am aware, Mr. Chairman, that there are no real penalties in any of this. Nobody can take the mayor or the head of council of one of the area municipalities to court, or the head of the regional council to court over failure to comply with section 60 or section 61 as they would be amended. All the same, it does add a bit of force to it, and if you will, makes the political sanctions which are possible under this section more

effective, if the words "may" are turned to "shall".

I would point out to the parliamentary assistant that his minister has been very flexible about small amendments like this in the Planning and Development Act, and that the least he could do for this Legislature would be to accept these amendments.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Cassidy moves that where we find the word "may", it shall be substituted therefore by the word "shall" in section 60, subsection (1), and in section 61, subsection (2), and in section 61, subsection (1). Any comments?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, we feel this matter should be dealt with entirely by the regional council, in their discretion. They have the responsibility to look after the planning for the whole region, which is designated as a planning area, and certainly I would think it's not wise or necessary, as the hon. member has said, to substitute "may" for "shall." I oppose the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question?

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, before the question is called, since the parliamentary assistant has stated his point, may I take the "mays" and "shalls" one by one? I would suggest in connection with the permissive powers in section 60, subsection (1), to designate an area municipality to do some planning, that what the minister is saying there is that we should leave that up to the regional council. We disagree with that, but all the same it is a slightly different issue from the second point in section 61(1) regarding whether or not an area municipality may resist a request from the regional municipality.

There, too, the minister and we in the NDP differ, but I think that those two questions are rather different than the third one where, if the region has asked an area municipality to prepare a district plan, and the area municipality has performed its duties and sent the thing up to the regional council, then we can get real frustration setting in if the regional council refuses to act.

The change from "may" to "shall" in section 61, subsection (2), is rather different than the other one. I wonder whether the parliamentary assistant would accept that particular one in order that when a district plan comes up from an area municipality, after it had been requested by the regional municipality, then the regional municipality is bound by law to dispose of it—either to approve it, to amend it and approve it, or to refuse it,

but not to simply neglect it. The assistant will accept that one?

Mr. Irvine: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay. In that case, Mr. Chairman, I would withdraw those first two amendments.

Mr. Cassidy moves that the word "may" be changed to "shall" in line 1 of section 61(2).

Mr. Chairman: The way I have it here, then, is that the word "may" in the first line of subsection (2) of section 61 of Bill 162 be deleted and be replaced by the word "shall".

Mr. Cassidy: That's right.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry?
Carried!

That was section 61. Anything before section 65?

Mr. Cassidy: Section 62, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, Mr. Chairman, during the debate on second reading, and again earlier on section 1, I raised the question about the problems that are being created in this region by the planning that is going on for Cedarwood by consultants—I can't remember the name of the firm—and which so far has not involved in any way representatives or councils from within the region. This pertains to this particular area because Cedarwood is such an important element in the planning of the regional municipality that we just can't simply ignore it.

I have an amendment here which relates to that, and I wonder if the assistant could tell us first what is the status of planning on Cedarwood, what is the status of consultation with any of the proposed area municipalities, with the county government or with any of the planning boards in the area to be covered by the regional municipality of Durham?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, all I can say to the hon. member is that in our plans we do have full consideration for the new community in regard to the development. I can't tell you at this time what it is. I think it's too early to say specifically what those plans are, but we recognize the need for planning in that particular area and it will be looked after by the government when the time comes.

We don't feel we can do it in this particular Act at this time. I think it would have to be under separate legislation in order to control properly the development of the new community.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I'm asking the parliamentary assistant about consultation. It's now something like a year since the announcement by the government that there would be a new town at Cedarwood, that land would be assembled and so on. What consultation has gone forward about the preliminary planning for Cedarwood, on behalf of the government, with people, the councils, the county or anybody else in the region to be affected?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry, I cannot give the hon. member any specific facts. I know that part of our ministry is looking after this particular project, but I can't tell you anything besides that. I'm saying again that it's too premature at this time to come out with a specific plan which we would incorporate in this Act. We will do that under special legislation.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, the fellow from the region to whom I talked the other day was right when he talked about consultation. The minister's assistant has just shown it. He said: "There will be a bill. You'll find out when the bill has come." Or he said: "It's premature;" or: "You will know this in the fullness of time." Or he said: "I don't know." These were the kinds of answers, I'm told, that he was giving to so many questions in that particular region.

Mr. Chairman, through you to the parliamentary assistant, doesn't he feel that these questions are germane to the region and important enough that during the course of considering the social, economic and physical development and future of the region, he should have some answers for this Legislature?

Mr. Deans: Absolutely

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I don't really know what section the member's discussion comes under regarding the North Pickering community development project, but I believe it does come under the Ministry of Industry and Tourism. I would like to point out at this time—if we can talk about it under this bill, and I don't know how we can—that I have been assured by him and the consortium of consultants which was appointed not too long ago to deal with this particular project, that there will be many opportunities for participation by the area

municipalities and by the people living in the community and the people surrounding the community.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I would like to take what the member for Ontario South has said and put it into legislation. I think that's the desirable way to proceed.

Mr. Cassidy moves that section 62 of Bill 162 be amended by adding a new subsection 11 as follows: The minister shall ensure that the councils of the town of Pickering and of the regional municipality are consulted and have right of access to all documents, planning studies, reports and other material prepared for the ministry or for other ministries of the Crown in relation to the planning and development of the Pickering airport and the North Pickering community.

Mr. Cassidy: In view of what the member for Ontario South has said it seems to me that it should be no problem for the ministry to accept this kind of amendment.

This kind of amendment is being accepted at this time on the Ontario Planning and Development Act by the Treasurer down in the committee. I'm open to another form of words if you don't like this particular form of words.

The Cedarwood development is so important that the regional municipality must have more than an assurance which is made privately by the Ministry of Industry and Tourism and then passed on to the House through the member for Ontario South—that it will be able to be fully involved and that local people will have full right of input and full access to the material on which the planning is based, rather than having a fait accompli imposed upon them in the way, for example, in which the parkway plan west of Metro was simply brought out as a fait accompli.

There is a real problem about the nature of planning carried on by this government. It is inevitable, with the size of the Cedarwood project, that a great deal of that planning will be carried on by the provincial government and its consultants and not by the regional municipality. Given that fact, Mr. Chairman, if Cedarwood must go ahead, the least we can do in this Legislature is to ensure there is the right of local input. I hope the parliamentary assistant will accept this particular amendment or something very close to it if he chooses a slightly different form of words.

Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, it would seem to me that all of this is already covered in

section 62 of the Act. I notice, in the words that the hon. member for Ottawa Centre used in the previous amendment he made, it is mandatory that in the planning, the regional councils take all sections of the region into their confidence. It's laid down, particularly, in (b) and (c). It is my opinion therefore, sir, that the proposed amendment is redundant; it would simply be a repetition, singling out a certain segment of the municipality, which in my view is very wrong. If we are going to think region, we must think region in all things, and not single out any particular part for special or particular consideration.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I can't accept that amendment. Certainly there will be, as I said before, plenty of consultation. The Planning and Development Act, if it was used, could certainly look after this situation.

I feel that we are already on the record, through the Premier and other members of this government, as saying that we will have consultation in that area when the time is ripe. I say it is not necessary to have this in our Act at this time.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, consultation when the time is ripe in the view of this government means consultation of the type that took place, say, on these proposals for east of Metro, or the proposals of regional government west of Metro. That means the ripeness is the time just before the plucking, Mr. Chairman, and we suggest that consultation should begin before that time. It should begin right through the inception and the growth of the plan, right through to the end.

To the member for Ontario I would suggest that this is not a redundant proposal. I'm not sure if the member for Ontario understood what this is saying. It is not obligating the region to consult with people in the area about Cedarwood and North Pickering. Because as the member for Ontario says, that is covered in the early parts of this section.

This amendment is obligating the ministry to ensure that the region and the town of Pickering, which is the most intimately affected, do have the right of access and the right to information and the right to be consulted during the planning which the ministry will be carrying out for Cedarwood and for the airport. That is not covered elsewhere in this particular section.

Mr. Chairman: All those in favour of the amendment moved by Mr. Cassidy please say "aye."

All those opposed say "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We will stack that one too, sir.

Mr. Chairman: Motion to stack? Yes.

Any comments or questions on sections 63 or 64?

The next is section 65; an amendment.

Mr. Irvine moves that clause (b) of subsection 1, of section 65, of Bill 162 be struck out and the following substituted therefor: (b) A judge of any county or district court designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Wentworth.

Mr. Deans: The argument has been made so many times today. Why a judge? Why is it necessary to perpetuate this ridiculous, anachronistic feature of the administration of police forces? Why can't we move to involving the people of the community in the administration of their police force?

And why can't we in the process, as I said this afternoon, relieve the judges of some additional work, which in fact they don't need? The judges, as I've said before—I hate to repeat myself, but the judges have as much work as they are capable of handling, more than they are capable of handling. The backlog of cases in the courts is sufficient to convince me at least that the judges desperately need to be relieved of some of the more insignificant—in terms of their judicial work—work or roles they perform.

It is quite obvious that it is not necessary that a judge sit on a police body. There is no absolute requirement that a judge sit. It would make good common sense to take them off, and though I recognize the absence of common sense in much of what goes on in this place, every once in a while there appears on the horizon a little glimmer of it and this would be as good a time as any for some of it to appear. So, if the parliamentary assistant can't accept it, which I am sure he can't, then would he at least take it back to whoever it is that makes the decisions and ask that person or those people if they wouldn't for once in their lives, give consideration to helping two people, one the judges and the other the administration of police, and try to bring some reality into both?

Mr. Chairman: The Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, I have offered an amendment to each of the other regional government bills, but I don't think I will bother putting it in again; it has been on the record a number of times. We intend to vote against the amendment as it is put forward.

The member for Wentworth said that occasionally a glimmer of light comes on the horizon, and just as he was saying that, the Attorney General (Mr. Bales) walked in. I don't know whether that was a coincidence or not, but the Attorney General has expressed certain views about judges on police commissions and it would be a nice change if, in going over this argument—I guess this is the fourth time and there is one to go at about 3 a.m. when we do another bill similar to this—it would be a nice change. I'll agree not to put the amendment forward if the Attorney General will get up and give us his views about judges on police commissions. It is our impression that he has said, or at least someone in the Justice group has said, and I believe it was the Attorney General, that the government felt that there was good argument against having judges on police commissions. We talked about a conflict of interest, since the judge often meets policemen in his own area in the course of his own duties and then finds himself essentially the policeman's boss in employment circumstances with the police commission duty.

I particularly am wondering why in each one of these bills the change has been brought forward after the bill has come forward in its original form that would remove the requirement that the judge be a local judge, and in fact one of these roving judges could be put on. The argument has been given that maybe roving judges aren't very busy and maybe they would like to do that. About the only justification for a judge is that at least he has some knowledge of the community problems. If he is a stranger then there is all the more reason for a lack of justification.

We are going to vote against the amendment as it came forward. I don't think that dismays the parliamentary assistant or anybody else, but it would be an opportunity, surely, for the Attorney General to state his views on this. I regret that we haven't taken this opportunity when we are establishing all these new regions, to set it straight, instead of perpetuating what in fact has been an erroneous principle.

Hon. D. A. Bales (Attorney General): Mr. Chairman, much of what the hon. Leader of

the Opposition has said I concur in. I think there should be a general and overall policy of the Police Act being amended to remove the judges from the commissions, and I hope that that shall be done.

There is a task force on policing which will consider that matter. I don't want to prejudice it. I do have my own views on the matter. There has been, I would say, considerable discussion as to whether the judges on commissions should be included in these regional bills on the commissions of these regional governments. But it was felt in the final analysis that it should be left for the moment to determine the recommendations of the police task force and thereafter bring a policy forward. I am firmly of the view that they should be removed from the commissions and I would like to see a general policy of that nature adopted.

Mr. Chairman: Any other comments or discussion?

Mr. Irvine: I have nothing to add to that.

Mr. Chairman: Those in favour of Mr. Irvine's motion please say "aye."

Those opposed please say "nay."

In my opinion the "ayes" have it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Stack that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Oshawa South also has an item on section 65, subsection (1).

Mr. McIlveen moves section 65(1)(a) be amended to read "three members of the regional council appointed by resolution of the regional council", and 65(1)(c) be amended to read "one person appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council."

Mr. McIlveen: What I am trying to do here is to give the regional council more say in the police force of its own region.

Mr. Haggerty: That is a good amendment.

Mr. Cassidy: Right on! Right on!

Mr. Chairman: The parliamentary assistant.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I think this can be more properly dealt with as the Attorney General has said, when we have the report on policing by the task force, and certainly I have views in this regard. My own personal view is that it shouldn't be mandatory that a judge be on the police commission, but in any event I think we should wait until such time as the task force does report; and I will have to oppose the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Those in favour of the amendment please say "aye."

Opposed, "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I am not just exactly sure where it comes in; whether it is 65, 66 or 67. But I am a little concerned about these sections on the continuation of the Ontario Provincial Police in some of the more rural areas or smaller areas where they have been policing in the past.

Will this service be discontinued? If it is going to be discontinued, will it be taken over by the regional police force?

What will happen to the Ontario Provincial Police—maybe I can ask the Solicitor General (Mr. Yaremko), since he is here—who are now working in that area? I would hope that they could all stay in the areas because they have found their homes in the areas. Can the regional municipality buy police protection from the OPP, or will it have to?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, this matter is one that has to be negotiated by the regional council. It is the responsibility of the regional council to provide police protection. I would suggest that certainly they would be well advised to have OPP protection in certain areas. But that is a matter for them to proceed with at their discretion.

Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, while a very large part of my constituency which lies within the new region is now being policed by the provincial force and policed very well—and I would like to see this continued—yet I would have to oppose any proposed change that it be enshrined in legislation. In my view, the more we enshrine in legislation, the more we impose on the municipal council, the more power we are taking away from them, the more responsibility we are taking away from them.

If the regional council isn't capable of looking after things that are the concern of and the interest of the region, then we had better take over the whole of municipal government, and that would be a sorry day. I believe that the regional council should be left with the trust of looking after policing and many other things, which in their wisdom are best for the people in the area.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, could the parliamentary assistant tell us what will be the cost of purchase of OPP services for the rural areas which are now policed by the OPP and not by urban police forces in Durham?

Mr. Irvine: No, I can't. That is a matter to be negotiated by the regional council.

Mr. Cassidy: No. My question is, what is now the cost of policing the rural areas of Ontario county which will go into this regional municipality? What is the cost to the OPP of providing those services?

Mr. Irvine: I have been informed it is \$20 per capita.

Mr. Cassidy: How many people are affected, Mr. Chairman? How many people are in the rural areas which are policed by the OPP?

Mr. Irvine: We haven't got an exact figure for you. We can give you an approximate figure—between 50,000 and 60,000.

Mr. Cassidy: From 50,000 to 60,000. So, 50,000 people at \$20 per capita equals approximately \$1 million in expenses which will have to be borne by the new regional municipality. Is that correct?

Mr. Irvine: If those figures are correct, Mr. Chairman. I said I didn't have specific figures.

Mr. Cassidy: All right. We'll assume the figures are close. It may be \$800,000 or it may be \$1,250,000, but we're in that range. I would point out that with a population of just over 200,000 the new regional municipality will stand to get a regional police grant which, I believe, amounts to approximately \$1 million at \$5 per capita. The grant which was going to the urban parts of the region before would have been at the old rate of \$3.25 per capita for rather fewer people.

What you have here is an increase in police grants to the municipalities in the region of approximately \$1.5 million, and you have an increase in policing costs of about \$1 million, because the OPP services will in future be bought by the regional police board. In other words, at the very outset of this regional municipality, the region will be approximately \$500,000 in the hole because of the fact that it has got to pay for rural policing. I just wonder whether that is really a fair kind of burden to put on the people in that area, or whether there should not be other means of transferring those costs, or whether the rural policing costs shouldn't continue to be carried by the OPP.

I'm going to move an amendment on this. I don't suggest that this should be forever and a day, but I think that for the next few years, particularly, as long as areas like Beaverton and Cannington, Scott township

and so on remain predominantly rural, it really doesn't make sense for the province simply to shovel off the cost of policing onto the local area, giving the regional municipalities such a lousy deal in the process.

This is one of the aspects, Mr. Chairman, of the kind of blank stare which has been given by the province any time anybody in the region asks about the financial implications of regional government.

Let me put this on the record again. The region is assuming \$1 million in rural policing costs, either by providing the services itself or by paying the provincial government for purchase of services from the OPP. The region will get an increase in police grants of somewhat less than \$500,000 from the police grants which were being paid to the area municipalities prior to regionalization.

Therefore, quite apart from the increase of costs of policing brought about by having one police system to cover the entire region, you have the region going \$500,000 in the hole on account of police alone. I'm sure that no municipality in the region ever had that spelled out to it, so that's why I'm spelling it out here.

Mr. Cassidy moves that section 65 of Bill 162 be amended by adding a new subsection (4) as follows:

In rural areas of the regional municipality, as defined by the minister, the Durham police board shall not be obliged to provide police services, and such services shall continue to be provided by the Ontario Police.

An hon. member: No way. They would quit.

Mr. Cassidy: The members of the government party are muttering and grumbling about this, including the Solicitor General. I see him looking very disturbed at this. Maybe he thought he could buy some other kinds of equipment, maybe get a few more wiretap pieces of equipment or something like that with the money that he would get and the \$1 million that he would receive from the new regional municipality. Is that why you're grumbling?

Hon. J. Yaremko (Solicitor General): No.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): What about all the provincials you lay off?

Mr. Cassidy: That's what's going to happen.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Carry on.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay, thank you, Mr. Chairman. The point is, though, that here the province is shoving \$1 million in costs on to the regional municipality, and it is doing so not in an overt open kind of way, but it snuck it through. The people will only realize it when they look at the first or second regional budget. I'm sure that some of the members from the area concerned, at any rate, will support this motion which has the support which was requested by the Ontario county council.

Mr. Chairman: Any other comments? The Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Perhaps the Solicitor General would make some comment, because I raised a similar matter in the other regional government bills, particularly pertaining to the rural areas. There is no doubt that the imposition of a region-wide police force that is financed from the general mill rate plus the new police grants is going to cost the residents of the rural areas a lot of money.

It may well be that they will have a better service in a sense, but the farmers and the people living in the rural areas are not interested in having a policeman on the beat in the sense that it is necessary in that way in an urban area, or policemen in cars which patrol more regularly. It is not just because the people in the rural areas are more law-abiding, but somehow there aren't as many incidents requiring attention from police forces.

But that doesn't mean that the people living in the rural areas are going to have a reduction in their mill rate because of that. I believe that the amendment should be supported on all sides. It should not be a basis of policy in the government supported by the Solicitor General that he is going to withdraw the OPP protection from all of these regional areas. We recall the mess associated with the police system as it was established in the Niagara region. At least we are avoiding some of those pitfalls, those tremendously expensive pitfalls, but I believe that this section 66 as put forward by the government is unnecessarily expensive for the people living in the rural areas and the amendment should be adopted.

I would like to hear from the Solicitor General, if he cares to give his views on this matter since it impinges on his—

Mr. W. D. McKeough (Chatham-Kent): He is not here tonight.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Certainly he is, where were you?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, if we are to have true regional governments, the regional governments must assume responsibility. There is no question to that.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You mean higher costs?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The member for Ottawa East has used figures—

Mr. Cassidy: Can you get it through your head that I am Ottawa Centre, please?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —Ottawa Centre—has used figures and they are just guesstimates.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Parliamentary assistant figures.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: There are no definite statistics that he is correct. I may say this, that the thrust of policing in Ontario would no doubt lead to the regionalization if we are to have the proper kind of policing for everybody—everybody. It may be that the isolation in the past of the rural areas has come to an end because of the mobility that is available through the province. Every citizen, no matter where he lives in Ontario, wants police protection on an equal basis.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You are soaking them for a service they don't want and don't need.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The Leader of the Opposition is motioning with his arms as if it is of no significance. I think it is of significance, and also I think the regional grant will make up for a good deal of this. It has done that in other areas.

Mr. Haggerty: Name the area. What area?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The hon. member is against proper salaries being paid to police officers, so he shouldn't get into the debate. I was going to say if we are going to rationalize true regional government, there must be, as the hon. members have pointed out, assumption of responsibility.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And increased costs.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The OPP will be there, available to carry on their duties during the phasing-out period as they have in other areas.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is where the costs double.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: They will be available in the region of Durham as they are in other regions. It is a proper thrust, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Oshawa.

Mr. McIlveen: I cannot support this motion because I really feel that the provincial police should be phased out in our area and that there be a regional police force, but my own council has shown a great deal of concern about the cost of policing. I really do feel that before this region is very old we should have a really good look at the cost to see if what the member for Ottawa Centre says is so, and if by withdrawing the provincial police it is costing the whole region more money, I think the province should award an unconditional grant to pick up that slack.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, actually the direction of the government awaits again the report of the task force on policing, because the cost of policing everywhere and anywhere in Ontario is one of the dominant features of their terms of reference.

The municipal liaison committee has had a good deal of discussion on this matter. They have made certain recommendations to the Treasurer. We had a discussion on this during the time of the discussion of the regional grants bill as it pertained to all regions, and not just Durham alone.

There is no doubt in my mind that shortly after the task force report comes down there will be a general policy for a sharing of police costs throughout all of Ontario, including all of the regions.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I welcome what the Solicitor General had to say because this has been an area where provincial assistance for police forces which do a tremendous amount of provincial work rather than local work has long been overdue.

The figures that I worked from, though, Mr. Chairman, were those given to me by the government, and if the Solicitor General believes that this government's own figures are shoddy and unacceptable, then he better provide some that are better.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order.

Mr. Chairman: Point of order.

Mr. Irvine: I said that the figures were to be assumed. I said specific figures were not available at this time.

Mr. Cassidy: In other words, Mr. Chairman, the assistant said he didn't know. We think he should know questions like this. We think he should know the financial implications.

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development). Oh, shut up!

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Cassidy: My quarrel has not been with the Solicitor General on this point, Mr. Chairman. It has been with the Treasurer and with his assistant and with the fact that the financial implications on policing or on any other aspect of regional government have not been adequately worked out.

The Solicitor General suggests that local police should take over in a region and the OPP should be phased out. I am inclined to agree with him. However, I don't think that the responsibility should simply be dumped on to the new region, when it is going to cost them, net, \$500,000 from the first year, not counting any additional costs they incur from bringing up the salaries of constables in forces who are underpaid in relation to prevailing standards in the larger municipalities, for example. This is not counting the increased costs they get from improving the standard of policing in some of the smaller municipalities that will be served.

There are already a number of increased costs which are incurred in the transfer or are recognized by the province in going from an area municipality policing grant to a regional municipality policing grant. The one is greater than the other.

But that regional municipality policing grant was not really intended to also take in the cost of policing a very large rural area which is, in this region, about 1,000 square miles. I would point out to the parliamentary assistant and to the Solicitor General that in the only regional municipality of comparable size, which is Ottawa-Carleton, the rural areas are to this day policed by the OPP, and not by an Ottawa-Carleton police force.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Every area municipality has its own police force.

Mr. Cassidy: No, they don't. The rural municipalities in Ottawa-Carleton do not, although the major urban municipalities do.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is what I say, there is no regional police force in the Ottawa-Carleton area.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. We are not discussing—

Mr. Cassidy: But nor are rural people called upon to pay for a—

Mr. Chairman: Order, please! We are not discussing Ottawa-Carleton, we are discussing the Durham bill. I have the amendment before me. Does the parliamentary assistant wish to comment before I put the amendment?

Mr. Irvine: Yes, Mr. Chairman. It has been said, I wish to state also, that we have recognized the cost of policing by increasing the grants. We have recognized that there is a need to review the police system. When that report is forthcoming we will be in a better position to assess what should be done, if anything. I hope I won't unduly provoke the hon. member for Ottawa Centre when I say I oppose his amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Those in favour of Mr. Cassidy's amendment—on a point of order?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: On a point of order, before you put it. Did you say subsection (4) of section 65?

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry; section 65, subsection 4.

Mr. Cassidy: It is a new subsection.

Mr. Chairman: I read it from the amendment, here.

Those in favour of this amendment will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Is there anything on section 66?

Section 66 agreed to.

Mr. McIlveen: Section 67.

On section 67:

Mr. Chairman: The member for Wentworth.

Mr. McIlveen: Wentworth?

Mr. Deans: I have an amendment. I put it in just a minute ago; I handed it in. I'm sorry, have you got one?

Mr. Chairman: I'm sorry, the parliamentary assistant has an amendment to 67.

Mr. Irvine: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment but the hon. member for Oshawa has one and I believe the hon. member for Durham also has one. Possibly it might be of some assistance if I were to read mine.

Mr. Chairman: We haven't received them here.

Mr. Deans: My amendment is to subsection (3).

Mr. Chairman: May we have any amendments brought forward, please?

Mr. Irvine moves that subsection (3) of section 67 of Bill 162 be amended by:

1. Striking out the word "and" where it occurs in the last line of clause (c);

2. Adding the word "and" at the end of clause (d);

3. Adding thereto the following clause:

(e) Not be transferred without his consent to a detachment farther than a distance of 15 miles from the detachment's headquarters of the police force of which he was a member on the 31st day of December, 1973.

Mr. Chairman: You have heard this amendment; is there any discussion?

Mr. Deans: I no longer have an amendment because that was exactly what I was going to move.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this amendment carry?

Carried.

Section 67 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Any other discussion or questions on any section up to and including 109?

Mr. W. Newman: Section 78.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before section 78? Will those sections carry?

Sections 68 to 77, inclusive, agreed to.

On section 78:

Mr. W. Newman moves that subsection (3) of section 78 be deleted.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I think that 78(2) is sufficient:

The homes for the aged known as Lakeview Manor in the village of Beaverton, Fairview Lodge in the town of Whitby, and Hillsdale Manor in the city of Oshawa, and all assets and liabilities thereof together with all the real and personal property of such homes vest in the regional corporation on the first day of January, 1974.

The next subsection, (3), is what I want deleted:

The regional corporation shall pay to the city of Oshawa before the due date all amounts of principal and interest becoming due upon any outstanding debt of such city in respect of the home known as Hillsdale Manor referred to in subsection (2).

If the region is going to take over all the assets and liabilities as of Jan. 1, 1974, I see no reason to have subsection (3) in there at all, unless the region plans to make some prepayments to Hillsdale Manor, prior to the takeover.

Mr. Chairman: Any comments on this?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, it is certainly the policy of the government that the regional council is responsible for assuming all the assets and liabilities as the hon. member has said. I don't see how we can have the use of the facilities without having to pay for them. I believe it is quite right to have that paid by the regional council.

Mr. W. Newman: I just don't quite understand that, Mr. Chairman. Fairview Lodge and Lakeview Manor are both run by the county of Ontario. Are they going to be paid, too, for the use of them by the regional municipalities?

Mr. Irvine: No, the assets are transferred over, the liabilities are transferred over in the interval.

Mr. W. Newman: Well, the same is true for Hillsdale Manor, so why is Hillsdale Manor brought out in this special section, subsection (23)? What are they being paid extra over and above, that Lakeview Manor and Fairview Lodge are not already supplying in the region?

Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask if we are going to do this, and I accept the fact that the assets and liabilities should be transferred. But like my colleague from Ontario South, I want to say that by dint of careful management and good organization the county of Ontario has built two modern homes for the aged completely free of debt.

It means that we in our part of the region will be helping pay the debts that are still outstanding on Hillsdale Manor unless the cost of those debentures is charged against Oshawa only, or the area of the region being served by Hillsdale Manor, which presently is really the city of Oshawa. If that be the case then I would have no objection, but I think that this is levying a charge, an un-

just charge, against the rest of the region which is now dependent upon two county homes at Whitby and Beaverton.

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments? Those in favour of Mr. Newman's motion—

Mr. Dymond: No, Mr. Chairman, I think I would have to insist on an answer to this. Will the cost of these debentures be charged back on a service area basis, as we do in certain of the utilities? Can that be done—charged back to the city of Oshawa?

Mr. Irvine: No, Mr. Chairman, what subsection (3) says is that the regional council, or corporation as it reads in the Act, shall pay to the city before the due date the principal and interest because of the debt which is assumed by the city of Oshawa. We stated in the first instance that the assets are transferred to the region and so are the liabilities.

Mr. W. Newman: Are you talking about prior liabilities?

Mr. Deans: Come on, fellows, in unison.

Mr. Irvine: All liabilities.

Mr. W. Newman: But prior to this time are we going to pay back to Oshawa what it has paid on this Hillsdale Manor up until now? Is that the way it works?

Mr. Cassidy: Looks like a vendetta between the members for Ontario county.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Sounds like a Tory caucus.

Mr. Deans: Don't you ever have discussions in caucus?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, if we read subclause (3) in its entirety, it says, "before the due date all amounts of principal and interest becoming due upon any outstanding debts." Is that clear enough?

Mr. Dymond: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I have read that and I think I understand it. I understand that we are not going to pay Oshawa for what it has already paid on this debt.

What I am pointing out is that on Hillsdale Manor in Oshawa, as I understand it, there is a very hefty debt. We have two modern homes for the aged, I repeat, in Ontario county, both free and clear of debt. Now if the region is going to assume the outstanding debts on a service that is really being used by the people of Oshawa, and really required for the people of Oshawa, I

think it is most unjust that we who have met our obligation in this regard should now have to pay for the obligation incurred in behalf of the people of the city of Oshawa.

I have no objection to the regional government paying the outstanding debenture debt and interest as they come due, but I would like to be assured that that charge will be charged back directly to the ratepayers of the city of Oshawa, and not spread over that part of the region which has already paid for those services for its people.

Mr. Deans: Well, that is what regional government is all about.

Mr. Dymond: No, it is not necessary; it could be a service area rating.

Mr. Cassidy: You don't understand the regional principle, that is all.

Mr. Dymond: No, I am not the oracle from Ottawa.

Mr. Irvine: What I was going to say, Mr. Chairman, is that I think we have to recognize there is more than one particular liability and more than one particular asset in the region, and, you can't just pick out one specific instance and relate that to a debt or to what the asset may be.

Mr. Dymond: There are not many liabilities from the county, that is the point that bothers me.

Mr. Chairman: Those in favour of Mr. Newman's motion will please say "aye." Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Want to vote on that? I think we had better vote on that. I am going to get Billy over here yet.

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): Billy and Pat.

Section 18 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Any comments, questions or amendments in any section up to 100?

Mr. Cassidy: Section 86, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Newman: Yes, Mr. Chairman, section 93.

On section 86:

Mr. Chairman: The member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I think this is the proper place, since it begins part IX, to ask about financial implications of the bill.

The proposal for local government reform very carefully said what the per capita impact would be on Rama and Mara and Manvers and Cavan and the other municipalities that would be going off to different areas of the province, or different jurisdictions. But it very carefully avoided saying what the effects would be on Ajax, on Pickering, on Whitby, on Oshawa, on Newcastle, and so on.

Can the minister now give us the figures for what will be the per capita increase or decrease of taxes and the kind of assumptions that were used when the proposal was put forward from the introduction of regional government? These figures were never made clear to the public and I think that they should be. Once he has given us those figures, could he then tell us what policies the government is following in order to offset those tax changes?

Mr. W. Newman: Which section are you talking about?

Mr. Cassidy: I am talking about section 86.

Mr. Dymond: That is out of order.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I mentioned in my remarks the other night that there have been facts and figures. I don't know whether the hon. member expects me to read all the figures that are on these sheets or not. They were supplied to every clerk-treasurer in the area and we have another book for the merged areas as to the increase and decrease, and really, I am a little amazed when you say nothing was supplied.

I am afraid that you don't understand that we did have our staff make appointments with each municipality, as they are now, and fully discuss with them the financial aspect. Some areas went up, some areas went down, as we see it, and that is why we have the transitional grants. I don't know how much time you want to spend on that, but there are the figures right there. If you want me to read them I can read them, but it'll take some while. I will give you the copy, if you'd rather. I'd be glad to give it to you.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Ontario South.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I think the transitional grants came under section 93; that's what I was going to talk about, but let's talk about it under this section.

Maybe you might pull those figures out there and talk about East Whitby for a while. I am very much concerned that if the Oshawa mill rate is applied to the township of East Whitby upon amalgamation, they will have about a 100 per cent increase in taxation. I understand your transitional grants will allow for five years and a further review at the end of five years. Can you tell me approximately how you are going to look after East Whitby township so they aren't gobbled up by taxation from Oshawa?

Mr. Irvine: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I'd be pleased to. Again we have another amount of figures, but it's over a five-year period—I believe the hon. member understands that. The increase as we see it is 37.1 over five years, 7.5—I suppose that's close enough—for each year, for East Whitby township.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Is that satisfactory?

Mr. Cassidy: I think that the minister ought to—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I didn't understand that.

Mr. Cassidy: —read a few figures into the record, and the figures that I'm looking for do not have to be in this form. I happen to have a copy of this, which one of the ministry officials kindly gave me back in March. What surprised me when I got it was to learn that out in the area the clerk-treasurers had only been given this particular document about financial implications about 10 days before the termination of the deadline for comments on the Durham regional government proposal. That was one problem.

Secondly, unless the minister can tell me otherwise, at no time was there any effort to get information out to the ratepayers or the taxpayers of the region about what the financial implications would be. In fact, the assistant told the House the other night that that was left up to the local clerk-treasurers. In some cases, Mr. Chairman, the clerk-treasurers were under the impression that they should not even pass the information on to the members of their local council. When I talked to members of the local councils in the area they were not aware that this information about financial implications had been put.

What I am asking is, was there at any time any information put in clear and understandable form, such as the information that was put on pages 46, 48, 49 and so on of this book, about the effects on people in the outlying townships, the rural areas, who were being transferred into Peterborough county,

into the borough of York, into Victoria county and so on? Was there that, and if so, what is that information which, if it was given in an understandable way, in a clear way, to the people, can surely be given in that way to the House without having to read through 42 pages of computer printouts?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I would think the hon. member knows something about how a council works at the local level. Any information given to council is public. I would hope that he didn't think the government has an obligation to supply each taxpayer with a document such as this. Certainly they have the information. We have Ajax having a decrease of 14.47; Pickering township, decrease, 6.05; Pickering village, 13.85; Whitby, decrease, 8.65 and Oshawa, decrease, 9.52. I think it is ridiculous what the member is saying when he has the information right in front of him, and he can't read it.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 86 stand as part of the bill?

Mr. Cassidy: No. Just a minute, Mr. Chairman, I did read a number of these things into the debate the other day. I have just managed to find the table. While I was listening to the minister I realized I had forgotten on which page the table was. Without knowing where it was, which took me about an hour when I first got these, it would be impossible for anybody to know. Moreover, the municipalities proposed last December are not the same as the municipalities proposed now. Therefore, the tax effects may well be different, particularly, say, in Pickering township and Ajax and also in the new municipality of Newcastle and in Oshawa. Those figures ought to be there. The ministry doesn't understand that.

The ministry is naive to suggest that people who have the right of access to this information, because it is a public document, will first know about it when it is released only 10 days before the end of consultation time and, secondly, have the time and be able to go down to the clerk and get him to pull it out and then have a look at it and find out their particular municipality.

When the province spends tens of thousands of dollars to present a proposal like that, and makes it freely accessible, which is what we suggest should be done, then, Mr. Chairman, it should also be willing to spend a bit of time putting out information that may or may not be helpful to its case, but which is information on which local citizens rely in coming to their conclusions about

how they feel about regional government. The government did not do that.

Some of these tax figures did get out into the Oshawa Times and other newspapers in the area, because I sent them out in a press release. As far as I know, the ministry at no time put out a press release or any other information in order to give to people in simple and understandable terms—the kind of terms used in here—how much per capita and how much per household would be the tax effects of regional government on various municipalities and areas within the new region. I think that is deplorable. You do it again, and again, and again. You won't come clean with people.

Mr. Chairman: Shall sections 86 to 93 stand as part of the bill?

Sections 86 to 93, inclusive, agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Any other comments, questions or amendments before section 110?

Mr. Cassidy: The member for Ontario South did have an amendment.

Mr. Chairman: No, it was the same discussion.

Mr. W. Newman: I wanted to make sure that I got it straight.

Mr. Chairman: The parliamentary assistant has an amendment on section 110.

Mr. Deans: Go on, we have been at it long enough.

On section 110:

Mr. Irvine moves that section 110 of Bill 162 be amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

A debenture may be registered as to both principal and interest, in which case the interest thereon shall be paid by cheque and the debenture may be referred to as a fully registered debenture.

It is merely a clarification.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Is there anything before 125?

On section 125:

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I move that subsection (2) of section 125, Bill 162, be amended by adding at the end thereto:

Save and except in respect of those lands acquired or held by a local municipality on or before the 31st day of December, 1973.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Cassidy: That is a good amendment.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I have just one thing I would like to check out. Will this also mean that the local municipalities will be able to service this land and sell it? Will they be allowed after the end of 1973 to service any industrial lands that they own as well as sell on a local basis?

Mr. Deans: No.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member has two points. They can sell the land, but the servicing will be done at the regional level. Any lands they have they can sell.

Mr. W. Newman: I just want to make sure I've got this clear: They can sell it any time in 1974 or 1975 but if they want their land serviced, will it have to be done through the regional municipality?

Mr. Irvine: That's right, yes.

Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, in that regard, then, can the area municipality be assured that undertakings into which they have entered in respect of such lands will not or cannot be obstructed by an action of the regional council refusing to service?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, any acts or contracts have to be honoured by the regional council.

Mr. Dymond: Yes. You know, we are just simple folk from the country, Mr. Chairman, and some of these things are done by understanding. They've worked very well over the past 100 and some odd years, and they are still working pretty well. We would like to believe that our understandings and undertakings now existing between council—as you yourself know, sir, because you, too, are partly rural—will be honoured when the region comes in with its new powers.

Section 125 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: The next amendment I have is for section 130. Is there anything before section 130?

On section 130:

Mr. Irvine moves that section 130 of Bill 162 be amended by inserting after "highways" in the seventh line, "including any sidewalks thereon."

Mr. Deans: That is an excellent amendment. It is well worded and well represented.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry?
Carried.

Section 130 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: The next amendment is to section 147. Is there any before section 147?

Mr. Cassidy: Section 139, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. W. Newman: Section 144, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Ottawa Centre on section 139.

Mr. Cassidy moves that section 139 of Bill 162 be amended by adding a new subsection 8 as follows:

All agreements between the municipalities of Metropolitan Toronto and the township of Pickering or its successors regarding the dumping and disposing of waste in the township of Pickering shall be terminated by Dec. 31, 1977, and after that date the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto shall not dump or dispose of waste in any part of the regional municipality of Durham.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, this has also been discussed on the county council, as I recall; and again by an overwhelming majority, the people in the county council who are most affected—that is, outside of Oshawa—voted and took the view that Metropolitan Toronto should deal with its own garbage problems rather than shoving them into the hinterland east of Metropolitan Toronto. I'm sure that their view would also extend whether it's northeast, northwest or in any other direction.

I think the motion speaks for itself, and I would hope that the assistant would agree to it and to the principle that Metro Toronto should deal with its own problems rather than exporting its pollution and environmental problems into Pickering township or any other part of the new regional municipality. It does give three or four years in which this transition could take place.

Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: The member for Ontario.

Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I agree with the spirit of this, but I heartily disagree with the mechanics. Once again we are enshrining in legislation something that is a responsibility of the regional government and should be left for them to deal with, as and when the matter comes along.

I'm quite convinced, Mr. Chairman, that the regional council can handle its own prob-

lems, sticky or otherwise, and I think it can handle them just as well as we can here at Queen's Park. There is no sense in setting up a new system of local government under the guise of strengthening it and handing more responsibility to them, and then enshrining things in legislation that are their responsibilities and ought to be handled by them.

I repeat, sir, the idea is good but the method of implementing it or putting it into effect is not good.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park). The idea is bad. The mechanism is good.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I think the idea is good and I intend to support it. I'm surprised the member for Ontario would say that the regional government ought to be left to deal with this problem when it is elected and constituted. Why should we as a Legislature hand them such a stinking problem when, in fact, we can remove it from them by passing this particular amendment.

It seems to me that if we as a Legislature approved of a continuation of the concept that the tons of garbage produced in a metropolitan area are going to be shipped out into a rural area and dumped there by any kind of a landfill means and give it the imprimatur of the support of this particular section, 139, as it deals with this agreement, that it would be the sort of thing that really we should never dream of allowing to continue, and certainly we should not permit it to be handed to this new regional council when we can solve the problem at this stage.

It seems to me that the amendment is thoughtful and that it does not terminate the agreement without a reasonable period of time for other adjustments. It is obvious that we are going to have to go into all sorts of recycling programmes, which as was pointed out by the Minister of the Environment just a few days ago, will still require certain landfill sites. But we should not permit these agreements which are going to continue to permit thousands of tons of garbage—on an agreement that may continue for a quarter of a century—to continue to be unloaded out of the metropolitan area and dumped in these prime rural areas near the city.

I favour the amendment and I would suggest that it should be supported on all sides.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Ontario South.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak on the amendment. This amendment is very well set up, very well organized, but there are a few points that I think should be made very clear regarding this amendment.

First and foremost, the township of Pickering has a written agreement with Metropolitan Toronto now regarding garbage disposal in the area; a legal, properly-drafted agreement which has been in effect for some two years.

I personally have opposed the garbage disposal sites in the township of Pickering, with one exception where they can come in by rail and where it doesn't affect any residents.

I don't think they should be allowed to put them in there, but I also feel that the responsibility for this lies with the region and with the township of Pickering. The interim county council, which is set up by the township of Pickering, has no right by means of this resolution to pass the buck on to provincial levels. I think it should be dealt with at the local level, at the township level now, or later at the regional level. It should be dealt with at that time, because now it is really out of context of original legislation to bring it in here.

Mr. Deans: Mr. Chairman, I am compelled to rise because I want to say that I totally disagree with the member for Ontario South.

This is a matter which should be dealt with by the Province of Ontario. This is a matter that not only affects Pickering, but is going to affect a great many other municipalities around this province. The taking of garbage from metropolitan areas by rail out into the hinterlands of the province and dumping it in other people's backyards has got to stop.

The member for Ontario South is wrong in saying that it must be left up to some private agreement between the municipalities involved.

The Province of Ontario has a responsibility to work actively and with some degree of vigour in trying to bring about a recycling of the garbage of the people of the province and it isn't being done.

Unless there is some kind of action like that taken by my colleague to force the province to move into the field, then they are going to sit back and not do anything about it—and the year 1977 will come and go and the year 1987 will come and go.

Now, this may not be the best way to do it. But the fact of the matter is that with this facing them, the municipalities will obviously put pressure on the province and the province will then have to move much more swiftly to correct the imbalances and problems that we are having.

I would say that while I recognize the imperfection of the method, I have got to say that the intent is worth supporting and that if by 1977—I say to the member for Ontario—if by 1977 it is found to be impractical and impossible, then we can deal with that in 1977. But I think that this additional incentive and added pressure will only be beneficial and certainly can do nothing detrimental to the area.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, just in comment, nobody wants the garbage dumped in his backyard. I don't want it in my backyard. The municipality of Metropolitan Toronto and the township of Pickering, which both have elected officials, have worked out an agreement regarding garbage disposal.

I think it should be left at their levels to deal with it rather than the province sticking its nose into this particular agreement.

I agree with the member for Wentworth that nobody wants the garbage dumped in his backyard, but at the present time there is a legal, binding agreement; maybe the parliamentary assistant can talk about it.

I would also like to ask him, while I am on my feet: Will the township of Pickering derive the revenue from garbage disposal if and when it ever does happen out there, or will it go to the regional municipality because of the present agreement between the township of Pickering and Metro Toronto?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I wonder how the hon. members can in one instance say we must honour all contracts and all agreements and now they say, "No, we must have an amendment dissolving this agreement." It doesn't make any sense to me. Certainly, I have to oppose this amendment as it is.

Mr. Deans: The fact that you are on that side of the House indicates that it doesn't make sense to you.

Mr. Irvine: In answer to your question in regard to the revenue, if there is revenue coming in for this disposal site it will go to the region.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question, then?

Those in favour of Mr. Cassidy's motion—

Mr. Cassidy: Hold on, Mr. Chairman. Just to get it on the record, the revenue from the township of Pickering's contract will go to the region now, but the garbage will still be left in the township of Pickering and not be distributed equitably among the area municipalities.

Mr. Chairman: Those in favour—

Mr. Cassidy: What a ridiculous kind of thing, Mr. Chairman. What an absurd situation!

Mr. Chairman: Those in favour of Mr. Cassidy's amendment will please say "aye." Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Mr. Cassidy: We will stack that one then, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Do we see five? We'll stack this then?

Mr. Deans: Never let it be said. Where there's a will there's a way.

Mr. Chairman: The next amendment I see is to section 147. Is there anything before 147?

Mr. Cassidy: A question on section 144 to the parliamentary assistant. I don't think it's necessary to move an amendment; either he'll accept it or he won't. What is the intention as far as the new Durham school board or school district, is concerned? When will the town of Newcastle be brought into that school board?

Mr. Irvine: I cannot give the member the exact date, Mr. Chairman. The Minister of Education (Mr. Wells) is handling this by regulation and the matter will be forthcoming in the very near future. I thought we might have that information by this time, but I haven't got it.

Mr. Cassidy: But it is the intention that the school board will be coterminous with the regional municipality within a year or two. Is that correct?

Mr. Irvine: The Minister of Education will be making a statement in that regard.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes or no?

Mr. Irvine: I said the Minister of Education will be making a statement in regard to

whether or not it will be. Is that clear enough?

Mr. Cassidy: No, it's not, Mr. Chairman. If it's six months either way nobody particularly cares. There are organizational problems and other problems and there are problems to do with the Northumberland-Durham County Board of Education, but is it the intention that the regional school boundaries will be the same as the regional municipality boundaries some time in the relatively near future?

Surely you can't say the Minister of Education will have that answer. If he gave that kind of answer when he went out on the back concession roads it's no wonder they were frustrated and angry, because one expects the minister and his assistants to have the answers.

Mr. Chairman: Shall section 144—

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, I would just make one brief comment. I understand it is very difficult for the member for Ottawa Centre to realize that there are ministries in this government that do act in certain cases, this being one. We are hopeful that it will be coterminous at a certain time. I can't give you the exact date.

Mr. Cassidy: You are hopeful. That's a better answer.

Mr. Irvine: What better answer is that when I'm telling you that the Minister of Education will make that announcement?

Mr. Cassidy: You are hopeful, okay.

Mr. Chairman: Section 144?

Mr. W. Newman: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment—for section 144, subsection (1). The purpose of this amendment is to make the boundaries of the regional school board coterminous.

Mr. Chairman: That's what we've been discussing.

Mr. W. Newman: I know, but have you got an amendment?

Mr. Cassidy: No, I was asking the assistant and after some difficulty he said he was hopeful. He was very uninformative.

Mr. W. Newman: If that's been considered he's that considerate I'll withdraw my amendment at this point in time.

Section 144 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: The next motion I see here is on section 147. Anything before 147?

On section 147:

Mr. Irvine: I move that section 147 of Bill 162 be struck out and the following substituted therefor—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Could we take that as read?

Mr. Chairman: We had better put it on the record once.

Mr. Deans: Read it quickly.

Mr. Irvine: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Deans: Read it quickly.

Mr. Irvine: The following should be substituted:

Section 38 of the Secondary Schools and Boards of Education Act applies to the election of the members of the Ontario County Board of Education and section 90 of the Separate Schools Act applies to the election of the trustees of the Ontario County Roman Catholic Separate School Board except that: Notwithstanding the Municipal Elections Act, 1972, in the year 1973:

(a) The polling day for the members of the Ontario County Board of Education and the trustees of the Ontario County Roman Catholic Separate School Board shall be the first day of October and the hours of polling shall be the same as for the municipal elections in the regional area. The members and trustees elected on such dates shall take office on the first day of December, 1976.

(b) The minister shall, by order, provide for the nomination of candidates for the Ontario County Board of Education and for the Ontario County Roman Catholic Separate School Board and may, by order, provide for any other matters necessary to hold elections for such boards.

(c) Any reference in such sections to the first day of September, the 15th day of September or the first day of October shall be deemed to be a reference to the first day of August, the 15th day of August or the first day of September, respectively.

(d) Expenses of the local municipalities for such elections shall, as approved by the minister, be paid out of the account of the consolidated revenue fund.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry?

Mr. Deans: No doubt it shall.

Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, would the minister consider changing that date in keeping with subsection (2) of section 3, to read "September 29," since I think that was the date we accepted the municipal elections would be held on.

Mr. Chairman: I don't think we have voted on that point yet.

Mr. Deans: That was the date we tried to get accepted. Oh, it doesn't matter.

Mr. Dymond: I just tried it on for size.

Mr. Deans: They wouldn't buy it.

Mr. Chairman: Shall the motion carry? Agreed. Another amendment on section 154; is there anything before 154?

Mr. Irvine moves that subsection (1) of section 154, Bill 162, be amended by adding at the end thereof: "and the costs incurred before the first day of July, 1974, by a school board that has jurisdiction in part of the regional area in respect of its change of name."

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments, questions or amendments on any later section of the bill?

We have certain votes which have been stacked which will have to be disposed of now. A number of these will have to be placed individually which I shall do at this time.

The first one we shall vote on, moved by Mr. McIlveen, is as follows:

In section (p) the words "regional corporation" mean the regional municipality of a name to be chosen by a referendum vote at the first election for the region, the name to be chosen from the following: Durham, Oshawa, McLaughlin, Pickering.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Chairman, after due consideration I would like to withdraw my objection to the amendment.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is a good start. We have got several others we would like to have accepted.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Is that a sop for the member for Oshawa?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Good work!

Mr. McIlveen: It just goes to show you that if you go to the well often enough you will get water.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Once more!

Mr. Chairman: Order, please; we had better formalize that.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Let's see how you make out on the 10 lots.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry, then?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Let's vote on it.

Mr. Deans: There was a revolution in the ranks. It is a good job you stayed.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. The next one we will vote on was moved by Mr. W. Newman as follows:

That in section 3, subsection (2), the words "The first day of October" be deleted and the words "29th of September" be inserted.

This refers to the voting date, if you recall.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Let's have a withdrawal on that one.

The committee divided on Mr. W. Newman's amendment to subsection 2, section 3 of Bill 162 which was negatived on the following vote.

Clerk of the House: Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 35, the "nays" are 64.

Mr. Chairman: I declare the motion lost.

The committee divided on Mr. McIlveen's motion to the effect that an area municipality be allowed to retain responsibility for its sanitary sewer systems, which was negatived on the following vote.

Clerk of the House: Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 20, the "nays" are 77.

Mr. Chairman: I declare the motion lost.

The committee divided on Mr. W. Newman's motion that subsection 3 of section 78 of Bill 162 be deleted, which was negatived on the following vote.

Clerk of the House: Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 18, the "nays" are 81.

Mr. Chairman: I declare the motion lost.

Order, please. Moved by Mr. Irvine that clause (b) of subsection (1) of section 65 be struck out and the following substituted therefor: "a judge of any county or district court designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and . . ."

Mr. Shulman: A point of order, Mr. Chairman. This vote is not valid, because according to the rules of the House, the votes of all members must be counted who were present when the vote was called. The member for St. Catharines (Mr. Johnston) was present when the vote was called. He is not now present to be counted.

Hon. G. A. Kerr (Provincial Secretary for Justice): Oh, the hon. member for High Park can leave.

Mr. Shulman: You can't leave. Not once the vote has been called. You cannot leave.

Mr. Chairman: Order. If he is not in the House he doesn't have to vote.

Mr. MacDonald: He was in the House.

Mr. Shulman: He was in the House when the vote was commenced and he walked out.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Are you sure he isn't there somewhere?

Mr. Deans: Look under the table, will you?

Mr. Stokes: Look under the chair.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): I think he has fallen down behind the member for Carleton (Mr. Handleman).

The committee divided on Mr. Irvine's amendment to clause (b) of subsection (1) of section 65, which was agreed to on the following vote:

Clerk of the House: Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 66, the "nays" are 31.

Mr. Shulman: It is not a valid vote, Mr. Chairman, by the rules of the House. Check with your clerk.

Mr. Chairman: I see nothing out of order. I declare the motion carried.

Mr. Shulman: Mr. Chairman, is it not a rule of this House that if a member is present in his seat at the time a vote is called, that he must remain and be counted?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is better when you stay home at night.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: If you've got to go you've got to go. You should know that.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. If he is in his seat he has to vote and I presume he voted if he were there.

Mr. J. H. Jessiman (Fort William): Are you charging for this House call?

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. If you are in the House you must vote, and I presume if the member were in the House he must have voted.

Mr. Shulman: He did not vote and he left as soon as you called the vote.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh my, my, my.

Mr. Chairman: I have no evidence to that effect.

Mr. McKeough: Why didn't you take a picture of him?

Mr. Shulman: Okay.

Mr. Foulds: Mr. Chairman, there is nothing out of order except the member for St. Catharines.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. We have three further motions, two by Mr. Cassidy and one by Mr. R. F. Nixon, which I believe should be put together.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: These are particularly good ones.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, I believe they need to be read out individually. I can't recall but I believe that was the case.

Mr. Chairman: Is the member serious?

Mr. Cassidy: Not serious; just forgetful, Mr. Chairman. I can't remember.

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue): He doesn't remember what his motion is.

Mr. Singer: What is so unusual about that? What is your name?

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Mr. Nixon's motion, an amendment to section 9, was that subsection (1) be deleted, subsection (2) be renumbered (1), and the year "1977" be replaced by "1973." I don't know what that was about.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I feel another speech coming up.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The member for Ottawa Centre should remember that.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please, Mr. Cassidy's motion had to do with the garbage.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, would you give the subject of each one just in case any of the members of the government party wish to side with us?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Cassidy's motion on section 139 was:

All agreements between the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto and the township of Pickering and its successors regarding the dumping and disposing of waste in the township of Pickering shall be terminated by Dec. 31, 1977, and after that date the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto shall not dispose or dump or dispose of waste in any part of the regional municipality.

And in section 62, Mr. Cassidy's motion went as follows:

The minister shall ensure that the council of the town of Pickering and of the regional municipality are consulted and have the right of access to all documents, planning studies, reports and other material prepared for the ministry or for other ministries of the Crown in relation to the planning and development of the Pickering Airport and the North Pickering community.

Mr. Foulds: Everybody for garbage stand up.

Interjections by hon. members.

The committee divided on Mr. Cassidy's amendments to section 139 and 62, which were negatived on the following vote:

Clerk of the House: Mr. Chairman, the "ayes" are 31, the "nays" are 65.

Mr. Chairman: I declare these motions lost.

Bill 162, as amended, reported.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Well, that's that, eh, Eric?

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): Well, that is part of it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Come on, Winkiel!

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL ACT

House in committee on Bill 138, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Peel.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. We have an amendment for section 1.

On section 1:

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by striking out "town of Brampton" wherever it occurs in the bill, except where it has reference to the "former town of Brampton," and substituting therefor—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh, "the city of Davis"!

Mr. A. K. Meen (York East): "—city of Brampton" in each instance, and by striking out "township of Albion" wherever it occurs in the bill, except where it has reference to the "former township of Albion," and substituting therefor "town of Albion" in each instance.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Shall this motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Anything else on section 1?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, Mr. Chairman, on 1(a) there was deep concern expressed on second reading, and should certainly be expressed at this time when we can discuss it more thoroughly with the parliamentary assistant, and perhaps even with the member for the area, about the establishment of area municipalities.

On second reading the population distortion was very clearly put before the Speaker, Mr. Chairman, and it is a clear indication in my mind that once again the emphasis in regional government is on one-tier government and that the lower tier is established simply as a sop to those people who are afraid that their regional government is going to be too remote and is going to be too costly.

Unfortunately, those fears have been verified in our past experiences with regional government. So, many people have expressed strong objections to the establishment of only three area municipalities.

I know there has been a tendency, particularly on the part of the Conservatives, to discount the views expressed by residents in what may become the area municipality of the city of Mississauga—

Mr. Meen: Well, Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, could the hon. member tell me where the subject he is now discussing falls under section 1?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, Mr. Chairman, section 1(a) refers to "area municipality" and indicates what it means. I feel that it should

mean four municipalities and not three. If you'll allow me to continue, Mr. Chairman, I believe that it would be convenient to offer an amendment in this regard to section 2, but the matter is obviously raised in section 1(a), and what better place to discuss it than where it first occurs?

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, is the hon. member offering an amendment in section 1?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Is it necessary to offer an amendment, Mr. Chairman, in order to discuss a matter? I never heard that before.

Mr. Meen: Otherwise the hon. member is talking about principle and he should wait until we come to the section and he can offer an amendment.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Not at all.

Mr. Chairman: I would ask the hon. member to make an amendment so we could discuss it properly.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I never heard of any kind of ruling like that, Mr. Chairman. Obviously we can put forward a view on any of the sections. I have said already that the matter was raised in principle and I want to make a specific reference and put a question to the minister because we cannot question him when we discuss it in principle. Surely the purpose of our spending these unending hours in the middle of the night is so that we can get the information from the minister, or the minister's assistant, if he has got it?

Mr. Chairman: The member for Brant has a perfect right to ask a question.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: All right, but I would also like to make it clear that unlike question period it is not necessary for every evocation from a member to be interrogative. I would further like to say, Mr. Chairman, that it is a serious error in my opinion that the parliamentary assistant has remained intransigent, reflecting not his own views, but those views that are handed down, not so much from on high, because he is about as high as you can get in here as far as geography is concerned, I suppose from the front benches.

I would suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, that it is essential, if this bill with a two-tier form of government is going to be meaningful, that the city of Mississauga as it is designated in section 1(a) not be continued in its present form but in fact be divided into two parts.

I would ask the parliamentary assistant how he can justify the continuation of Mississauga as a sprawling compendium of individual former communities, supposedly stuck together by the very weak mucilage of section 1(a) of this Bill 138. Not being a resident of the community I can't even name them all—like there is Streetsville, that is one that comes to mind, and I know that there are others.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Port Credit, Clarkson, Lorne Park, Applewood—there are seven.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: My point is that Mississauga is an artificial construction and for the parliamentary assistant, prompted by the Premier, who is interjecting from the front row, to suggest that somehow or other this is a community with a centre, with a spirit, with a tradition, with a will to coalesce with the enormous population which it has in reference and comparison with the other two area municipalities, simply will not stand the examination of the facts that have been brought forward.

The other thing is, I would like to ask the parliamentary assistant what the purpose of that greenbelt bill that is presently being discussed in another committee could possibly be if it isn't to be used to differentiate between these large sprawling urban areas which have been allowed to stain out across the community through lack of planning in the past and through the bowing to the undoubtedly powerful developers in that area, far more powerful than anywhere else. I never saw such a fantastic battery of political influence that centres around Mississauga. It is just appalling, and when they come up the pike into my constituency I find it even more appalling.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Who's up there?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh, they are down in Townsend trying to make it into another Mississauga.

Mr. R. D. Kennedy (Peel South): They couldn't do that.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh, for God's sake, what are you doing here? You didn't even speak on this bill. What has turned you on this bill now? We haven't heard you on the Peel bill up until now. Did you think for a minute that the Premier might be here in order that your ability in this would be noted?

Mr. Kennedy: Where were you?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh, I am sorry. You may be in the cabinet in one sense but that is just about the end of the line.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Brant has the floor.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, it could be that he feels that being regional chairman would be better than caucus representative in cabinet, but that remains to be seen. I have an amendment on that matter, too, that I will bring forward later.

Mr. Chairman: I would like to ask the parliamentary assistant why he could not respond to the statements of principle having to do with the greenbelt and the parkway—what do you call that thing?—greenbelt, I guess.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Parkway!

Mr. Kennedy: You shouldn't talk about things you don't know.

Mr. R. F. Nixon:—which is established by Act of this Legislature, or presumably will be, as some means to differentiate communities of a size that is manageable—I'm not just sure what that means—but connotes a community of interest, why doesn't he use them for that purpose? In fact, he could even have Hazel McCallion back in support of his principles if he did this.

I can't, for the life of me, see why the government policy is so intransigent when it comes to that great mass called Mississauga. Surely, here is a real opportunity to do something that you could be proud of and establish from that sprawl—that urban sprawl—at least two communities which could have a cohesion and a community of spirit which would be valuable. It would also, of course, remove the fantastic imbalance of the population in the three areas.

It's a matter of great concern. It will obviously come up as an amendment. How can you justify the maintenance of this policy?

If you would stop shaking your head and moaning, and give us some answers, I would appreciate it.

Mr. Meen: Well, for goodness sake, I ask the hon. member, where was he when we debated this whole issue on second reading? He came on—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: He wasn't here.

Mr. Meen:—he started the debate for the opposition and he never showed up again. We didn't see him through that debate. The

hon. member for Waterloo North carried this debate.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And he did it very capably.

Mr. Meen: Yes, and he was speaking on behalf of the hon. member for Brant.

Mr. Kennedy: He spoke in favour of it. He was going to vote for it.

Mr. Meen: We talked about the questions of the parkway belts—how the narrow ones form communication corridors through municipalities and through communities, and that they don't have to be barriers and separators of municipalities.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Are you prepared to answer my questions or not? What are you paid for, to be irritable?

Mr. Meen: This is precisely what these parkway belts are doing.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Are you suggesting that this is out of order? Are you suggesting that there is something wrong with the questions I've put to you? Are you suggesting, or are you implying, as I am inferring, that you don't know the answers and that you're blustering because there is no answer? You're in an absolutely preposterous situation! If you will look at Hansard you will see that I did participate in the debate, and said we were not supporting this bill and we are not supporting this section.

Mr. Meen: That is correct. I heard the hon. member when we started the debate. He spoke for roughly 10 minutes and I don't think he was in for the rest of the debate—in any event, not at the time when we talked about the parkway belts.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: On a point of order. That means you sit down and I speak.

Mr. Chairman: All right.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman. You will recall that the debate began, and I had just launched into my views on this important matter, when the House leader, who doesn't happen to be here tonight, got up and asked me to adjourn the debate because he had changed his mind and we were going to go forward with energy bills. And I said, "What are you doing that for?" He said, "Well, I told the Minister of Energy he'd better be here, and now he's here. I guess we'd better do his bills." I

thought you'd be interested in that little story.

Mr. Meen: Yes, I well recall that. But the hon. member for Brant did not return in due course to carry on with whatever argument he was attempting to advance.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is impossible to accommodate all of my hours to the vicissitudes of the House leader or of the parliamentary assistant.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Now, this is becoming argumentative and is quite out of order.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh, I wouldn't say that.

An hon. member: Oh, no. That's a gross exaggeration.

Mr. Ruston: If the hon. member for York East had any brains and sharpened up, we'd be all right!

Mr. Chairman: I hear no amendment to section 1.

Mr. Cassidy: I have some amendments to section 1, Mr. Chairman. I also have some questions to the parliamentary assistant, which I'll pose now.

The first, I think, is fairly fundamental, and that is that during the course of the debate in second reading, I learned that the Premier was talking of changes in municipal structure within a very short period of time, compared to the time that Peel county has persisted in history. Can the assistant give us some details about what those changes may be and when they may come; or could the Premier, since he is here, elucidate what he meant when he was speaking out in Streetsville? I was there, actually, when I heard you say that, but the full import came home to me later.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, since the hon. member has asked me, I will tell the House what I said in Streetsville, where the hon. member was there listening attentively, taking notes and reading Hansard on his very questionable contribution, in some areas, in the debate on second reading, which I will not comment on tonight, but perhaps sometime in the future I will tell the House what I said.

Mr. Martel: Go ahead, comment on that.

Hon. Mr. Davis: My observations were relatively simple, and they were that I said that in my opinion if anybody felt he could be content looking ahead 10 or 15 years and

that what we were proposing in some areas would necessarily be the same in 10 or 15 years, I said I thought that was perhaps—not wishful thinking; I don't think I used that term—but I said I thought we should be prepared to see some alteration in structure even within that period of time.

I think it is fair to state, Mr. Chairman, knowing the area fairly well, that with the growth and the change in the population densities, that at some point in time, perhaps, and I think I mentioned this in Streetsville, some consideration might be given with respect to the relationship of the area on the lake in Peel with the area bordering the lake in Halton county. In fact, I think I recall mentioning the Plunkett report.

What I was saying to the people of Streetsville, and I have said it to my other friends in the county of Peel, two of whom are here tonight, including the warden, that I think we live in an area where we have to be ready to adapt to certain changes as the years go by. In fact, I did propose at one point in time, Mr. Chairman, and I think I mentioned it in Streetsville as well on that occasion—I am not sure of this, but I did to a group of people a few months ago before the proposals came in—that perhaps we would be looking forward, as a possibility, to a single tier municipal approach as well, which I think in a period of years is something that will have to be assessed.

I would assure the member, who perhaps will be taking a constructive approach here tonight, that we have to make certain changes. The changes that are contemplated in this bill represent a point of view presented by the county council of the county of Peel, a point of view that has been expressed by them to us, and this bill substantially reflects the recommendation we received from the county council. To say this will amount to tablets from the mount or that this will not be altered at some point in the future, Mr. Chairman, I am not prepared to make that prediction that it won't. In fact, I would make a prediction at some point in time there could be further alterations.

Certainly a change is needed, a change we think to be for the better. The observations the member for Ottawa Centre has made—and I think he heard my observations in Streetsville—in no way detract from the necessity of having this bill approved by the Legislature at this time. I hope that, by and large, answers his question, although I think he knew the answer, Mr. Chairman, before he asked it because he was in attendance

when I explained this to the people of Streetsville a few nights ago.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to see the Premier bailing out the parliamentary assistant on this particular one.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I am not bailing him out at all. You asked me a question and I gave you an answer.

Mr. Cassidy: That's true, yes. I withdraw that. I am very pleased, Mr. Premier, that you have chosen to talk to the Legislature about this, just as I was delighted to see that you finally went to see your people in Streetsville the other night after some delay.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I am delighted you were there. I hope you learned something for a change.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, pursuing this, maybe the Premier would like to answer this one, too, because these questions really have been decided by him all the evidence indicates. As he mentioned himself, the lakeshore municipalities in Peel and Halton are very closely related. The Plunkett report has stated, and the Premier's parliamentary assistant has also stated, that Peel-Halton made an awful lot more sense than Peel on its own and Halton on its own.

The argument there is that these areas are on a contiguous plane, and that the lines of communication are east and west. This is why, I am sure the Premier talked about the need for reform in 10 or 15 years! In view of all these things that occur, in view of the town of Mississauga's own comment in a brief to the government about the things that made it desirable to have a Peel-Halton region rather than a single region of Peel in their brief of a couple of years ago, I would like to ask why were these things ignored and the two regions separated? Maybe the Premier could answer that one.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I think the answer to it is very simple. The town of Mississauga made a presentation at one point in time related to the possibility of combining the municipalities on the borders of Lake Ontario. The council of that municipality in reassessing its position determined perhaps this wasn't the proper route. I think it is fair to state that the town of Mississauga supports completely the bill that is presently before the House. I think it is fair to state that part of the government's consideration—and I will be very frank about it—reflects a personal point of view that when

it comes to restructuring of government, if you can maintain certain traditional situations that there is great merit in doing just this for a period of time. I think it is fair to state that while we received significant opposition from the members opposite—which was, in my view, rather hypocritical in approach in that they had themselves proposed it—one of the reasons we've had a degree of success as it relates to the restructuring of school boards was because we had it within the confines of the counties, by and large. I think it is fair to state, Mr. Chairman, that if one could go back, if you could redraw the map of Ontario, there is no question that the county school areas, without any doubt, would have been substantially different to what presently exists.

I think one reason for the acceptability—and the member for Ottawa Centre might not understand this, coming from a downtown section of an urban centre—is that in the county of Peel there are certain traditions, certain relationships, certain understandings, which also exist in the county of Halton. I think it is fair to state that both county councils, when it came to a decision, when they knew that the government was serious about moving ahead, determined that those counties as units themselves were completely viable and that the proposals that we presented, the legislation that is here, reflects that point of view, certainly as it relates to the counties themselves.

I'm not saying it reflects the unanimous opinion of everybody in the county of Peel, or Halton necessarily, but the desire to have a single unit within Peel, I think, is relatively well supported as a matter of principle and I believe this to be true in Halton.

I say, without any hesitation, Mr. Chairman, that these might not be the boundaries that somebody with a slide rule or computer, or somebody with an analytical mind like the hon. member who has asked the question—and I say that somewhat facetiously—might propose. But I say, that knowing the history of the area, the traditions and the acceptability of the county itself, there is great merit in having the county as the unit and having the kind of legislation that we are proposing here to this House. If that satisfies the hon. member, I think that really represents the government's point of view.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, having spent over one and a half hours the other night on this bill, perhaps the Premier is aware that I, if you will, found this bill easier to oppose than some others. I felt very

strongly about it and it was a gut-feeling that the government was wrong with this, whereas in the cases of some of the other regions—

Hon. Mr. Davis: You have been talking to some of the wrong people, too.

Mr. Cassidy: I am wondering, Mr. Chairman, I'm trying to—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Member, if you—

Mr. Cassidy: —pose the questions which are germane to this stage of the bill and not to sort of go back to the second reading debate. That is one reason why I'm going from point to point, rather than—

Mr. Chairman: I'm sorry. May I ask you—

Mr. Cassidy: —trying to rebut the Premier, okay?

Mr. Chairman: May I ask you if you have an amendment to this section?

Mr. Cassidy: I do not need an amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: You don't need an amendment.

Mr. Cassidy: The third question I would like to ask either the assistant or the Premier is that, having—

Mr. Chairman: May I ask if the member is on section 1 or 2?

Mr. Cassidy: Pardon?

Mr. Chairman: Are you on section 1 or 2?

Mr. Cassidy: I'm on section 1, Mr. Chairman. The logical place to bring this up.

Mr. Chairman: Section 1.

Mr. Cassidy: As I pointed out the other night it would have been possible to have had representation by population in the Peel-Halton region, but it becomes very difficult in the Peel region. Perhaps someone on the government's side could explain how the balance of interests is satisfied by the Peel region, given the tremendous preponderance of the town of Mississauga in the proposed structure.

Secondly, how is it that east of Metro the government has accepted the continuation of a relatively small municipality with a population of 20,000 or so, while west of Metro, and in Peel in particular, that size of municipality has not been accepted on the grounds that

it is not sufficiently large for planning services or administration?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Chairman, I will attempt to answer this briefly, and without being provocative, although I think I, in fairness, could be, after reading some of the remarks of the hon. member the other night.

I will say very simply that you cannot draw parallels between east and west of Metro, necessarily, because we are talking about two very different areas.

The hon. member is talking about one area only and that is the town of Streetsville. There has been no reaction to the combination of Caledon East and Bolton, which are two existing small municipalities, very fine municipalities, within the new town of Albion, whereby the townships of Albion-Caledon, the town of Bolton and the village of Caledon East are becoming a single unit. I think it is fair to state, Mr. Chairman, that while there isn't complete unanimity, the combination of Brampton and a good portion of Chinguacousy—the balance going into the northern municipality—is understood and, by and large, accepted.

The debate has centred around the question of whether the town of Streetsville should be the centre of a fourth borough. I think it is fair to state, Mr. Chairman, that the town of Port Credit also had certain ambitions and there were certain suggestions made that the town of Mississauga be divided, say, at the Queen Elizabeth Way. This would, perhaps, have made as much sense as the request from the town of Streetsville to have substantial portions of Mississauga added to it to form another municipality.

In other words, with great respect to the town of Streetsville—and I am very sympathetic to their concerns; heaven knows, I don't enjoy meetings like I experienced the other night—I would say that there were other ways if one were to create a fourth borough that would have made as much sense as what the town of Streetsville had suggested. I think if the hon. member wants to be fair and objective about it and assess Mississauga in a very fair way he would recognize that the proposal from the town of Streetsville was not necessarily the only proposal as to a division of Mississauga into a fourth borough. I think that is, without question, a very valid statement.

I think it is also fair to state, and there is some history to this, that when it comes to the very basic services—and that is water and sewage—we have had for a period of years

in Peel county as part of the South Peel water scheme, initiated by the province, the provision on a regional basis in which Streetsville has been a participant, by which we have had water from the town of Mississauga coming up through that municipality to Brampton, Bramalea, Chinguacousy, also serving Streetsville. The sewage also is on a regional basis. These are two of the very basic services on which those municipalities have, for a period of time, agreed rather well.

I think it is also fair to state, Mr. Chairman, that probably Peel county is at this moment undergoing more severe pressures for urbanization. A greater degree of sophistication is needed in the planning process and the integration of services is absolutely essential. The pressures today, I think, are probably more significant than in any area except maybe within Metropolitan Toronto itself.

If one could remember the history and not rely entirely on certain hearsay and gossip that has come to the hon. member for Ottawa Centre; if one were to assess Streetsville's original position; the boundary survey; its desire for annexation from the town of Mississauga; the desire on the part of Mississauga in truth to annex Streetsville; and then see the recent proposals which takes in a good portion and yet leaves Malton and the area to the east very much within Mississauga, with this in between to a certain extent. One can argue, perhaps, many different ways and I'll be very frank about it.

It was not an easy decision for the government to make—to accept the basic proposal from the county of Peel which, in the final analysis, was the senior governmental level in that area able to make the proposal to this government which is what we, by and large, accepted. I am not saying for a moment there isn't some logic in the arguments of the town of Streetsville and the citizens there, heaven knows. I also say, with respect, Mr. Chairman, it is just as difficult for us to make a determination that does upset a number of people in Streetsville as it would be to accede to their request, believing it, perhaps, in the long run not to be in the interests of the total community.

It is my responsibility as leader of government, Mr. Chairman, to look at the total picture of that county. It is also my responsibility as the local member to take that same position. It is very easy for the member to sit there, living as he does in the city of Ottawa and not having lived in the county that I have the great honour to represent, to come up with points of view and opinions

that are not necessarily valid. Some of them, quite frankly, were not necessarily founded on any fact whatsoever, when he made some of the observations he had the other evening.

Mr. Chairman: I am going to say to the hon. member for Ottawa Centre, that the first section, section 1, is definitions only.

Mr. Cassidy: That is correct. Yes.

Mr. Chairman: If you will confine your remarks to definitions only, the other points you make can be brought up on other sections of the bill.

Mr. Cassidy: I am raising the points which need to be raised under this section, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Davis: You know the reeve from Chinguacousy.

Mr. Cassidy: That is correct, yes. Although for the record I think it should be noted that were the vote to be taken by the county now it would be six municipalities against, and four for, given the fact that Chinguacousy has—

Hon. Mr. Davis: And if you had it three months from now you might have a different situation.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, that is a possibility, that is true, and you have to take a picture. Let's say the second point to be raised on that, Mr. Chairman, is very simply that given the control of services at the regional level one could have had in effect, five or six or seven municipalities as has happened in the area east of metro. East of metro, when Darlington township complained, it got 10 lots. West of metro, when Streetsville raised an enormous amount of effort to preserve its status it was ignored. We find that quite inconsistent.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, another question which, in effect, will go to the Premier and then I will go back to the parliamentary assistant.

Mr. Chairman: Now if you will confine your remarks: what particular section here are you speaking of?

Mr. Cassidy: All right! One other question, and I will put this to the parliamentary assistant. That is, have you got population projections for Peel county now, according to the TCR plan? Could we have them to be put

on the record as part of the regional planning?

Mr. Kennedy: What has this to do with section 1?

Mr. Meen: I fail to see how this has any bearing on section 1, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, if the parliamentary assistant wants me to bring it up at the appropriate time I will.

Mr. Chairman: Will you do that, please? Is there anything else on section 1—

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, on section 1, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: —which is definition only?

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I would move that section 1(a) of Bill 138 be amended by deleting the words "Mississauga, Brampton and Albion" and substituting the words "South Peel, Central Peel and North Peel" respectively.

Very briefly, Mr. Chairman, the reason for that amendment is so that when the referendums which are provided in the bill for the choice of name are taken, the names of the three municipalities or four, if we get to that point—and somehow the government is defeated in that amendment—are not pre-empted by a parliamentary determination that has been fixed in the legislation by the government.

Mr. Chairman: Before I put this amendment, does the parliamentary assistant have any comments?

Mr. Meen: I am just taking a look at the proposed amendment now, Mr. Chairman.

There is provision in the bill for referendums to determine other names. At this point in time each of the committees formed among the three proposed municipalities has advised us as to the name which it wishes to be known as so far as the bill is concerned, namely, Mississauga, Brampton and Albion, in the areas of South, Central and North Peel respectively. I see no reason to accept this amendment. If at some future time they wish to change the name, the opportunity is available to them pursuant to other terms of the legislation; so I would reject the motion.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Cassidy moves this amendment.

Those in favour say "aye."

Those opposed say "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Shall section 1 stand as part of the bill?

Motion agreed to;

Mr. Meen: I have a very lengthy amendment in section 2, Mr. Chairman, and for the assistance of the members opposite, I have a couple of maps which I would ask the attendants to take and give to the member for Ottawa Centre and the member for Brant so that they will be able to follow with somewhat greater ease the amendments which I will propose.

Mr. Chairman: I move that subsection (1) of section 2 of Bill 138 be struck out and the following substituted therefor—

Mr. Cassidy: Is it possible to accept this as read without having the whole thing read in detail?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I'd surely appreciate that.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, I requested that earlier and I was advised that it was not in order to do that. I'd certainly be delighted if it were.

Mr. Chairman: Do we have unanimous consent of the committee?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Agreed.

Mr. Chairman: I hear no "nays."

Shall we take the amendment as presented by the parliamentary assistant as read?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Agreed!

Mr. Chairman: Right. Thank you very much. Those in favour of this amendment? Carried.

Mr. Meen: Just for the record then, that certainly is a lot quicker than I expected that section to be dealt with.

Mr. Cassidy: I didn't mean to pass it that quickly. I just meant that the parliamentary assistant could explain it to the committee.

Mr. Meen: Yes, and I will be pleased to explain it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: That has not been carried.

Mr. Meen: There are two fundamental changes, neither of them of great consequence, but they necessitated complete re-drafting of the three metes and bounds descriptions for the south, central and northern areas of the region.

Now that the parkway belts have been precisely delineated, we've been able to

pick up three different minor changes in those parkway belts, which the hon. members will see noted along the top limit of the city of Mississauga in green on their copies of the map. The three spots marked indicate in one instance a small reduction in the size of the parkway belt back from Highway 401. Farther along there is a very small, I think, downward adjustment in the parkway belt line. Over toward the railway line, the CNR line, there is a small addition to the parkway belt. That changes the northerly boundary of the city of Mississauga, which it has been our intention to have follow the south side of the parkway belt.

In the general area of the No. 17 sideroad, hon. members will recall for the purposes of the bill, we drew the line at the 16th sideroad, actually the township line between lots 16 and 17, right across through Toronto Gore township and Chinguacousy, leaving the little hamlet of Snelgrove and the hamlet of Wildfield both in the northern community.

It subsequently came to our attention that the people of Wildfield on the north side of No. 17 sideroad and living in Albion township wanted to remain within Albion, and this was really why we had drawn the line to the south, in the belief that it was all of the little hamlet of Wildfield who had been interested in doing this. It turned out that those on the south side of No. 17 sideroad wanted to remain with Toronto Gore. This being a situation that has existed over the years, namely that they have been in two separate municipalities, it wasn't very hard to convince me, or for that matter the Premier, that it would be a good idea to move that line back up to the 17th sideroad. So that is part of the proposal.

Now we are extending that westerly along on the south side of the Mayfield complex so that the Mayfield complex still remains in the northern community as per their request. But at Snelgrove it jogs around so as to leave, at the request of—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

Mr. Meen: If the hon. member for Ottawa Centre is interested in hearing the explanation, I wish he would do me the courtesy of listening. At Snelgrove, at the request of the people of Snelgrove, who have signified their desires by a petition which we have received from them, we have jogged the line to the north to the 18th sideroad across on the north side of Snelgrove and then down again

along the railway track and thence westerly again along the No. 17 sideroad, so that the people of Snelgrove are now retained within the city of Brampton, as it will be designated in the bill.

Those are the two significant changes in the boundaries between the municipalities and in short—and not so short, for that matter—the gist of the amendments to section 2.

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments or questions?

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, on this one, the map that I have is marked 18 and 19 and I believe it should be marked 17 and 18. The basic dividing line between the city of Brampton and the town of Albion, apart from what was Toronto Gore township, is No. 17 sideroad, is that correct?

Mr. Meen: That is misleading. The 18 that you see is the lot number on the north side of the line. These sideroads are named for the lot number on the south side of them. Except that there is a sideroad across there.

Mr. Cassidy: The 17th sideroad, yes. The member for Peel North would know more about that than I would, being a city slicker; that is, he is a city slicker, too, but he lives in the country and I don't.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, on the point about Mayfield, I won't table an amendment on that. I just want to register deep reservations about the way in which the Mayfield complex has been given to the people of the town of Albion of 15,000, whereas the very rapidly growing area of the city of Brampton is giving it up after, among other things, they have invested something like \$450,000 in paying it off. Secondly, they lose an asset for which they will now have to pay something like \$1.5 million more, given the escalation of prices since the Mayfield community centre was built, and there will be a very obvious—

Hon. Mr. Davis: Don't forget there was a school there that serves a good portion of the population. Get your facts straight.

Mr. Cassidy: On a procedural point, Mr. Chairman, I did have an amendment to that as well, which was designed in relation to the bill as it stood before, but which affects section 2(1)(a). I am open to guidance as to how to move that, since the parliamentary assistant has also moved it. If the Streetsville question is not resolved satisfactorily then we are willing to accept, with those reservations

that I have expressed, the amendments that have been proposed by the parliamentary assistant.

Perhaps the Clerk can give some assistance to the chairman.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry, I cannot accept that amendment. We already have an amendment before the House.

Mr. Cassidy: You have an amendment before the House?

Mr. Chairman: Right. The assistant has given us an amendment.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You can have an amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Cassidy: I think it is possible to amend the amendment, is that correct?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You could just put it now.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I would move that the amendment to section 2(1) of Bill 138 be further amended by deleting subsection (a) and substituting the following 2(1)(a). The portion of the town of Mississauga and of the town of Oakville described as follows or annexed to the corporation of the town of Streetsville.

If I could dispense with the reading, the description is: Those portions of Oakville annexed to Mississauga in the proposals, plus those portions of the present town of Mississauga and of Streetsville bounded by Highway 5 on the south, the east limit of the Credit River on the east, as defined by the minister, the west limits of the town of Mississauga on the west and the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway on the north.

Mr. Chairman: That's an amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Cassidy: That is an amendment to the amendment. Obviously there have been further changes here; that is, the north boundary of Mississauga is proposed here. In fact it comes rather to the north of Macdonald-Cartier Freeway. I am sure that if this amendment is accepted, further changes can be sorted out.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, there is simply no way in which that kind of an amendment can be accepted. It utterly departs from one of the principles enunciated in the bill and debated on second reading and I would have to reject it virtually out of hand.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, this is on the Streetsville question and I would like to debate it for a minute or two, but this is the point at which to make that decision. I am sorry the member for Scarborough Centre (Mr. Drea) is not here to vote against the government on that particular point.

But having been to Streetsville, having talked to a number of people in that town and also in other portions of the county of Peel, having looked at the way in which the government dealt with the problems of smaller municipalities in other regional municipalities, such as in Milton and such as in the area east of Metro. Having looked as well at the rather realistic way in which the people in that particular area in the northwestern portion of what is proposed to be Mississauga are coping with the growth that is proposed for their area, the fact that they did not reject it and want to simply stay in the past but they were willing to accept it, that they had planning studies carried out and accepted by their town in order to accept and work with the future but in a controlled kind of fashion. Given the kinds of concerns that have been expressed there about the way in which Mississauga will dominate that particular area, it seems to us that it was and is desirable that there should be at least a fourth municipality, if not a fifth, or sixth or seventh, within the regional municipality of Peel and is for that reason that I am moving the sub-amendment concerning Streetsville.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I would like to just say something briefly to the amendment which we are taking in detail as read. I haven't got a copy of it but—

Mr. Cassidy: I am sorry, did I not send a copy around?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —the hon. member indicated that it would in fact constitute a fourth local municipality. While I am deeply concerned about the position put forward by Streetsville and that surrounding area—and my colleague from St. George (Mrs. Campbell) has expressed our view on this on more than one occasion both here and in Streetsville—my big objection is that constituting more or less a county region with only three lower-tier components in many respects is a farce, and that the government might very well have gone forward with a one-tier system if the Premier had felt that politically he could get it past what you might call his advisers in the county.

Having the three-tiered system is a sop only and we will find as we go through the bill that the local municipalities have little or no real authority and that what we are constituting here is in fact a one-tier unitized system of government. I agree entirely with the contention that has been put forward by Streetsville in support of their ambition to maintain their municipal integrity. Not only do they feel that Streetsville should be maintained—that is part of the argument—but in fact if we are going to have something resembling local government, where local means something other than an enormous population sprawled over the entire county, there has to be more than three local municipalities.

The point has been made many times and I am quite sure that it has been made to the Premier and to the parliamentary assistant by the kind of people they tend to downgrade when they are arguing with us. You shouldn't take your advice from that kind of people! You should take advice only from the kind of people who go to the Progressive Conservative meetings and who hope, in the long run, to be upgraded into some substantial municipal position.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. On a point of order.

Hon. Mr. Davis: On a point of order, just to make this abundantly clear. When I referred to the sources of information used by the member for Ottawa Centre, I was not referring to them in a partisan sense nor do I, in any way, downgrade or ignore the advice, say, of the mayor of Streetsville who happens to be, or has been, a supporter of the Progressive Conservative Party.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He's going to run against you next time.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I would think, Mr. Chairman, the references by the Leader of the Opposition to advice coming from, shall we say, other than Tories is factually not correct. I was referring to certain observations made by the member for Ottawa Centre in his remarks the other evening; if the member will read them I think he will understand when I question the kind of information that he was presenting to the House. I do question the source of the information but not as it relates to Streetsville.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I accept the interjection of the Premier, which he chooses to call a

point of order. I simply had the impression in his earlier remarks that he was being a bit condescending to anybody who had an opinion that varied in any detail from the one put forward by the parliamentary assistant.

Mr. Martel: You were downgrading them.

Hon. Mr. Davis: That is not so.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: All right, that's fine. If he says that that's not so I accept that at face value.

Mr. Martel: You read Hansard.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I will not belabour this, Mr. Chairman. I simply want to point out that in an area which is as rapidly growing as Peel county is presently—and will grow at an accelerated rate in the future—we are establishing a one-tier government. The people who are active at the local level are aware of this and there is a feeling that really their only main function, or their only important function at the lower tier, is simply to be elected to an office which will then second at least a few of them to a position at the governing tier.

I am very much against the one-tier system. I believe the philosophy of the Conservative Party as reflected in this bill, and having direct bearing on section 2 and on the amendment that has been offered, is basically centralizing in the essence that it is establishing a unitized system of government. The bellwether of this is that it has seen fit to establish only three lower-tier municipalities. There can be no doubt about that. If the government was serious in having community-type government, with smaller units in which the elected officials would have some power as well as some chance to actually represent their neighbours, then we would have to have more than three local area governments.

Therefore, we support this amendment, even the contention put forward by the member for Ottawa Centre that maybe four isn't enough and that we should be thinking of far more. This is an enormous city and this is the time to chop it up into communities which can, in fact, have local government that is relevant, meaningful, all of those useful words.

Mr. Chairman: Now we have an amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, on the amendment to the amendment, Mr. Chairman, the Premier seems to be disputing some things that I

had to say. What I had to say was that there is a Tory clique, I said that the other night, in the area supported and active with developers—

Mr. Deans: Everywhere.

Mr. Martel: Except the Sudbury area.

Mr. Cassidy: —which has dictated the shape of the Peel region and it's as simple as that. I named a number of people who were involved in that as well.

Hon. Mr. Davis: That is complete and utter nonsense.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is an imperialist cabal.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, it seems to me that the evidence of Conservative monopoly in the area speaks for itself.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. I wonder if the member would confine himself to the matters in this section?

Mr. Cassidy: I have, Mr. Chairman, because it is the governing elite in that area which determine what kind of region Peel will have, and to determine that it would be so different from the kind of regional government on which we decided for east of Metro. The Premier himself pulled the strings.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Listen, the reeve of Chinguacousy supported it. He was an NDP—

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, the Premier pulled the strings when his own Treasurer and his minister and the member for Peel South were all prepared, for example, to see Streetsville as a separate municipality because the people in the area wanted it that strongly. But not the Premier.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: And the people you named have been successfully put down except the Tories. Don't sit down.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please! We have an amendment to the amendment by Mr. Cassidy. I presume you are prepared to take it as read?

Mr. Cassidy: The Streetsville amendment? Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Those in favour of Mr. Cassidy's amendment to the amendment will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Mr. Deans: You are going to stack that?

Mr. Chairman: Stack it? Fine. Then we have the amendment by Mr. Meen. Do we take this as read?

Those in favour of Mr. Meen's amendment will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "ayes" have it.

Now, on that same section, subsection (b).

Order, please!

Mr. Meen: I have no further amendments on section 2, Mr. Chairman. I have an amendment for section 3.

Mr. Meen moves that paragraph (2) of subsection (1) of section 3 of Bill 138 be amended by striking out "15" in line 1 of the said paragraph and substituting therefor "14."

Mr. Chairman: You have heard the amendment. Those in favour?

Carried!

Section 3 is next.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes. In fact, I have a couple of amendments here and I will explain them. Mr. Chairman, my first question to the parliamentary assistant: There has been some concern from Chinguacousy in particular about continuing or about extending the community council which they now have in that particular county. Is that excluded by the Act or is that permitted under the Act?

I am not going to move an amendment to put it in—although I think that would be desirable as a general piece of legislation under the Municipal Act—but is there any barrier to the new regional council setting that up?

Mr. Meen: No, Mr. Chairman, so far as I am aware there is no barrier to having any council set up advisory committees of one sort and another. Indeed, we expect they will be doing that sort of thing—advisory committees as to planning, advisory committees as to a number of things. And if they decided to set them up in a sort of community or area council, that would be strictly within their own purview, I would expect.

Mr. Cassidy: Is there any barrier to their even paying a certain small sum as an honorarium or expenses to members of such advisory committees?

Mr. Meen: Yes, there would be a barrier; I don't believe they would be authorized to make payments.

Mr. Cassidy: They would not? Well, without putting anything in this bill, would the

parliamentary assistant be willing to take to the government the suggestion that some amendments to the Municipal Act might be in order in order to make that possible up to —you know, modest sums of money?

Mr. Meen: It is a matter which might perhaps be placed before the provincial-municipal liaison committee to see what they think of it and perhaps have some feedback from the municipal organizations.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay, but bear in mind that not every municipality access the province has got to agree with it. Any municipality that wants to do it has to decide by bylaw that it will do it. Therefore, you are not exactly opening the doors of a red revolution if you put in permissive legislation in the particular Act.

Mr. Chairman, the next point I want to raise on this section is to ask the parliamentary assistant how he feels that presently in in the town of Mississauga each councillor can service something like an average of 22,000 people and in one case up to 40,000 people and how, as this area grows, he expects that nine representatives can look after a population which will be up to 500,00 or 600,000, as projected over the next 25 years?

Mr. Meen: We have left that sort of thing to determination by the municipal councils and the present committees of the proposed area municipalities, Mr. Chairman. I must confess that I think a 10-man council is not very large for a community the size of Mississauga.

On the other hand, I look at a borough like North York that has, well, they have a total of 19, I guess; and they are managing a municipality of 550,000 people. They are able to do that quite well; indeed, I have heard from some of the members of that council that they think it could be reduced. So if they can handle a community of that size it wouldn't surprise me too much that a 10-man council could handle a city the size of Mississauga.

In any event, it has been their choice; their ward structure, the size of their council, are all matters which they themselves determined. If they came to us in a while and said, "Look, we think our council is too small," I don't suppose we would have any objection to assisting them in enlarging their council somewhat. The question would then arise, of course, as to how they elected or determined their representatives at the senior level, but that matter would be dealt with at the time.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, according to the parliamentary assistant's reasoning, the town of Albion, and any other city or town across the province with a population of less than 20,000, could well have only one alderman on a board to sit with the mayor, because that one to 20,000 makes adequate representation. It is surely obvious that you tailor these things to the situation in a particular town, but it must be equally obvious that this provincial government sets the framework within which municipalities work.

Mr. Meen: No.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, you do.

Mr. Meen: On the contrary, when it comes to the structure of their municipal councils, we leave a good deal of that to their decision.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, if they came and said they wanted a council of 100 or that they wanted a council of three, the provincial government would say no. They would not find that acceptable. The situation one has had in Mississauga is of a tight clique, a small clique, which has been running the show there for a number of years. They have made a decision which I suggested the other night was not theirs to make. It is feasible, without having an over-large council, to have more aldermen and, therefore, to make it more effectively democratically representative.

Mr. Cassidy moves that section 3 (1) be amended by changing the word "nine" to "18" in line six.

Mr. Cassidy: This would permit the city of Mississauga to have two aldermen per ward or to have 18 wards instead of nine, depending on how they wished to have that. I think I am right, and the parliamentary assistant can confirm this, that in fact it was the request of the county that Mississauga have more than one alderman per ward. Am I not right on that?

Mr. Deans: I dare you to deny it.

Mr. Meen: I don't care whether the county asked that Mississauga have 18 or nine. What we want to know is, what does Mississauga consider to be a reasonable size of council? Brampton thinks they need 14 plus the mayor. I think that's marginally high but that's what they have asked for. If they asked for 100, to use the hon. member's illustration, we would tell them that was too much. If they asked for three, we

would suggest that they would be working their aldermen to death because it would be too few. Somewhere in the ball park from nine to 14, or something of that sort, is a reasonable number. Since Mississauga themselves have said they are happy to have nine, then we accept nine. That's what it is, nine plus the mayor. I reject the motion.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, just a final point on this. The other problem that this raises is the imbalance of representation on the regional council, which was also accepted by the city of Mississauga. I know it's accepted and I will be told in a minute by the parliamentary assistant that it was accepted. All the same it's a rotten borough system that has been created. Perhaps, before we take the vote he can tell us what is the projected population in Mississauga, let's say in 10 years—not in 20 or 30 years? And what is the projected population of the city of Brampton and what is the projected population of the town of Albion?

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, in Design for Development, August, 1971, on page 11, the hon. member will find the figures which were estimated by the ministry in 1971. I think we may have some cause to question whether they are accurate. We are doing another run at these at the present time. I think our projections for population are inclined to be on the high side.

As they appear on page 11, the figures for Mississauga, south of the then expected parkway belt—and that's a little bit of a guessimation—is in the region of 430,000. For the Streetsville and Meadowvale area it is 200,000 to 210,000; in the Brampton-Bramalea area, 265,000 to 275,000; in the Mississauga-Malton area, some 30,000 to 35,000. In total, roughly 925,000 to 960,000 people are estimated by the year 2000.

I don't have a breakdown of what it would be 10 years from now and, as I say, we have cause to believe that these estimates are suspect. The advent of the pill has had some effect on population growth rate and we are presently doing further studies to try to determine something of a more accurate nature.

Mr. Cassidy: The point, therefore, is that it moves from 175,000 to something over 600,000 in Mississauga according to the boundaries here by the end of the century. It is doubling then every 13 or 14 years. In 10 years it is going to be up to 300,000 or more, to be represented by only nine alder-

men. That certainly seems to be unacceptable.

Mr. Chairman: We have the motion of Mr. Cassidy that section 3(1) be amended.

Those in favour of this amendment please say "aye."

Those opposed to this amendment please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Mr. Cassidy: We will stack that one.

Mr. Chairman: Any other questions or comments up to and including section 34?

Mr. Cassidy moves that section 3(2) of Bill 138 be amended by deleting the words "1975 and 1976" in lines 4 and 5.

Mr. Cassidy: I will be very brief about that. We have raised the question before in connection with the Halton bill, about having such a long term for the councils concerned. In the case of Halton, however, the point was raised by the parliamentary assistant that they had just had an election, and if they had an election in 1973 and another election at the end of 1974, he felt that would be undesirable. We disagreed, but at any rate, that was the point with which the assistant had to defend the government's decision to have a long term of three years.

In this case, the town of Mississauga had its last election in 1970. Its councillors have had a three-year term, coming into the regional government election. It is therefore no hardship, that I can see, for them to have an election in 1973, around the time that they would have normally expected it, and then to have another election next year, 1974, when they would get in step with the rest of the province. That is why we are reintroducing this amendment which has been already debated or introduced in connection with a previous bill.

Mr. Chairman: On Mr. Cassidy's amendment, those in favour please say "aye."

Those oppose please say "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Mr. Cassidy: We will stack that one again, too.

Mr. Martel: If no one voted, you would give them the vote.

Mr. Chairman: The next section is section 9. The hon. member for Brant.

Mr. Cassidy: Section 4, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: Try it! Don't even vote next time and you will carry it.

Mr. Cassidy: I have a question on 4 and a question on 3(3). On 3(3) very briefly, can I have an assurance in the House that residence requirements for candidates will not be imposed except at the unanimous request of the councils concerned?

Mr. Meen: I think that would make good sense. We would want to impose that kind of requirement only if we were assured that all of the municipalities concerned in that particular election were in agreement with the residency requirement.

Mr. Cassidy: That's an assurance, is that right?

Mr. Meen: I think I can make that assurance to the House, although I am not the one who would be issuing the order.

Mr. Cassidy: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Anything up to section 9?

Mr. Cassidy: On 4, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Meen: I would just want to qualify that. I'm sure the hon. member understands that this is a cabinet or ministry order and I would expect that I would not have a part in the drafting of that order. It would be my expectation that that is the case. But I clearly can't give an iron-clad guarantee that there would be no such requirement in the minister's order. I am sure the members would understand.

Mr. Cassidy: That is so frustrating, Mr. Chairman. Surely the assistant can speak on behalf of the government in this House? If he cannot then he should not be piloting bills through the Legislature. It is as simple as that. He should bring in the minister or somebody who can tell us yes or no, and not maybe and no iron-clad assurances and things like that. If the assistant can give that assurance that is fine but to say there is no iron-clad guarantee is ridiculous.

On section 4, Mr. Chairman, will the expenses of the regional municipality be covered to the end of the year from the time it is set up in October? I believe so but I can't find it in the bill. Will they be paid for by the province?

Mr. Meen: No, the area municipalities do not come into being until Jan. 1, 1974. The regional council comes into being on or about

Oct. 15, 1973. Those operating expenses of the chairman and the secretarial staff, the telephones and so on, will be borne by the government, by the province, until the end of the year.

Mr. Chairman: Okay. Any further section up to section 9?

Mr. Cassidy: Just a minute, Mr. Chairman. I'm up to section 8.

Mr. Chairman: Section 8?

Mr. Cassidy: On section 8, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Section 8? Then up to section 8 is carried.

Mr. Cassidy moves that section 8(1) of Bill 138 be amended by deleting subsections (b) and (c) and substituting the following:

(b) Fourteen members of council from the city of Mississauga elected by wards as members of the regional council and such township council.

(c) One member of council from the township of Albion elected at large as a member of the regional council, and such township council.

Mr. Cassidy: The reason for this amendment is very simple. It is to ensure that there is representation by population within the Peel region. Frankly, the result is a bit of an abortion. I admit that, because it would mean that there were 15 members on council from Mississauga, six from Brampton and only two from the township of Albion.

However, that abortion has been created by decisions of the government because of their refusal to bring in a logical region between Metro Toronto and Hamilton. I won't go on on that point. The point has been made already. We believe that the government should have designed a region that could stick as closely as possible to the principle of representation by population.

The figures that are in the amendment, Mr. Chairman, provide for approximately 14,000 residents per councillor in Mississauga and in the town of Brampton. In the township of Albion it would be rather less, recognizing that probably the township of Albion with a large area should not be reduced to one but might be able to get by with two. If you have something close to representation by population, then you can give a concession to a rural township, but it simply is not correct to so grossly under-represent the people of Mississauga and it is not fair to say that be-

cause the council agreed to it as part of the deal, that they had the right to give away the democratic rights of the people whom they were intended to represent.

Mr. Meen: I don't think it's quite correct to say that, Mr. Chairman. In fact, the council does have the authority to tell us what it thinks would be a workable operation. I was interested to hear the hon. member say that his own amendment would create—to use his words—a bit of an abortion. I agree with him.

Mr. Cassidy: You created the abortion, and I am simply pointing out the consequences.

Mr. Meen: The imbalance would create an unworkable situation, in my opinion, and I think that what Mississauga has done in a most altruistic fashion has been to say, "Look, we recognize that we would represent some 65 or 66 per cent of the people of this community under the umbrella of the regional structure, but, on the other hand, we are prepared to settle for," they said, "45." They're quite satisfied with the 45 per cent representation which our structure would give them.

Presently at the county council they have something like 22 or 23 per cent, as I recall, of the vote on the county council, so that their position is vastly improved over the present structure of the county council and they are satisfied with this arrangement of 45 per cent. What more can you ask when the municipality itself volunteers this, in addition to that when the county council, through the vast majority of their own members, has supported the voting structure that we have set up—

Mr. Cassidy: The vast majority?

Mr. Meen: —and consequently I would once again reject this amendment, as, indeed, to use the words of the hon. member, it would indeed create an abortion.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, as I say, the abortion has been created by the minister. You know what is going to happen on this? A few members of the Mississauga town council who will be working full time, as they will have to, representing 25,000 people sitting on the regional council and so on, will be in and around the town hall, the regional municipality centre. It's probably going to be in Mississauga city centre, just near Bruce McLaughlin's head office building.

They will be in and around the place all the time, pulling strings behind the back

door, talking with the chairman and doing things like that. Therefore, when they gave up the majority of the votes on the regional council they knew they could get in through the back door. That's one of the things we are afraid of because of the shape of the region you've created. You may as well acknowledge it by having rep by pop and having an adequate number of councillors from Mississauga on that particular regional council.

Mr. Chairman: We have the amendment by Mr. Cassidy. Shall we take the amendment as read?

Those in favour of Mr. Cassidy's amendment, please say "aye".

Those opposed please say "nay".

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

On section 9:

Mr. R. F. Nixon moves that section 9(1) be deleted, subsection (2) be renumbered (1) and "1977" be replaced by "1973."

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The parliamentary assistant knows the argument for this very well and I think probably on this bill we are going to convince him because if there was ever a place where it was impossible to appoint someone with a free and open view of regional government, it is surely Peel county. Unless you leave it to an election by those people who constitute the first regional council, there is no doubt in my mind that, in fact, you are just establishing an adjunct of Queen's Park.

I have a feeling that, just as in the city of London some years ago, the Brampton-Mississauga area is becoming subject to that rather sickening delusion that they don't have to do anything themselves other than phone the local member or somebody who can speak to the local member and all of their problems will be solved; that if, in fact, they need a new water pipeline, they just ask for that and it is built. There have been many instances, surely, when it appears that all of the local affairs in many of those areas are handled after consultation only with the Premier who happens to be the local member.

I think it would be a serious mistake if we, as a Legislature considering this important bill, were to give approval to the government to name the chairman for a period in excess of three years. In many respects it would mean simply the transference of policies and attitudes pertaining to local government from the bureaucrats at Queen's

Park, supported by the ministers, into this area which should have a much stronger tradition of independence and, perhaps, even some substantial objections to and differences of opinion with those views and policies established by those people who are so powerful in this province for the time being.

I have put this argument before and the minister is aware of it. I know what his responses will be but I am convinced that democracy is not well served when the government simply canvasses the local prospects among the party faithful and gets someone who is going to respond to the thinking of the officials here at Queen's Park and the general Progressive Conservative line.

I object to it most strenuously and I feel that this amendment, although it has been put forward before, must be repeated in the context of the Peel political situation.

Mr. Deans: I know that you won't believe this but I agree with the Leader of the Opposition. I happen to think that you should have an election, just as I thought in the last bill and in the bill before that and the bill before that and I'm not going to make the argument again.

Mr. Meen: The hon. members, with some justification, I suggest, are a bit pessimistic about the chances of this amendment being accepted and they are absolutely right.

Mr. Deans: It is nice to be right for a change.

Mr. Meen: I have heard them enunciate the same philosophy from that side of the House and they've heard me enunciate our views from this side of the House. We feel that it is necessary for the first term — and it's a comparatively short term, just over three years — that the person appointed to this job is not beholden to any one of the area municipalities or any group or faction—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is not a comparatively short term! It is almost double the standard term.

Mr. Meen: —for his authority and we simply cannot accept this.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Meen: We would expect the regional council to elect the chairman after the first term has been completed. We think that by that time they will be well organized and a cohesive and well operating group.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): And then it will be safe to turn it over to democratically-elected people.

Mr. Meen: I reject, once again, the pretty standard amendment from the hon. member for Brant.

Mr. Cassidy: During this period of time the official plan, which governs the future of Peel for maybe 10 or 15 years beyond that, will be drawn up under the guidance of this particular chairman.

Could I ask the parliamentary assistant, since the election is not to be, as he has told us, because the government is going to use its majority, who will be the regional chairman?

An hon. member: There's no place to put him.

Mr. Meen: I have no idea.

Mr. Cassidy: Will it be Lou Parsons, Mr. Chairman, the present warden of the county?

Mr. Meen: I simply have no idea.

Mr. Cassidy: Will it be somebody who has direct or indirect connections with the property industry?

Mr. Meen: I could not possibly answer the question, since I do not know.

Mr. Cassidy: Will the parliamentary assistant give an assurance that the person selected will not have a direct or indirect connection with the property industry?

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Meen: If I don't know who is going to be appointed, how on earth could I ever give such an assurance?

Mr. Cassidy: Perhaps you can call in the minister or the Premier, and get him to say who's going to make the appointment. Perhaps you could call in somebody who could give us an answer. I think we have a right to know, having been told that the government is going to throttle any prospects of the people in the area, through their elected representatives, making an election and deciding who to have, until 1977, almost five years from today.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I think the member for Peel South (Mr. Kennedy) would make a good chairman.

Mr. Cassidy: Given some of the alternatives, the Leader of the Opposition may well

be right. But we're concerned about this. There has been a developer mentality on the councils in Mississauga, in particular, and it will be perpetuated if Lou Parsons or one of his ilk is appointed to that particular job, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Sudbury.

Mr. Martel: Could I ask the parliamentary assistant, if I can get his attention, why it is that Peel gets one appointment, Halton, I understand, gets one chairman, and the city of Sudbury was blessed with two? Can the parliamentary assistant give us the rationale?

Mr. Meen: The hon. member is suggesting that the city of Sudbury has two chairmen. The city of Sudbury was blessed with an appointed chairman and an appointed chief administrative officer.

Mr. Martel: I know precisely what they have got in Sudbury. I just simply want to know what the rationale is, that the regional municipality of Sudbury would be blessed with two people appointed by the government of Ontario, and yet Peel only has one appointment and Halton, as I understand it, has one. Why was Sudbury picked out to have two people appointed?

Mr. Meen: I heard the hon. member for Sudbury East ask the same question of the now Minister of Industry and Tourism (Mr. Bennett) when that gentleman was the parliamentary assistant to the Treasurer and piloting the Sudbury bill.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. I wonder if we can have some order in the chamber.

Mr. Meen: He gave a very comprehensive answer. It was a long drawn-out debate and I think the member could look back in Hansard and see all the answers there.

Mr. Martel: Would the parliamentary assistant tell us what that comprehensive answer was? You still haven't been able to justify why we should have two appointments from Queen's Park and no other regional municipality has had two — just Sudbury.

Mr. Chairman: I should say to the hon. member that Sudbury is not under discussion at this point.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, they keep talking about consistency over there in the way they're bringing these bills through the

House. Yet every bit of consistency seems to have gone out the window—

Mr. Cassidy: That's right.

Mr. Martel: —when we talk about Sudbury. The only consistencies with the bill are the inconsistencies that prevail in the various bills. I, for one, opposed two appointments then. As we go through these various bills I don't see the same punishment being heaped upon the other regional municipalities as the regional municipality of Sudbury has had heaped upon it—without any answers, either, really.

Mr. Chairman: Members of the committee, we have the amendment submitted by Mr. Nixon.

Those in favour of Mr. Nixon's motion please say "aye."

Those opposed please say "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Section 10. The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wanted to speak on section 10 and, specifically, on subsection (6). That is the section that deals with the oath of allegiance and declaration of qualifications.

According to the Municipal Act, an individual must be a Canadian citizen before he has the right to vote. Here we are going to select a chairman for the new regional municipality; yet all that chairman has to be is a British subject. In other words, we could bring someone into the country and appoint him or have him made chairman of the regional municipality.

Mr. B. Newman moves an amendment in section 10, subsection (6), in the declaration of qualification of chairman, in form 2, in sentence 1, that "British subject" be struck out and "Canadian citizen" be substituted.

Mr. B. Newman: The same change would have to be made in all of the other three regional bills.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, I can't accept this. First of all, the first chairman appointed by the government will be someone selected by the government, considered by them to be qualified to assume this role, someone presumably of high acceptability to all parties concerned in each of the regions and to the municipalities concerned.

Mr. Cassidy: You have got a Canadian.

Mr. Meen: I'm not going to tie the hands of the government as to a qualification of that sort. In any event, at a later time when the region has the right to make such an appointment they likewise should have the latitude we're providing to them presently under subsection (6).

Mr. Cassidy: You have got your choice and he is a Canadian.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: There aren't enough Canadians appointed.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, surely the minister doesn't suggest that there are no capable Canadian citizens who could act as chairman for the regional municipality of Peel, that we must import people from another jurisdiction?

Mr. Meen: No. I'm not suggesting that. I'm just giving them that much greater latitude.

Mr. Ruston: You certainly are.

Mr. B. Newman: If you are not suggesting that, then you will accept my amendment and strike out "British subject" and substitute "Canadian citizen."

Mr. Meen: The hon. member has missed the latter part of my comment.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): You are hard to follow.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Ottawa East.

Mr. Roy: Could I ask him a question: Can he say that the person appointed will be a Canadian citizen? Will he be a Canadian citizen?

Mr. Meen: I have no idea. He may or may not be.

Mr. Good: Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak on this point.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Waterloo North.

Mr. Good: Let me present to the parliamentary assistant the arguments that we used last year on the University of Waterloo bill so that the members of the board of governors had to be Canadian citizens. This is a government policy which first appeared in the University of Toronto Act two years ago, where all members of the governing body must be Canadian citizens. Surely we

are not asking for any new departure of government policy to have the chairman of a new regional government a Canadian citizen? Let me remind the member that a councillor in the smallest township in the province, who perhaps has reign over a small spending ability, must be a Canadian citizen. If our municipal councillors who have control over limited funds must be Canadian citizens, surely the chairman of a regional municipality should be a Canadian citizen?

Mr. D. W. Ewen (Wentworth North): Who says he is not going to be?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Ewen: Smarten up over there.

Mr. Ruston: You are the one who should smarten up.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Good: Mr. Chairman, when the University of Toronto bill was passed—and this was a government bill, drafted by the government—the then Minister of University Affairs, who is now the provincial Treasurer, was insistent that all members of the board of governors be Canadian citizens. Now we have that same minister here as the provincial Treasurer responsible for this government bill. This information is correct. That government policy was carried forth last year in the University of Waterloo bill. The board of governors, the body responsible for the spending of the money, must be Canadian citizens.

Now, the direction of the regional council is affected a great deal by the regional chairman and, surely, it only makes sense that the government policy for Canadian citizens—

Mr. Gaunt: Come on. It's 2 o'clock; let's be reasonable.

Mr. Good: —in these other areas should be brought forward. I am sure if the provincial Treasurer were here tonight, as reasonable and flexible as he was in certain areas in the bills down in the standing committee, he would agree to this, principally because it was he who first introduced it into the University of Toronto Act.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Those in favour of Mr. B. Newman's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Any comments, questions or amendments on a later section of the bill?

Mr. Cassidy: Section 15, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before section 15?

The hon. member for Ottawa Centre on section 15.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, one gets the feeling of seeing all this before because the bills are so identical. One does rather wonder when the government says it doesn't have a regional government plan there on the shelf at Queen's Park ready to take off. These bills, Mr. Chairman, are so identical that in fact if there is no executive, if there are simply committees of council which meet on occasion without having a continuing kind of involvement with the work of the administrators and officials, a real problem is created.

The chairman and the chief administrative officer, who may be appointed under a subsequent section here, really have everything in the palms of their hands. Whether you accept or don't accept some of the comments I made in second reading, about the kind of ethic that governs in Mississauga, I think this is still an important problem to be worried about in the framework of municipal government, which is created by this Legislature.

That's why, having learned from the parliamentary assistant that to pay an executive committee was not permitted under the previous regional bills, I have moved this particular amendment. It is permissive only. It does not require the council of the region to proceed, but it gives it that opportunity should it so desire. I hope, very seriously, that the parliamentary assistant will accept this amendment.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, if I may—

Mr. Cassidy: You can find the same clause numbered the same through any of the two or three regional government bills that we've had.

Mr. Chairman, in this particular case one of the things they left on the shelf without touching it—and which the parliamentary assistant made clear the other night was not provided for in the bill—was the question of an executive committee. The amendment I have to put forward here would permit that to take place, not to require it but to permit it.

Mr. Cassidy moves that section 15 of Bill 138 be amended by adding a new clause 3 as follows: The regional council may establish an executive committee of not more than five members including the chairman, and the regional council may, by bylaw, provide for paying an annual allowance to each member of an executive committee except for the chairman of the regional council.

Mr. Cassidy: I apologize to the Leader of the Opposition; I only have two copies, Mr. Chairman.

Very simply, this would permit the creation of an executive committee. I can see that the assistant is consulting his staff; that may mean that he is going to look upon this with favour, in which case I would welcome his support.

At any rate, Mr. Chairman, I am concerned in a very serious way that in these regional bills—this one and the other ones—the administrative staff and the chairman, particularly the chief administrative officer, will have a tremendous amount of power and influence on the work of the council.

In this particular case, there was going to be only three municipalities. The history of regional government has been that councillors, aldermen, call them what you will, tend to devote more time, energy and attention to affairs at the local or area municipality level than at the regional municipality level. This happens; I've been one myself and I know.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, if I may speak to this at the moment, frankly I can understand the problem. I can see with the present provisions, where we allow for the indemnity by way of an additional amount to the chairmen of the standing committees, we have at least looked at that aspect of it. I agreed with the member the other night that we really haven't provided for any additional indemnity to executive committees. They can set them up if they wish, but they have no authority under the bill nor under any of the regional bills to pay an additional indemnity to these members sitting on the executive committees.

I think there is some merit in what he says. I would like to take this back. I think it is a matter that should be considered by cabinet, with a view to approval and suitable amendments in all the regional bills. If we do this, it would apply not just in this one but with equal impact, I am sure, in Hamilton-Wentworth. Halton is a somewhat smaller region and I don't know whe-

ther they would require it. I think, though, that Peel would and Hamilton-Wentworth would. I am sure Niagara region does.

Ottawa-Carleton already has provisions that go even further than that; further than I think I would like them to go. They have the equivalent, as I understand the Ottawa-Carleton legislation, of a board of control of the region. I think the hon. member for Ottawa Centre is nodding his head that that's the way that particular legislation is established.

I think that we would want to look at all of these regions, take a look at the level of work load which the members of the regional councils have and perhaps get some input from them, too, on their experience as to whether something would be worthwhile, but personally I look favourably on this.

However, it is not an amendment which I think is needed immediately. It would not be needed for the purposes of the fall election. I will ask our staff to look into this with the other regions which are operational now to see if they could utilize such a provision, to see if it is worthwhile. I think we could have another run at this in the fall with perhaps certain amendments in these and the other bills, but I don't think we should build into this bill now on spec when I don't have the advantage of assistance and advice from the other regional governments.

Mr. Chairman: In view of the answer, would the members wish to withdraw the amendment?

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate what has been said by the parliamentary assistant and I understand that he can't obviously make a decision at this particular time. I gather that what he is doing is making a commitment to have this considered, to have it sent up to cabinet and hopefully—not just hopefully—to try to have an answer back in the form of legislation if cabinet accepts it for the fall session.

Mr. Meen: Yes, I would put it this way, Mr. Chairman, that we have continuing liaison with all of the regional governments. I would be interested in talking to Chairman Young of the Waterloo region. I would be interested in talking to Chairman Campbell of the Niagara region to see if either or both of them found that within their council structure they could utilize such a provision. I think that by the fall we might very well

have an opportunity to discuss this further in this House or otherwise.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay, well I am going to withdraw this amendment in view of the conciliatory and helpful attitude of the parliamentary assistant, Mr. Chairman. I think what I might just say in response to what he has said is, as he knows, the executive committee system in Ottawa is unwieldy. As a matter of fact it is like an elephant with nine legs. But it is desirable in these regions that there be a group of people who devote more than the average amount of time spent by regional councillors on regional business. Whether it is something almost like a board of control or not, I am not sure. It includes among other things the financial freedom to spend that time on the regional business. I am glad that he has taken that sympathetically.

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments, questions or amendments in any section before section 35?

Mr. Cassidy: Section 26, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before 26?

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could stand 27? The member for Windsor West had an amendment on section 27 and, if we could go on, we will get him back in here in a couple of minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Do you have something to say on 26?

Mr. Cassidy: No, I was just mistaking the number.

Mr. Chairman: We could temporarily hold that in abeyance. Anything before section 35 then?

Mr. Meen: Yes, section 35, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Meen: moves that subsection (5) of section 35 of Bill 138 be struck out.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry?

Mr. Cassidy: Could the member explain it?

Mr. Meen: It's very simple, Mr. Chairman. There are no longer any townships with the redesignation in the region. There are no longer any townships involved.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: How did that get in there?

Mr. Meen: It got in there on account of the fact that at the time the bill was drawn, there was a township — the township of Albion.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh, you changed the name.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before section 71, then?

Mr. Cassidy: Section 55, Mr. Chairman.

On 55(6), I am puzzled about that subsection because I understood that area municipalities had the responsibility for subdivision approval and this states that: "the regional corporation may enter into agreements with area municipalities or persons relating to approval of plans of subdivision."

Could the parliamentary assistant explain what that means?

Mr. Meen: Yes, the problem here is, of course, that under the Peel servicing agreements now elevated to the region, it is necessary that the region have the same kind of authority to enter into agreements with the area municipalities or with individuals relating to water and sewer aspects of subdivision agreements.

Mr. Cassidy: But this states "relating to approval of plans of subdivision," as though subdivision approvals are being put back into the regional level.

Mr. Meen: Well, the section says, "may enter into agreements with area municipalities or persons relating to . . ." I suppose one could read it just simply, relating to plans of subdivision.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay, that is fine.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before 71? Well, the member for York East.

Mr. Meen moves that the bill be amended by striking out clause (b) of subsection (1) of 71 and substituting therefor, "(b) a judge of a county or district court designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; and . . ."

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, this is the fourth time that this same amendment has been brought forward and endlessly we have been exposed to the same views from the hon. parliamentary assistant.

At 2:17 a.m. I am not going to expose him to my amendment, but simply to say, once again, for anyone who might be reading the Hansard report of the review of this

bill, that we are opposed to the inclusion of a judge from the area or from out of the area on the police commission. We believe that the judges should be removed from the police commissions and that in fact the extra seat on the commission be turned over to the regional council for appointment.

We intend to vote against the amendment.

Mr. Meen: For the benefit of the same people who will be reading the same part of Hansard, Mr. Chairman, perhaps I'd better just observe that our reason for putting this in is the same reason given in the other bills— (a) consistency; (b) we are awaiting—

Mr. Cassidy: Consistently wrong.

Mr. Meen: —the report of the task force— on policing; and (c) this gives much greater jurisdiction and authority for the appointment of the judge who need not live in the judicial district of Peel in order to be qualified to sit on the police board of Peel. As I mentioned in an earlier debate, that overcomes one of the objections raised by the hon. member for Brant; namely, that of potential conflict of interest.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Provided you could switch the judges around.

Mr. Cassidy: There is no virtue in consistency when the principle you begin with is wrong. We will oppose the amendment because we are not in agreement with the way in which this police commission is being set up.

Frankly, I would have moved an amendment to have five members of the regional council form the police commission and keep it as simple and straightforward as that. That would have been consistent with the kind of doctrine that the minister and the parliamentary assistants have put forward stating, "Things are too complex right now. You can't find out who is responsible; put it all under one visible political level like the regional council."

Well, you haven't done that in Peel. You have left an awful lot of boards or commissions including the police commission; and this particular structure of the commission is wrong.

Mr. Chairman: I'll place the question then.

Those in favour of Mr. Meen's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the "ayes" have it.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: You are becoming very rigid over on that side.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Cassidy: We are rigid?

Mr. Foulds: You are becoming catatonic.

Mr. Deans: I want to tell you, it is not rigidity; it is rigor mortis that is setting in. I am half-dead from this.

Mr. Chairman: For the benefit of the hon. member for Windsor West, we held over section 27. It was indicated that you might have an amendment.

Mr. Bounsall: I haven't got it quite written out, Mr. Chairman, but I can certainly give it to you verbally.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We've got lots of time. It is only 2:20.

Mr. Chairman: While you write it out, we will go on with the next section.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I want to say something about section 72 just briefly, once again, to record my objection to the policy of the government to increase the costs of policing by applying the full cost of the regional police to the whole of the region. Once again, I acknowledge the increased police costs, but one of the main objections, to regional government, is the increased costs. It is in this area where it is imposed, particularly on the rural areas which could effectively continue with OPP police supervision. The government makes the mistake once again and opts for the increased cost for services that the rural areas do not require and have not asked for.

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments, questions or amendments before section 88?

Mr. Cassidy: Section 78, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Section 78. Anything before 78? The hon. member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, this section deals with finances, and I had a question about finance that I want to put to the parliamentary assistant.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What was the number of the section?

Mr. Chairman: Section 78.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I wanted to speak on section 77.

Mr. Chairman: We'll go back to section 77 later.

Mr. Cassidy: On a per capita basis what would have been the increase or decrease in local taxation per capita in the various area municipalities which will make up the new region of Peel? Have you got those figures? Have you distributed them? Can you give them to this House if you have not distributed them, or tell us where to get them?

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, I have said on a number of occasions that we do not have precise figures. We have estimates of what the costs will be to the average taxpayer in each of the municipalities. Disregarding the sparsity grants which are, of course, of assistance in the less populated areas, we do expect there can under a regional structure be a shift of tax burden from the heavily urbanized areas toward the rural areas. The sparsity grants are intended to offset that, and it is our belief that they do offset it, so that there is no marked shift of tax burden from one area to another.

To indicate, with precise figures, just what would be expected in any municipality, is close to impossible and can be horribly misleading. We have not developed those figures in any sense in an effort to try to sell regional government or anything of that sort. The reasons behind regional government are not fiscal, so much as to bring some kind of planning order out of planning chaos.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, this is not suggested as a means of selling regional government. I think it's irresponsible of the parliamentary assistant even to suggest that. There is an obligation upon government to give facts to people so that they can make judgements about government proposals — and it is as simple as that.

It seems to me that the people of Caledon or Chinguacousy or Caledon East or Port Credit or Mississauga have the right to know, roughly, what is it going to mean for them. What's in it for me? Will it cost more? Will it cost less? If it's going to cost more, what are the advantages going to be? What are the disadvantages? If it's going to cost more, will the provincial government come and help out?

Mr. Meen: The answer to that is, yes, with our transitional grants we will.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay, but all they are told is that one-fifth of the difference, calculated in some way that they know not what, will be met. If the tax rate is going to go up, say, by 35 per cent, it will only go up by seven per cent a year because of provincial grants.

It would be desirable and helpful for them, in judging your programmes, if they know these facts. The government has deliberately concealed these facts, which it can obviously give. I say, Mr. Chairman, that it can obviously give them, because in the case of the area east of Metro at the last minute it did produce facts and figures. It gave them to the clerks with instructions, or almost instructions, not to pass them on.

In the case of the area east of Metro it also calculated, in the document which went out to the municipal politicians and other interested parties, the per capita effect on taxation for a number of areas which were going into neighbouring counties or townships, so that was possible. Somehow, when it wants to the government can generalize. But it did not want to and it's been concealing these figures which it should as its duty have given to people in the area affected.

Perhaps the parliamentary assistant has got some figures now that he can give us.

Mr. Meen: I have some figures but I don't think they are of any great assistance in this particular line of argument.

Mr. Cassidy: They are a bit late, but go ahead and give them.

Mr. Meen: The transitional grants are in addition to the basic grants which are not of a transitional nature—the \$8 per capita, the \$5 for policing, and the sparsity grants which would be \$5 in the north, \$3 in Brampton, and \$1 in Mississauga. The basic grants are fixed and do not diminish. They overcome a very substantial part of any potential tax increase. But the transitional grants look after any increase in its entirety in the first year and then diminish at 20 per cent per annum over the following five years. We believe that in that fashion any shock, if you can put it that way, of increased tax burden can be cushioned so that it is of no consequence.

Mr. Cassidy: Of no consequence?

Mr. Meen: We've got past the day, and people don't expect it any more, where

people have been getting free rides, if I can use that expression, when it comes to policing in many areas.

The cost of policing is roughly \$20 per capita. Acton presently has an agreement with the OPP with the cost at \$20 per capita, which is an approximate figure of the cost of policing. They get no grant from us to offset that cost. When you bring in those various elements into the overall picture of a regional structure, you can generally seek some increase in the rural area, but to the extent of the additional sparsity grant available in those areas, that should be compensated for and we would expect that there would be no significant shift. That is the extent to which I am prepared to go—the extent to which I have been prepared to go on behalf of this government—to assure the people that they would not experience any significant tax increases brought about as a result of regional government.

There are many other things that may occur after regional government comes in, over which the people of the area have some control. They may wish to have some improved services. Their own council may wish to do certain things which will, because of the very nature of the activity, bring about additional costs. We are not going to tell them that they can't do that. We are, therefore, quite unable to guarantee that taxes will not go up any more than we can guarantee in any other municipality that they won't go up.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Of course, you can't guarantee it because you know they will.

Mr. Meen: They have a habit of going up whether they are going into regional government or not.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Chairman, very briefly, it used to be that car salesmen would eulogize about the comfort, the power and all of the other advantages of their vehicles. They never talked about the cost if they could avoid it, and that's the attitude being taken by the parliamentary assistant. I think the point has been made that it just seems to me incomprehensible and irresponsible not to give the facts.

The next section that I would like to go on to is 118.

Mr. Chairman: The Leader of the Opposition had a comment on section 77.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I can see the member for Windsor West is ready with his, too. On section 77 the re-

gional council is given sole responsibility for the collection and disposal of all sewage, just as in section 76 the regional council is given the sole responsibility for the supply and distribution of water. I simply want to make the point again, that this is a commitment essentially to one-tier type government. The local municipality is left, as somebody described it, policing dog tags and a few things like that.

It seems to me that those responsibilities should be divided, as they were in Niagara, as they were just a year ago in Waterloo, and as they have been for some years in Ottawa. The minister has said that he is disappointed with that experiment, just as I suppose any autocrat is disappointed when power is distributed among larger groups closer to the people and in smaller communities. Naturally there would tend to be different opinions expressed.

It leads really to that same prediction that arises from the resolution from Hamilton dealing with 1984. The simplest way would be to run right out of 801 Bay St. or wherever the parliamentary assistant hangs out these days. I guess it is in the Frost Building.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): That's a good name.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Somebody mentioned that after we have centralized all of these municipal responsibilities, in fact local autonomy will have disappeared entirely. The member, I know, gets irritated hearing this view put forward because he sees himself as a great local autonomist, a person who is concerned with meeting people and reflecting their views. There is no doubt that over recent months he has met a lot of citizens interested in local government. Perhaps he has tried to reflect their views, but he is still in the position, and this irritates him, too, when in fact he has to defend the policies that have been handed to him by his seniors in government.

In this instance, I believe that it is just another bellwether of the government policy to centralize authority at the top. It is an indication, once again, that the whole Peel structure, in the view of those people who dreamed it up and are now imposing it, is essentially a unified system of government. In fact, a unitized system would be better, and not a two-tier system at all.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, on the contrary, if there were even an illustration of a region in which it was virtually necessary to elevate

the entire services of water and sewer to the senior level it is this one, with all its agreements with the South Peel servicing area, with OWRC. There are literally thousands of elements within those agreements in which decisions would have to be made as to whether a certain part were a senior-tier responsibility, if it were for water, pumping, filtration, and main distribution—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is for the Bill Davis memorial pipeline. It brings water up in day time and sewage at night.

Mr. Meen: —or whether it was the other end of the agreement. There are literally thousands of elements. Consequently it was utterly impractical to try to segregate these into two levels of service.

I can understand what the hon. member for Brant is getting at—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I'm afraid you can.

Mr. Meen: He thinks that we are starting to roll out a single-tier proposal along the lines the Premier rather whimsically suggested in Brampton one night some months ago.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Oh, sure, let's have something whimsical for once. I am getting awfully sick of this.

Mr. Meen: Really that isn't the intention of the government. Certainly this is a two-tier proposal, and 10, 15, or 20 years from now we may look at it again. But this is not a bellwether, as the hon. member put it, for a single-tier proposal.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I wonder if the Premier would care to make a whimsical interjection similar to the one you made back in Streetsville in 1967?

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. As indicated earlier, we will now revert back to section 27. The hon. member for Windsor West.

Mr. Bounsall: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for reverting back to this and standing the section down. I have an amendment to this section.

Mr. Bounsall moves that a new subsection (13) be added to section 27 which reads: "The province shall appoint an arbitrator as soon as the bill is proclaimed to work with all the various existing bargaining agents, and unorganized units, to establish successors rights, aid in certification votes and form new appropriate bargaining units."

Mr. B. Newman: Who wrote that for the member?

Mr. Bounsall: It's pretty late, but I did it myself.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The Durham bill was carried.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): We are not as stupid over here as some over there.

Hon. Mr. Davis: You don't believe what you just said?

Mr. Chairman: Order please!

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, I know what the hon. member is seeking here. I would remind him that section 55 of the Labour Relations Act, I think it is, applies to intermingling of employees when you have amalgamations, annexations and the like. Certainly, we would have to leave this kind of arrangement in the renegotiation of contract to the provisions of the Labour Relations Act. We are not going to try in one simple little section in this bill to write the kind of provisions and protections that are built into the Labour Relations Act.

Mr. Bounsall: Mr. Chairman, speaking to this bill, this is not what this amendment does. All the provisions of the Labour Relations Act would be followed. What this does is ensure that you have one person paid for by this province, because the problem was created by the province, to work full-time in the region to ensure that the provisions of that Labour Relations Act are carried out and with as much speed and ease as possible.

You weren't around and weren't involved with the Niagara region development. It took almost two years there to straighten out who represented who and who was going to vote on what certification, and which workers were eligible for what, and whether the unorganized ones in a similar area which found itself tossed into a given area municipality would, in fact, be voting with those other workers in setting up a new group which was represented by various bargaining agents. There was no one assigned to help them. There was no one assigned to straighten out all this mess and all of the workers were in a continual state of disruption over this situation for a two-year period. This is simply the recognition by the province of one person—just one person—assigned to that area to help carry out that specific task.

The bill has certain other things in it. It indicates that sick leave credits would continue and holiday situations would continue. It doesn't even say for that matter—this is a little bit off the point of the amendment—that salary increases and increments which have been worked out for the future would continue, but that is not the point. The point is to get the various and different bargaining agents and who represents which various new groupings of workers completely straightened out.

In the Niagara region, for example, one particular grouping of employees within one area municipality had two unorganized working areas in it and five other areas represented by five different bargaining agencies. They are the United Electrical Workers, CUPE, building service employees, IBEW and the CSAO—five different bargaining agents plus two areas of unorganized workers. There is no easy way for that to be straightened out.

The Labour Relations Act, as you say, specifies the route that can be taken up to a point but it sure doesn't compel them to sit down—and they didn't—with the group of workers in that area and help them straighten it out. This is very much needed. If it starts right now when this bill is proclaimed, it might be straightened out by the end of 1974, but the longer you leave it and the less help you give in this area, the more unrest and dissatisfaction you are going to find among all the workers of the region.

In fact, if you don't pay some attention to this type of an amendment it clearly indicates that you simply aren't interested in the welfare and peace of mind of any of the workers in this area. May I say to the minister you have already asked pardon beforehand of your betters and equals in your calling for your assured failures and derelictions, but when you are aware of some of those assured failures and derelictions you could take steps to omit some of them.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member has mentioned Niagara. I don't know the particulars of the Niagara region. It may have been that one or two—

Mr. Bounsall: It happens in all of them.

Mr. Meen: —unions in that area had some difficulty in working out arrangements with the new employers. But, frankly, to roll in one subsection that just says "we shall appoint an arbitrator," without setting out the terms, the authority he has, is just not the way to do it.

There are provisions there. The new regional council will doubtless appoint a personnel manager and other staff to negotiate these with the various unions concerned and we must leave it to the provisions of the Labour Relations Act as it presently stands.

Mr. Chairman: Are you ready for the question then?

Mr. Bounsall: It doesn't work.

Mr. Deans: Mr. Chairman, I would like to have a word, just one short, brief word with the parliamentary assistant. It's obvious that you don't intend to carry this subsection. It is something that we feel is necessary.

If we could get a commitment from the parliamentary assistant that he would make known to the various unions and municipalities involved that there will be someone available to assist them in the integration of the various bargaining units and the various bargaining agents for the municipalities, then I think that we could probably accept that at this time.

It is a simple matter to say that you'll undertake to make sure that each municipality is informed, that through this minister, or the Ministry of Labour, a person to be named will be made available to assist in this integration process.

Mr. Meen: I am advised—though I don't know this first-hand—but the Ministry of Labour does have people available to assist in just such instances as this now. I don't know the role they play and I can't give any greater assurance than simply to say that certainly either through the Ministry of Labour, if this is the case, or through the assistance of the ministry which I have the pleasure to represent and through the assistance to the staff of the region—the newly-elected and newly-appointed staff—that advice and assistance would be available through the two ministries.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): You will certainly ask him to do it.

Mr. Deans: Yes, I could hardly hear you because of the member for Downsview. You did say that you will inform them that this service is available? That's all I'm asking; that you will inform them that this service is available.

Mr. Meen: No, I did not say that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Singer: Yes, you did.

Mr. Meen: What I said was that as I understand it this assistance is available through the Ministry of Labour.

Mr. Deans: Will you tell them?

Mr. Bounsall: You understand very little about how it works for the best.

Mr. Meen: I'm sure that they can inquire of the Ministry of Labour just as readily as I can.

Mr. Chairman: Are you ready for the question then?

Those in favour of Mr. Bounsall's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

Mr. Cassidy: It is the anti-labour bias of the government coming to the fore again.

Mr. Chairman: The next motion I have is section 88.

Anything before section 88?

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, I move subsection (1) of section 88 of Bill 138 be amended by striking out the "township of Chinguacousy and the township of Toronto Gore," in lines five and six and substituting therefor "and the township of Chinguacousy."

Mr. Chairman: Shall the motion carry?

Mr. Cassidy: Could the parliamentary assistant—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Cassidy: If the member for Ontario South would pay some attention he might find out that this is a fairly important section; I'm not sure. Does this section affect the reserve funds of the township of Chinguacousy and is that why it is put in this way?

Mr. Meen: The reason for the amendment, Mr. Chairman, is very simple, inasmuch as we are not now taking a piece of the township of Toronto Gore into the northern community, whereas hon. members will recall that the bill describes the boundary as along the 16th line. Now that it is at the 17th, the entire Toronto Gore township remains with Brampton; consequently the amendment here is, in effect, a housekeeping amendment.

Mr. Cassidy: Can the parliamentary assistant explain the mechanism by which Chin-

guacousy township, as it exists right now, is assured that its residents will benefit from the reserve funds that have been built up in new subdivision agreements in the past few years? I believe they have \$10 million or \$12 million.

Mr. Meen: If you take a look at section 115 — I think it's subsection (7) of 115 — that subsection, plus section 88, provides — you see, subsection (7), if hon. members will take a look at page 76.

Every bylaw of a local municipality as it exists on the 31st day of December, 1973, shall remain in force in the area of the former local municipality on or before the 1st day of January, 1974, and may be amended or repealed by the council of an area municipality as it affects such area municipality.

That's the one that protects the moneys that have been set aside. If they are collected and established pursuant to certain bylaws for certain uses in certain areas, then those moneys so designated are used for those purposes and are protected.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: The next section I have is 102.

Mr. Meen moves that section 102 of Bill 138 be amended by adding thereto the following subsection: "A debenture may be registered as to both principal and interest, in which case the interest thereon shall be paid by cheque and the debenture may be referred to as a fully registered debenture."

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: The next section I have is section 117.

Mr. Meen moves that section 117 of Bill 138 be struck out and the following substituted: "117(1) The regional corporation may make expenditures for the purpose of diffusing information respecting the advantages of the regional municipality as an industrial, business, education, residential or vacation centre and may make annual grants for a period not exceeding five years.

"(2) Paragraph 50 of subsection (1) of section 354 and section 395 of the Municipal Act to apply mutatis mutandis to the regional corporation and no area municipality shall

exercise any such powers save and except in respect of those lands acquired or held by a local municipality on or before the 31st day of December, 1973."

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Does the member for Ottawa Centre have any comments on section 118?

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I think it is parallel to the one that the minister has just raised. I can't quite understand that when section 117 is changed to remove the limit of expenditures that may be made for diffusing information about the advantages for promoting the area, there remains this one-tenth of one mill on the dollar limit on annual grants. It is a sort of a general spending power which would basically be used for good works of one sort or another. That has been either increased or removed in the case of Metro Toronto and other municipalities.

My amendment would read that section 118 of Bill 138 be amended by deleting all the words beginning with "not" in line 1 and ending with "section 81" in line 5, so that it shall read: "The regional council may make annual grants to institutions, associations, area municipalities and persons carrying on or engaged in works that in the opinion of the council are for the general advantage of the inhabitants of the regional area." That simply removes the limit of one-tenth of one mill.

It seems reasonable to me that in the exercise of its municipal autonomy and with a knowledge of the—the member for Timiskaming is back!

Mr. E. M. Havrot (Timiskaming): Yes, I am back.

Mr. Cassidy: You know, you could hear that, Mr. Chairman, the moment he came into the chamber. You could hear that rumbling growl as he came in.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: In the interests of municipal autonomy, it seems reasonable that the council could make decisions on this without having a limit imposed by legislation.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, I have sympathy for that amendment, as witness the amendment which was made to section 117. How-

ever, I must express with regret the fact that this is a government policy which has been discussed from time to time in regard to other regional bills that have this identical section, and up to the present time it has been the decision of the government that this limitation of one-tenth of one mill should remain. However, as I say, I am in sympathy with that and that, like a number of other items which we have discussed here tonight, will be carried forward in further discussions, but at this point I cannot accept that amendment.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay, it is a small point, but if you have any real belief in municipal autonomy you really ought to get the thing fixed up in the fall, okay?

Mr. Meen: I concur with the hon. member. It makes as much sense to take that out as it makes sense to take out the \$50,000 limitation.

Mr. Cassidy: Fair enough.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. member wish to withdraw this?

Mr. Cassidy: In view of what the parliamentary assistant said, I will withdraw it.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you. The next amendment I have is to section 140. Anything before 140?

Mr. Meen: I want to move an amendment to section 122.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before 122?

Mr. Deans: No.

Mr. Meen: moves that the bill be amended by adding "including any sidewalks thereon" after the word "highways" in line 6 of section 122.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Wentworth on which section?

Mr. Deans: To tell you the truth, that was it.

Mr. Chairman: The next amendment I have is on section 140. Is there anything before 140?

Mr. Meen: I move that section 140 of Bill 138 be struck out and the following substituted therefor—

Mr. Cassidy: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, can we dispense, given the fact that I think it's identical to the one we had in the previous bill?

Mr. Chairman: I have it on the record.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Can't Hansard take it off the printed sheet?

Mr. Chairman: It will just take a moment while we are talking about it, I think. We'll just read it once, though.

Mr. Meen: Does the chairman direct me to read this through for the benefit of the committee?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Meen: I will read it as quickly as I can. On section 140:

- (1) the Peel County Board of Education may by resolution provide that the election of members of the board shall be held in the year 1974 and unless the certified copy of such resolution is received by the minister on or before the 15th day of July, 1973, the election of members of the board shall be held in the year 1973.
- (2) Section 38 of the Secondary Schools and Boards of Education Act applies to the election of members of the Peel County Board of Education, except that, notwithstanding the Municipal Elections Act, 1972, if such an election is held in the 1973,
 - (a) the polling day for the members of the Peel County Board of Education shall be the 1st day of October, and the hours of polling shall be the same as for the municipal elections in the regional area, and the members elected on such date shall take office on the 1st day of November, 1973, and continue in office until the 31st day of December, 1976;
 - (b) the minister shall by order provide for the nomination of candidates for the Peel County Board of Education and may by order provide for any other matters necessary to hold the election for such board;
 - (c) any reference in such section to the 1st day of September, the 15th day of September, or the 1st day of October shall be deemed to be a reference to the 1st day of August, the 15th day of August or the 1st day of September respectively; and
 - (d) the expenses of the local municipalities for such election shall, as approved by

the minister, be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund and, if such election is held in the year 1974, the expenses of the area municipalities for such election shall be paid by the Peel County Board of Education.

(3) The members of the Dufferin-Peel County Roman Catholic Separate School Board who hold office on the day that that comes into force continue to hold office until the 31st day of December, 1976, and the trustees shall designate which one of their number shall represent that area of the city of Mississauga, formerly in the town of Oakville.

Mr. Chairman: Shall the motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments, questions or amendments on a later section of the bill?

We have certain stacked votes to dispose of.

Call in the members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please! We have a number of stacked amendments; shall they all be considered together? There is a number from Mr. Cassidy and one from Mr. Nixon.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: One from Mr. Newman.

Mr. Chairman: One from Mr. Newman.

Mr. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order you have amendments from the parliamentary assistant and from the opposition too. Are you going to put them all together?

An hon. member: No way.

Mr. Singer: No, you had better sort them out.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We'll stand up and be counted and you figure out the numbers later.

Mr. Chairman: I have first Mr. Cassidy's amendment to section 2 (1), an amendment to the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Cassidy moved that.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I think we are all in favour of that.

Mr. Chairman: All those in favour of Mr. Cassidy's amendment to the amendment please rise. Thank you.

Those opposed to the amendment please rise.

Clerk of the House: Mr. Chairman, the ayes are 23; the nays are 55.

Mr. Chairman: I declare the amendment lost. We have another amendment by Mr. Cassidy that section 3(1) be amended by changing the word "nine" to "eighteen."

Shall we take the same vote?

I declare the amendment lost.

Another amendment by Mr. Cassidy that section 3(2) be amended by deleting a certain word. The same vote?

I declare the amendment lost.

Another amendment by Mr. Cassidy that section 8—The same vote?

I declare the amendment lost.

An amendment by Mr. R. F. Nixon to section 9 that the following words—The same vote?

I declare the amendment lost.

An amendment by Mr. B. Newman on section 10. The same vote?

I declare the amendment lost.

An amendment by Mr. Bounsall. The same vote?

I declare the amendment lost.

Bill 138 as amended, reported.

Mr. Meen: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, is it not necessary that there be a vote taken on the amendments which I proposed and of which certain of them were rejected by the opposition?

Mr. Chairman: No. I understand there were none stacked. They were all voted on at the time.

Mr. Singer: The parliamentary assistant is going to be without some of his amendments.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, Peel regional government will have to be postponed.

Mr. Chairman: Well, shall we take them together for the parliamentary assistant?

Those in favour of the amendments as carried in committee, please say "aye."

Opposed, please say "nay."

I declare them carried.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We had voice votes on this hours ago and they were all lost.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves that the committee rise and report.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House reports four bills with certain amendments and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

CHILD WELFARE ACT

Hon. Mr. Brunelle moves second reading of Bill 158, An Act to amend the Child Welfare Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Sudbury East.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Just briefly, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. J. T. Clement (Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations): Give it to them!

Mr. Martel: No, not on this one; it is the next two.

I just want to commend the government for this amendment because I think it is going to do a good deal to expedite the hearings which in the past have been delayed, because judges have felt that they have had to hear the same case over again themselves, or a case which is being heard a second time. I think that this is going to clear the courts and it is certainly going to be in the best interests of the young people who might be wards of the court, and I simply want to commend the government for this bill.

Mr. Speaker: Do any other members wish to speak to this bill? If not, does the hon. minister have some remarks to make?

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): He is not going to press his luck.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill 158.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall this bill be ordered for third reading?

Motion agreed to.

HOMES FOR RETARDED PERSONS ACT

Hon. Mr. Brunelle moves second reading of Bill 159, An Act to Amend the Homes for Retarded Persons Act.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. minister wish to make a statement?

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Just a short one, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): Is it really necessary?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There has been a good deal of discussion in the province and within the government about community services for the mentally retarded. This bill is an enabling amendment proposing certain changes in the Homes for Retarded Persons Act which will make it possible to provide a much broader range of residential services for retarded persons in the community and particularly for those now in Ontario Hospitals who could be much more appropriately placed within their own community.

Specifically, it will allow for an increase in the number of community residences and for placement in small group homes and foster homes and apartment living, in accordance with the needs of the individual and the degree of independence attained.

This is part of an overall plan which will eventually emerge from the implementation of the recommendation of the new policy focus now under discussion by a government task force in the Provincial Secretariat for Social Development. The concept under consideration has broad support from over 100 local associations for the retarded in the province and from the Ontario Association for the Mentally Retarded.

The proposed changes are in response to many requests coming from parents of retarded persons and professionals concerned with their care. Although we have not yet reached the stage of allocating specific sums of money for this important programme, we are pleased with the co-operation of the secretariat, the Ministry of Health and the many private citizens and groups who have contributed to the development of the new policy.

Because of the nature of our work, the Ministry of Community and Social Services is especially concerned with citizens and planned participation. This is one of a number of projects under way to which many members of the provincial community have

contributed their ideas and support. We believe that the implementation of this amendment is an important initial step in a major programme of improvement of services to the retarded. It will help to make it possible for many who now live in institutions to lead a much more normal life in the open community.

Mr. Reid: It's a good bill.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Sudbury East.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Speaker, I want to make only a few comments with respect to this bill. I think it augurs well that, in fact, we are going to start, hopefully, to get people out of large institutions and back into the municipalities where they belong.

I think the thing that bothers me—and the minister mentioned it in his statement—is that the government as yet has not allocated funds. Consequently, we go to regulation again for the allocation of funds. We are voting on something for which, really, there has been no funding allocated and the decision that everything be done by regulation continues to aggravate me and this party because we simply don't know what we are voting on at the time the bills are coming forward.

I know in my own region there is certainly a crying need for this type of programme, as there is across the entire area of northern Ontario, because there's one large institution to serve virtually the entire north. There is some assistance, I guess, in Timmins but by and large there is a dreadful shortage.

Hopefully, this bill will do a great deal to improve it but as I stated earlier in my remarks, without the funding that's behind it we are really left in the dark as to what the government's full intentions are.

I wouldn't mind making one comment. We are not going to try to take this to a committee of the whole but possibly the minister could answer, with respect to one section of the bill, that being section 5. Are we talking about non-profit corporations that we will be funding, or are we talking about an area wherein we are moving more to—and I bring this point up again—reprivatization? I have no objection to funding a variety of types of corporations which are going to assist the mentally retarded, in any way, shape or form, to get them into the municipalities, but I would hope that we are not funding profit motive organizations. I would ask the minister for clarification on that.

Mr. Speaker: Any other hon. members wish to speak to this bill? If not, the hon. minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Speaker, we have in our budget this year a certain amount of funds, as the hon. member knows, for retarded homes. However, the phasing of the large institutions, which are presently under the Ministry of Health, to the Ministry of Community and Social Services, will have to be done over a period of time and a substantial amount of money will have to be transferred from one ministry to another. All we are asking here is for the authorization to do so, and this will have to be done over a period of years and it will be done through regulations.

I'm not too clear about the hon. member's question about section 5. As it mentions in the explanatory note, the amendment to section 5 provides for approval by the minister, rather than by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. It allows for an increase in the amount that may be paid out by regulations.

This is the same legislation that we passed for the homes for the aged and the charitable homes. It is just to speed up the payments. What we are asking for here is flexibility to provide, as I mentioned in my opening remarks, for foster homes, group homes and so forth. And these are all non-charitable institutions.

Mr. Martel: Non-charitable institutions?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I mean charitable, non-profit organizations.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall this bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed to.

DAY NURSERIES ACT

Hon. Mr. Brunelle moves second reading of Bill 160, An Act to amend the Day Nurseries Act.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sudbury East.

Mr. Martel: Again, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If I may make a short explanation on this that has a tremendous interest, I believe, to all the hon. members in the House. Up to December, 1971, the policy of the ministry with respect to the

provision of funds under the Day Nurseries Act for young children was that such funds should be payable only through predecessor introduced an amendment to the Day Nurseries Act which had the effect of extending the payment of capital grants and operating subsidies through local associations for the mentally retarded. This extension to the legislation was in line with the recommendations of the Williston report and recognizes the extraordinary financial, social and emotional needs of these children and their families.

Today we are considering further amendments to the Day Nurseries Act. The primary one is to enable grants and subsidies to be paid to individual corporations or classes of corporations which are to be designated by regulation. Of course, this would be of great assistance to low-income families, native people, the physically disabled and many other groups.

The effect of the amendments will be to make it possible for the government to respond to the needs for the daycare service, as identified by the various groups throughout the province. My ministry recognizes the financial problems encountered by many groups in providing good day care. This extension to the legislation would enable the province to assist in certain cases where it can be demonstrated that with financial aid the corporation will be able to establish and maintain a service that will meet community needs.

There are some other proposed amendments which provide additional enforcement procedures where the Act is contravened. A great majority of daycare nurseries co-operate fully in meeting the standards of care laid down in the regulations under the Day Nurseries Act. However, disputes may occur regarding the application of the regulations and a board of review has been established to provide an outside opinion in such cases. And in order to ensure the full protection of the children receiving care, a number of changes are proposed:

(1) The provincial supervisor of the day nurseries branch will be empowered to issue written instructions for the operator of the daycare centre concerning unmet regulations and require compliance within a reasonable length of time. The timing of compliance with all the regulations would be worked out by the provincial supervisor in consultation with the operator.

(2) Interim closing of its nursery with notification to the parents where there is an

immediate threat to the safety or welfare of the children. The decision to close a nursery would be subject to review by the board of review. And, of course, this would be only as a final resort.

(3) The amendment permits an injunction to close a day nursery where the operator continues to operate after being convicted. These new compulsory closing and injunction procedures will seldom be used, but their presence in the legislation will make it easier to protect the children and those few extreme cases which are occasionally found.

These amendments that I have outlined will expand the potential of the Day Nurseries Act to provide a wide range of good daycare service to municipalities, Indian bands, and incorporated groups throughout the province.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Sudbury East.

Mr. Martel: Yes, Mr. Speaker, this certainly is in keeping with what we advocated last year during the minister's estimates—that we had to move to co-ops and to fund them so that, in fact, we could get a lot more children into the day nurseries. Certainly I think this is a great move.

At that time, though, I suggested to the minister—and I am sorry to see it is not in the bill—the possibility of utilizing high schools, because of the very fact that in every high school there is a home economics teacher, there is school staff—such as nurses and so on—and a lot of grade 11, 12 and 13 students who are going into the field of nursing, going into the field of social work, and so on.

I felt at that time that the government should undertake some pilot projects to see if we could not provide a day nursery in every high school. We have all the facilities there and we have the staff.

What we would be doing is providing a whole host of day nurseries at relatively no cost whatsoever to the province because these things would already be built in. The structures would be there, the staff would be there, and it certainly would be excellent training for young people who are going into nursing, social work, and so on.

I would again urge the minister in conjunction with his cohort, the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells), to undertake five or six of these pilot projects to see if they would work. We would be serving a number of purposes—hopefully reducing costs, providing more day nurseries, and training a lot of

young people who are going into a variety of fields. And it seems to me it would be one way we could get a whole host of day nurseries at minimal cost. It certainly would be a tremendous advantage in many areas.

I would have hoped, too, that the minister would have had something in this bill with respect to financing the charges. I realize that for the poor family there is really no problem, but I am told by people from social planning councils, and so on, that the group starting at about \$6,000 are really having tremendous problems with costs, because apparently they bear a considerable amount of that cost. And from the \$6,000 to about the \$10,000 range, frequently with both parents working, it's very very costly, possibly reaching \$25 a week per child.

I don't think any family can afford that kind of money, particularly where both the wife and the husband have to work. Hopefully the minister and his staff will certainly take a look at this area.

The other thing that bothers me about the bill, Mr. Speaker—and I realize I'm dealing more with a specific part—but again there is no right to appeal under subsection (3) of section on page 4 of the bill where it says a licence may be "suspended without a hearing until the director is satisfied that the direction has been complied with and thereafter the provisions of section 10 apply."

I agree that we certainly have to protect the young people in these institutions—I shouldn't call them institutions—in the daycare centres, but I find that a little difficult to accept that there is no right of appeal. I think the minister should take a look at that. As I say, I could be interpreting it improperly, but if it means what I think it means then I think it's an unjust part of the bill. The people who are operating the day nursery should, in fact, have a right of appeal. That section really is what bothers me in the bill and I would ask the minister for some clarification on the intent of that section of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Any other hon. members wish to speak to this bill? The hon. minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Speaker, I appreciated the remarks of the hon. member for Sudbury East and this is what the purpose of this bill is, to provide more flexibility and to permit daycare centres and schools, vacant classrooms, basements of churches and so forth. I don't know if the member has had a chance — some of his colleagues were on this committee—to read the interim reports of the select committee on the utilization of

educational facilities, and I notice that this is one of their recommendations that daycare centres be established in vacant classrooms. This is being done now, as the hon. member knows, through LIP grants. But the LIP grants expire and this is where we would be able to provide assistance to non-profit groups to do this very thing.

We do believe that there is a lot of merit in having daycare centres in certain educational institutions. He mentioned about assistance to low-income earners. As the hon. member knows, at the present time our exemptions are quite generous. The 25 per cent of one's salary is exempted. I think our exemption is very generous and there are many other provisions.

Mr. Martel: Not once you reach \$6,000.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Not once you reach \$6,000?

Mr. Martel: That's when it starts to take effect.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As the hon. member knows, at the present time in the province we have, I think, about 42,400 places and out of that number more than 13,000 are being assisted. But it's an area we are prepared to look at. We certainly want to encourage the low-income earners.

With reference to the right to appeal, this section, Mr. Speaker, does give the right to appeal after the closing of the nursery. There is that right.

Mr. Martel: "And thereby suspended without hearing."

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The member is referring to section 8?

Mr. Martel: Section 8, subsection (3).

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Subsection (3), is that the one?

Mr. Martel: That's the one.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It says here: "Notwithstanding section 10, where a direction is given by the director under subsection (1), any licence for the day nursery shall thereby be suspended without a hearing until a director is satisfied that the direction has been complied with and thereafter the provisions of section 10 apply as if the direction were a notice of a proposal to revoke the licence under subsection (1) of section 10."

Mr. Martel: That sounds like no appeal.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: That sounds to me like no hearing.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: My legal adviser informs me that this section does give the right to appeal after the closing of the nursery.

Mr. Martel: It just doesn't read that way. I'm not a lawyer but it doesn't read that way to me and I'm sure it doesn't to the minister either.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I agree. I don't know why they make it so difficult.

Mr. Roy: Send it over here for an objective opinion.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But there is a right to appeal.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Speaker, might I just ask a question so we don't have to send it to committee of the whole? When I make the point, Mr. Speaker, through you to the minister, about using high schools, I am not talking about using a vacant classroom, I am talking about using the home economics room with the staff that's there and those students who are already in there who are going on to nursing and so on. I think it is excellent training and I think it would provide a lot of day nurseries at no additional costs, no capital costs, and I would just like to see this ministry try four or five of them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Speaker, we entirely agree that this should be done, and I understand that in certain areas this is being done, and we should encourage it more. This legislation will permit us to do more of this. At the present time we have over 1,000 students in the various colleges of Applied Arts and Technology who are taking the early childhood course, and this works well, so this is something that we are encouraging.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill 160. Shall the motion carry?

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall this bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

PUBLIC SERVICE ACT

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves second reading of Bill 172, An Act to amend the Public Service Act.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Wentworth.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): I have just one comment on it. Am I correct in assuming that the reason for the passage of this bill is that the collective bargaining agreements which are in existence already have within them facilities for grievance procedures and the solving of disputes?

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): Yes, that is correct. The approach has been made to me by the associations and by the unions with which we deal that it be deleted because they are satisfied now with the grievance procedure and feel that this would not be to their advantage.

Mr. Speaker: Are there any further comments on this?

The motion is for second reading of Bill 172. Shall the motion carry?

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall this bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

Clerk of the House: The 23rd order; concurrence in supply for the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

CONCURRENCE IN SUPPLY, MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

Hon. Mr. Winkler, in the absence of Hon. Mr. Clement, moves concurrence in supply for the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

An hon. member: It is only because it is late that he isn't here.

Mr. Speaker: Shall these estimates be concurred in?

Resolution concurred in.

Clerk of the House: The 24th order; concurrence in supply for the Ministry of the Attorney General.

CONCURRENCE IN SUPPLY, MINISTRY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. Deans: You have got to move.

Hon. Mr. Bales moves concurrence in supply for the Ministry of the Attorney General.

Mr. Speaker: Shall these estimates be concurred in?

Resolution concurred in.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, I understand that there are two reports which have been prepared and could be introduced into the House at this moment. I would ask permission to have these reports presented.

Mr. Speaker: Does the minister have permission of the House?

Agreed.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting reports.

Mr. S. B. Handleman from the standing social development committee reported the following resolution:

RESOLVED: That supply in the following amounts to defray the expenses of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I suggest we dispense with the reading.

Mr. Speaker: Is the reading dispensed with?

Agreed.

Mr. W. J. Nuttall from the standing resources development committee presented the committee's report which was adopted.

Mr. Deans: Can I just ask one thing? Since we are going directly to third reading with these planning bills, can I ask for some latitude from the House leader to give an opportunity for members to make comment on the bills prior to passage?

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): On a point of order, as far as asking for latitude is concerned, the rules on third reading are well known. Everybody has the right to speak on it—surely we are not going to ask for latitude?

An hon. member: The reason is that on third reading one can only say things we had not said previously.

THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading upon motion:

Bill 158, An Act to amend the Child Welfare Act.

Bill 159, An Act to amend the Homes for Retarded Persons Act.

Bill 160, An Act to amend the Day Nurseries Act.

Bill 172, An Act to amend the Public Service Act.

Bill 138, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Peel.

Bill 151, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Halton.

Bill 155, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth.

Bill 162, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Durham.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, before I move the adjournment of the House, I would like to say that I thank hon. members—

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): You are not going to do that.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: —for their very good co-operation. Tomorrow, or later this day, we will deal with the bill standing in the name of the Attorney General (Mr. Bales) in committee of the whole House and Bills 139, 141, 152, 153, 154 and 168—I think that is also a requirement. Then I will stop there.

Mr. Deans: The House leader has missed two bills, Pr35, the Toronto bill—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, the member is quite correct.

Mr. Deans: —and the Waterloo bill.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That and the Waterloo bill will be called tomorrow, thank you.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 3:40 o'clock, a.m., Friday, June 22, 1973.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Friday, June 22, 1973

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

OFFICIAL RECORDS — TWENTY EDITION

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1973

The House met at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We have visitors with us this morning in the east gallery who are students from Foley Public School, of Parry Sound and Swansea Public School, of Toronto, as well as the Main St. School of Toronto. In the west gallery we have students from St. Joseph's Central Islands School, of Richards Landing.

FAILURE OF MEMBER TO VOTE

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. Sir, I believe it's a rule of this House that if a member is seated in the chamber at the time the doors are locked when a vote is called, he must cast his vote.

Last night, at 12:40, the member for Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Irvine) moved that clause (b) of subsection (1) of section 65, the Durham bill, be struck out.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Prisoner in the Tower.

Mr. Shulman: At that time the member for St. Catharines (Mr. Johnston) was in his chair. He then left his seat, unlocked the door and left. His vote was not cast. I asked the chairman to declare the vote invalid.

Mr. J. H. Jessiman (Fort William): How about the night the member for High Park broke the door to get in even after the bell and voted himself?

Mr. Shulman: They didn't count my vote that day.

Mr. Jessiman: They certainly did.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): The members are the victims of their own imposition of the rules.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Shulman: There are two points I'm trying to make, sir. First, that the member has committed an offence. Secondly, that that vote was invalid.

Mr. Singer: Let's do that debate again.

Mr. Speaker: First of all, may I say that the hon. member for High Park himself may not raise a point of order today on something that happened previously—

Mr. Shulman: I raised it last night, sir.

Mr. Speaker: —in a previous sitting.

An hon. member: He did.

Mr. Shulman: I did raise it.

Mr. MacDonald: And the chairman wouldn't entertain it.

Mr. Speaker: And there is no appeal except by the House to the Speaker from the committee, therefore there is no such appeal. However, I will be very pleased to comment upon the point raised by the hon. member because it is an interesting point, and for the future benefit of the hon. members.

First of all, the hon. member did breach one of the rules of the House by not voting. If he was in the chamber he should have voted according to the standing orders and parliamentary tradition.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): Absolutely.

Mr. Speaker: However, the fact that — he did not vote, while it may have been an offence, does not constitute anything that would invalidate the vote. The vote itself cannot be invalidated because one member failed to vote. Therefore, the vote is perfectly in order.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, further to that point of order, I wonder if you or the member for High Park could consider a circumstance where the law as made by man might be broken by the laws of nature?

Mr. R. G. Hodgson (Victoria-Haliburton): Mr. Speaker, speaking to the point of order, I believe the parliamentary tradition of Great Britain is that when one member leaves in that instance, any other member may rise at a later time when the member is present and ask him how he would have cast his vote.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, by way of clarification of this situation so that we will know exactly what the guidelines are for the future, is it permissible for a member to leave the House during the course of a vote?

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): They only won by one vote.

Mr. Singer: The government was nearly overthrown.

Mr. Speaker: I will be glad to look into that. I don't think the hon. member did leave the House; I think he simply refused to vote. I will look into it. It will make no material difference to what happened in a previous session but for the future information of the hon. members I will certainly be glad to look into it and provide the information required to straighten out this dilemma.

Mr. Bullbrook: May I suggest that as a punishment he be made to stay here?

Mr. Speaker: I should point out to the hon. members, too, that at noon hour we will be joined by visitors who will be students from the Beriault Public School of Vanier.

Statements by the ministry.

FRENCH LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, Ontario has come a long way in just a few years in improving—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We don't want members to think that this is the last day and that there is no business! Ontario has come a long way in improving and expanding opportunities for the French-speaking young people of this province to receive their education in their own first language.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Oh yes! Just ask them in Cornwall what they think about it.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Let the member ask them. Especially since 1968 when new legislation made possible the establishment of French-language public secondary schools in Ontario, thousands more of our young Franco-Ontarians are being taught in their own language. These French-speaking young people are being equipped with a knowledge of English and at the same time are gaining the capacity to live and work in a predominantly Anglophone province without abandoning their identity and their culture.

With a Francophone population of over half a million, representing the largest French-speaking group in Canada outside Quebec, Ontario has compelling and natural reasons to nurture a strong sense of place and purpose among its French-speaking citizens.

Undeniably, Mr. Speaker, the provision of French-language educational opportunities is an essential element in helping Francophone young people to understand and develop their own culture and heritage and to strengthen their sense of tradition and identity. Thus prepared, they can play a full part in the life of Ontario and of Canada, contributing to the continuing progress of the province in the broadest sense.

Within this context, Ontario has been steadily moving forward to provide fuller equality of educational opportunity for the French-speaking population of the province. A little more than a year ago, Mr. Speaker, in March, 1972, I tabled in the Legislature the report of the ministerial commission on French-language secondary education, prepared and chaired by Prof. T. H. B. Symons of Peterborough.

At that time one of the commission's major recommendations was acted upon when a permanent council on French-language schools was established in the Ministry of Education.

This council is composed of five members, three from the ministry and two from school boards and is chaired by Dr. Laurier Carriere who holds the rank and status of an assistant deputy minister.

Under its terms of reference, the council has already proved to be an effective spokesman for the special needs and interests of French-speaking students in Ontario. It has the responsibility for long-range planning to ensure the continuing development of a first-rate French-language educational system in the province. It examines all new ministry policies to ensure that the needs of French-language students have been accommodated

and it advises the Minister of Education on all matters pertaining to French-language education for Francophones.

Mr. Speaker, in the course of its day to day activities the council has become involved with many matters which were the object of recommendations in the Symons report. For example, the council has studied ways and means of improving the quality of French-language educational services in the fields of special education, educational research, French-language textbooks and teacher education.

Over the past year, we have been moving forward on a number of other fronts as well. For example, educational services to French-speaking Ontarians have been improved by increasing the number of senior French-speaking officers in the Ministry of Education, both in the central office and in the regional offices.

An increasing number of official documents, including some curriculum guidelines, Circulars 14 and 15, and student record cards are being published in both languages.

Today we are taking another major step forward. In introducing amendments to the Secondary Schools and Boards of Education Act and the Schools Administration Act, we are giving much more substance to the principle that the people comprising an official language minority in any area of the province should have a direct and effective role in shaping the educational programmes available to them.

Whether that minority is French-speaking or English-speaking, the principle is the same—although in a practical sense, the amendments being introduced today possibly have greater meaning for those Ontarians whose first language is French.

Mr. Speaker, members of the Legislature know of the existence of French-language advisory committees in many parts of the province. These committees act as advisory bodies to local boards of education and represent the views of the official language minority in the area.

Today's amendments strengthen these committees in at least six major ways.

If I may, Mr. Speaker, I will refer to French-language committees but I would point out that the same will now apply to English-language committees in areas where English is the language of the minority.

1. The number of French-speaking rate-payers on each committee will be increased from four to six.

2. The school board will now be required to seek the advice of the advisory committee on all matters affecting French-language instruction before final decisions are made.

3. When a school board turns down a recommendation of the advisory committee, a definite review procedure has been laid down for the committee.

4. The jurisdiction of the advisory committees has been widened to include elementary school grades in addition to secondary grades where a board of education is offering French-language instruction at the lower level.

5. The new amendments are much more detailed in spelling out the types of educational matters with which the committees may become involved.

6. The chairman of the advisory committee will have a better opportunity to contribute directly to school board discussions of committee proposals and to have much more access to board proceedings.

All of these provisions are intended to give additional strength to the language advisory committees at the local level but still recognizing that it is the elected school board which has the ultimate responsibility to make decisions regarding educational programmes in its jurisdiction.

In addition, we are establishing a provincial languages of instruction commission to act as a mediation-conciliation body in instances where differences of opinion arise between school boards and their language advisory committees.

The commission will be responsible to the Minister of Education and will be composed of a chairman and four additional persons, two French-speaking and two English-speaking.

Thus, the languages of instruction commission becomes the focal point for mediation in cases where a local school board and its language advisory committee cannot reach agreement on some matters.

Finally, the amendments being introduced today also include provisions to reduce from 30 to 25 the number of Francophone students required for the establishment of French-language elementary classes and to minimize delays in establishing French-language classes in both panels. Time limits are being introduced to require a school board to act expeditiously when an appropriate group of pupils has elected to be taught in the French language.

When such a request is presented by April 1, under these amendments, the board must establish the class or classes by the following September. If the request is presented after April 1, boards may establish the classes by the following January but are required to do so by the following September.

Mr. Speaker, this government has a firm commitment to the principle that, in Ontario English and French-speaking students have a right to receive an education in their first language. The amendments being introduced today reflect this commitment in a very real and tangible way.

Particularly, I believe they will lead to visible improvements in the strength and quality of educational programmes for the French-speaking young people of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker: Oral questions.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF LAND DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A question of the Minister of Agriculture: Has he had an opportunity to consult and discuss with the Premier (Mr. Davis) on the matter of compensation that might or might not be made available under the provisions of the bill presently before the House to provide for the planning development of the province? Is he aware that the Premier indicated yesterday a certain degree of uncertainty as to whether it might be possible to make payments to farmers and certain other land holders if it could be determined that the value of their property had been decreased because of any specific action stemming from the passage of this bill and the actions of the Treasurer based upon its authority?

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture and Food): Mr. Speaker, the Premier is very well aware of my position on this and I am sure other members of the cabinet are as well. I didn't detect any weakening or waffling at all, as my friend the Leader of the Opposition might have suggested, in the Premier's statement yesterday. I was in the House when he made it. I heard him refer to the matter of compensation.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He referred and deferred to the minister on more than one occasion.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Oh, yes.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He said we should ask the minister for his views.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well the member has my views, in that I just don't see how it's possible to pay compensation for land that may be put under land-use control. I think, Mr. Speaker, it is well to recall that the Ontario Federation of Agriculture and indeed most other farm organizations—and I think particularly of the Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association—have been urging for some time that there be a total land-use programme for the Province of Ontario. That having been the case, and the government having taken the initiative with this bold venture of placing the development programme for the entire province for land use at the disposal of the local municipalities within the guidelines that are laid down in what I think is a very excellent Act, introduced by the provincial Treasurer (Mr. White), then I don't see how it is possible for us to possibly pay compensation on all acreage land in this province. To me, it just is not possible and I don't think it is really expected.

A great many farmers have said to me that while it would be a very desirable thing to have—

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): The minister is not going to run again, eh?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: —they do not believe that it is a practical solution to the situation. They believe that with the introduction of the assessment schedule which is proposed, based on the soil classification in which a farm may be located and the type of soil on that farm, based on the climatic zone in which that farm may be found, with that type of an assessment programme based entirely on the value for agricultural production of that particular farm, and with the rebate of 50 per cent of the farmer's taxes as introduced by the Treasurer in the last budget, that it's difficult to have one's cake and eat it too. Frankly, I just don't see how it's possible to go for land compensation.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Supplementary: Wouldn't the minister rephrase his last comment and say that it's difficult to own your farm and get value for the loss due to planning from this government? Would he not further agree that no one is discussing a compensation for all acreages in the province, but more specifically those areas that will come under the direct terms by designation of the Treasurer under the provisions of this bill, which evidently is to be referred to specific areas,

such as the Niagara fruitlands in Lincoln county and certain other specific lands along the escarpment, and there is some indication in the future that there will be designations of other specific but restricted areas where, by decision of this government, that is the Lieutenant Governor in Council, there will be zoning restrictions or development control restrictions which will undoubtedly reduce the value of the land, not some future value but the value as of that moment? Wouldn't the Minister of Agriculture, who is the official spokesman for the farmers in this Legislature, agree that the farmer should not be asked to pay the price of a concept for land use that benefits all the people of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Leader of the Opposition, of course, is taking the position which is nice and popular to take as long as he doesn't have to assume the responsibility for putting up the money.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's right. It is also correct.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That is the real crux of the whole thing.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is right, it is correct and we will assume the responsibility—mostly because the minister will not.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: It is an interesting position to adopt when one doesn't have to take the responsibility. And that is the difference between being in government and being in opposition.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We are going to take the responsibility.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Now let me say this to the members opposite—

Mr. Lewis: It is not an interesting position. It is an important decision.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The minister's position is weak whenever he argues that way. He just doesn't have any basis for an argument.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: All right. That is the position the opposition is taking.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Right!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: And I am taking the other position.

Mr. MacDonald: And this is the position the minister is taking—which is copping out.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: And I frankly suggest that it should be taken into consideration.

In an area where there has been land that had some theoretical value for development purposes—and take the Niagara peninsula if you wish—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Talk to them about theoretical value.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The problem is this, why hasn't that land been sold? If it had a value for industrial development, then why wasn't it sold and the value accepted? There was nothing to preclude them selling it in the past.

Mr. Sargent: That is a stupid argument.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Absolutely.

Mr. Sargent: Completely stupid.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: There was nothing to preclude them from selling it. Now, when the government puts on a land-use plan and says that this land will be reserved for agricultural production, as long as there is a viable agricultural industry—and that is the key to it—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Now we turn to the federal government.

Mr. Singer: Oh, those terrible people in Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: —then we suggest that there really is no reason for compensation. I haven't even mentioned the federal government.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: They are the ones that are taking it.

Mr. MacDonald: Let's not drag that red herring in.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The Leader of the Opposition is leading into it because he is tender on that—very tender on that one. He knows that is the case.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): This government has got its programme.

Mr. Deans: Both of them are a bit tender.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: But to me it is purely a theoretical value on that land, because why didn't they sell?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: In the one area where the government can provide controls on imports, it removes those controls.

Mr. Lewis: No, the government is going to.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: They didn't sell. So now the argument is that because the Province of Ontario has implemented a land-use plan, immediately the province then should buy all the land that couldn't be sold beforehand.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: No! Nonsense.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Exactly, that is what happened.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The development rights—the government should buy the development rights.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): Who is writing the minister's speeches? Lewis Carroll?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: But they couldn't sell the development rights before, Mr. Speaker. They couldn't sell the development rights before.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The government is taking them away for nothing. It is called confiscation.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, we are not.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Singer: Appropriation without compensation.

Mr. MacDonald: That is what we are talking about.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Let me suggest this, Mr. Speaker. My hon. friend has raised the matter of the federal government's position. Now since he has raised the matter I wish to speak to it.

Mr. Roy: The minister is getting on our nerves.

Mr. MacDonald: He is evading the main issue.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I am not evading the main issue at all.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: My hon. friends in the NDP don't understand the business of agriculture in this province, that is why they haven't won over that area. It is as simple as that.

Mr. MacDonald: The minister cannot answer the question so he is presenting red herrings. Deal with the issue.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The members opposite stand up and rave and roar, and talk nonsense about the Province of Ontario being able to control imports, and the members opposite know perfectly well—

Mr. MacDonald: Deal with the issue instead of going off on a tangent.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Stewart:—that the Province of Ontario can't do anything about it.

Mr. Lewis: One doesn't have to be obsessed with fertilizer to understand agriculture.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, there you are; so much for that.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Lewis: There is a central issue here. The minister should get back to the question and not digress to save himself.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I am not digressing. And I'm sure not digressing to save the leader of the NDP, believe me, because the people will take care of him in the next election.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I may say, Mr. Speaker, and I make this position quite unequivocally as far as I am concerned.

Mr. Foulds: I hear the minister is not running again. Is that true?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: As far as the federal government's position is concerned in this matter—

Mr. Foulds: Is the minister going to decide before the next general election? Go ahead, give us a by-election up there.

Hon. Mr. Stewart:—we have suggested as was indicated by the Chudleigh report, and by the Anderson report—which was commissioned by the federal government—that there should be some type of control placed on imports. We are simply suggesting, as the Chudleigh report indicated—and I believe as has been substantiated by the Anderson report—that there be a quota placed on canned fruit imports at the level of 1971, 1970 and 1972—

Mr. MacDonald: It is irrelevant to the question.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): What was the question?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: —at that average. Now if we can do that—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Tell us about the restrictions on grape concentrate.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: —if we can do that, Mr. Speaker, then I believe that we will assure the viability of the Niagara Peninsula fruitland and the processors therein.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, the government can assure that by putting some teeth in its law.

Mr. Deans: The minister doesn't even care about the Niagara Peninsula.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: If we can't do that, then how can we assure the future of the fruitlands?

Mr. Lewis: The minister has dismissed the fruitlands. They mean nothing to him any more.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: There is no sense, Mr. Speaker, whatever in suggesting that a fruit-grower should be confined to his farm to produce fruit in perpetuity as long as there is the possibility of unrestricted—

Mr. MacDonald: Oh come on!

Interjection by hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, it's obvious that my friends over there don't give a hoot about the farmers of Ontario unless they can make some political kudos—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, come on!

An hon. member: Sit down!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Just witness the chatter from over there. They don't really want to hear the basic fundamentals of the agricultural industry.

Mr. Foulds: That's all you give—a hoot, nothing else.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You're just—

An hon. member: Sit down!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: As long as they can make what they think is a little political hay, they are going to stand up and make a noise about it.

An hon. member: Sit down!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Order, Mr. Speaker. Order.

Mr. Speaker: Order. Order.

Mr. Foulds: That's a ministerial statement, incoherent though it is.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, I am sure it is incoherent to my friend from Port Arthur. He wouldn't understand common sense if he heard it!

Mr. Deans: You know—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: You see, when my hon. friends, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Foulds: Why doesn't he just try me?

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: When my hon. friends over there say so many things about the—

Mr. Foulds: Nothing in this Legislature until the last week has given me any cause.

Mr. Lewis: It's a good thing this isn't the last day of the session or the minister would be in trouble!

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: When they say so many things about our lack of action—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: —as far as the agricultural industry is concerned, they fail to recall—

An hon. member: Order in the court!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: —that the present federal Minister of Agriculture adopts exactly the same position as I do!

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, Mr. Speaker, this is out of order!

Mr. Lewis: I wasn't feeling well when I came in here this morning, and I am rapidly going downhill!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: If I am wrong, is he wrong?

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Those apologists for the federal government—

Mr. Speaker: Order please, order!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: —are they saying their federal minister is wrong?

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

Mr. Foulds: Throw him out! Throw him out!

Mr. Speaker: For obvious reasons the question period will be extended for four minutes.

An hon. member: Good!

Mr. Foulds: Obvious but indescribable, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Does that answer the question?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker—

An hon. member: Oh, oh!

Mr. MacDonald: A supplementary question—

Some hon. members: Oh, come on!

Mr. MacDonald: In view of the fact that this government has accepted the principle and paid compensation for downgrading of property, in the instance continuously of the Archaeological and Historical Sites Protection Act, and in the specific case of the downgrading of the value of the properties along Highway 401—since it has accepted and implemented that principle, why can't the government extend its implementation to covering farm lands within those areas that have been designated by development plans, now or in the future?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, Mr. Speaker, this is a matter that has to be considered.

Mr. Lewis: Give us a short snappy reply to that!

Mr. MacDonald: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That matter has to be considered. Where there is a negotiation—

Mr. MacDonald: It is being dismissed—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, it hasn't been dismissed!

Mr. MacDonald: —and the minister has been dismissing it for the last 15 minutes!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I was giving my position!

Mr. MacDonald: Now he is nailed, and he is going to—

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): Waffling, waffling!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I was giving my position. And I suggest that there could well be areas where a land is in negotiation of sale, where a farmer has a bill of sale for a property transaction that hasn't yet been consummated, and if he finds that because of the action we have taken—

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): That is not the point.

Mr. MacDonald: That is not what I am raising at all!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: —if it downgrades it, then I think that farmer has a right to be compensated.

Mr. MacDonald: I am sorry, that is not right—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, it is a calculated evading of the questions that are put to the minister.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, oh no.

An hon. member: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: If land is designated in perpetuity as agricultural—

Mr. Speaker: Question, question.

Mr. MacDonald: Question? If—

Mr. Speaker: I can't hear it yet.

Mr. MacDonald: Pardon?

Mr. Speaker: I can't hear it yet.

Mr. MacDonald: I have only eight words by way of introduction, and you have sometimes listened to 108 without interruption, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): From the leader of the NDP!

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: Right.

Mr. MacDonald: If farmland is going to be sterilized in perpetuity for that purpose and that purpose alone, why can't this govern-

ment accept the principle and pay for the downgrading of its value in exactly the way it did for the properties along Highway 401, in exactly the way it does under any property that is taken under the Archaeological and Historical Sites Protection Act?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: They are not prepared to do it for the farmers.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: They'll do it for others, but they won't do it for the farmers.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: We are not doing any downgrading of it at all.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No downgrading of it at all!

Mr. Lewis: What does the minister mean by no downgrading? He doesn't understand the legislation.

Mr. MacDonald: The minister's copping out when he can't deal with the regions—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT BILL

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I have a question for the Treasurer, the author of all of this mess.

Would he not now consider that another occasion has come upon him when he should retract from an untenable position and not proceed further with this planning bill?

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): He's got to go!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Does he mean he is going to go ahead with it?

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): Mr. Speaker, we've had a very good series of meetings, stretching back over the last three or four days, going until 2 or 3 in the morning.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): We are aware of that!

Hon. Mr. White: I am sorry the hon. member, if he is so interested, wouldn't have had occasion to drop in for a few minutes—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. White: —to learn about certain changes that were made and certain changes that were agreed to—

Mr. Bullbrook: Running this House by itself.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Hon. Mr. White: —and the strength of the support which the members of the Legislature gave to the legislation.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: As I understand it, Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, the bill was quite heavily amended, even over the votes of the Conservatives—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —who weren't there in strong enough numbers to enforce the position of the Treasurer.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): He can't even count.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Hon. W. G. Davis (Premier): It's a better bill.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, at my suggestion, we went into these clauses—

Hon. Mr. Davis: Some of them.

Mr. Bullbrook: All of them!

Hon. Mr. White: —intensively and extensively. We have made a large number of changes in a co-operative endeavour which has made a better bill. That was my objective and the objective was satisfied.

Mr. Roy: The government had no choice.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary: Further to what the Treasurer had to say, is he not aware that while he was busy at those committees the regional government legislation, authored by himself and his personal responsibility, was being debated for many hours in this House where I assigned myself?

Mr. Deans: Too bad he couldn't have walked in.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Why didn't he show up at any of the debates on regional government? He never came in except for third readings and that was by mistake!

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Hon. Mr. White: Whatever my capabilities, I cannot be down there and up here at the same time.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The Treasurer makes the point very well.

Mr. Lewis: That's the first admission of weakness. It is the only admission of weakness.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Since we will have an opportunity to deal further with the bill later in this session—and, perhaps, on into the summer—I would like to ask the Treasurer if he can now confirm certain remarks—on into the summer—

Hon. Mr. Davis: It is summer.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Good heavens, am I going to have trouble with the Premier, too?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Oh, no, not at all.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I would like him to confirm certain remarks that he made during the debate that the first application of this new and unusual power—

Mr. MacDonald: Unwarranted and rapacious.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: —rapacious power as it is described by the former chairman of the Municipal Board who is a very wise man indeed—can he indicate that the first application will be to the Haldimand-Norfolk area? I understand, and I recall him mentioning that area as a typical application.

Mr. Lewis: When he introduced the bill.

Hon. Mr. White: No, sir. The remark rapacious was not made by the ex-chairman of the Ontario Municipal Board. It was made by a lawyer for three developers.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It is unwarranted and rapacious.

Hon. Mr. White: There's a difference.

Mr. MacDonald: That is being unfair.

Hon. Mr. White: Yes, that's fair. The gentleman was a lawyer for three developers.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. MacDonald: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. It is interesting that the provincial

Treasurer pays tribute to the man and acknowledges it when he's there.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Mr. MacDonald: The point of order is that Mr. Kennedy indicated that he was under no instructions from his clients other than to oppose the bill; therefore, his reasons for opposing the bill were his own reasons not the developers. The minister is laughing because he knows he's misquoting him.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Hon. Mr. White: I notice he didn't come back.

Mr. Speaker: This does seem to be a misuse of the question period.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): It didn't used to be like that.

Hon. Mr. White: The first application of the Planning and Development Act, quite obviously, is the Parkway Belt Act.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That's got its own bill.

Hon. Mr. White: I think one—

Mr. Lewis: No, we've got to have the other.

Hon. Mr. White: —foresees the possibility of utilizing this legislation in Haldimand-Norfolk but as members know the two large reports, Threshold 1 and Threshold 2, having recently been made available to interested persons in the two counties and in other parts of the province, are now to be subjected to scrutiny and study by them. There will be intensive meetings with us to decide what, if anything, the councillors and the citizens in the area would like to see happen. I certainly wouldn't forecast the use of this legislation in that area although it is a distinct possibility.

Mr. Lewis: Does the minister forecast another introduction of the bill?

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. the Leader of the Opposition have further questions?

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): A supplementary question: Having completed a half-hour telephone conversation with the president of the OFA this morning, and realizing the great concern not only of that group but the Chambers of Commerce and the Agronomists Society, would the minister assure the House that he might give further

consideration to the matter of compensation and try to work out something which would give some equity to this legislation, something with which all people in the province would agree because I don't think anyone expects one group in society to make the whole payment for the public good?

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I certainly wouldn't want to create false expectations by saying yes to that kind of question. The fact of the matter is these bills are silent on the matter of compensation. All of the rights accruing to private property over the last 300 years remain intact.

Mr. Foulds: That's where this minister differs from the Minister of Education.

Mr. Singer: Not that line again.

Hon. Mr. White: The bill neither enhances nor impairs the property owners' property rights. We were deliberately silent on this matter—

Mr. MacDonald: No sir, it is not true.

Hon. Mr. White: —because we didn't want to interfere with the citizens' rights. We have acquired for ourselves on the vote of the Legislature the same powers, no more and no less, than the municipalities have had for decades.

Mrs. Campbell: That is absolutely not true and he knows it. He knows it isn't true.

Mr. Bullbrook: Following the line of questioning of the member for York South, does the Treasurer not realize that this government as a matter of principle has adopted the principle of injurious affection, which is the adverse effect, by way of expropriation, mind you, but the adverse effect, not the taking of rights of people, and isn't that the very application that the opposition is asking for now?

Mr. Lewis: No, it is not the same.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I am not in a position to argue the technical legalities of this matter.

Mr. MacDonald: No, it is not the same thing.

Hon. Mr. White: I'm not in a position to argue the technical legalities of this matter.

Mr. Stokes: I don't think it's the same thing.

Hon. Mr. White: I am perfectly sure of my ground ethically. If the hon. member wanted to get into this kind of detailed debate he had the opportunity to join—

Mrs. Campbell: He did not; he did not.

Mr. Singer: He can only be in one place at one time.

Hon. Mr. White: —Mr. Randall Dick and other experts. That's the reason I put these three bills into the standing committee and indeed that is the reason we spent, I don't know how many hours, dozens of hours I suppose, dealing with the complexities of these clauses.

Mr. Stokes: That's not an argument. We have had a four-ring circus going on.

Hon. Mr. White: I'm certainly not going to attempt to do that all over again today.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary, doesn't the Treasurer understand—

Mr. Bullbrook: On a point of order, are we going to be confronted with this type of response—

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. That is not a point of order.

The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Bullbrook: May I put to you this point of order?

Mr. Speaker: If it is a point of order.

Mr. Bullbrook: Twice the hon. member has alluded to members of the opposition, including the Leader of the Opposition—

Mr. Speaker: He may do that, that is not a point of order. There is no breach of any standing order.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, wait until he finishes.

Mr. Bullbrook: I suggest to you most respectfully that that shouldn't be permitted when he knows very well we are carrying out our other duties.

Mr. Speaker: Most respectfully I say that there is no breach of any standing order.

The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Lewis: Doesn't the Treasurer understand—or maybe in this case, as in others, he is incapable of understanding—that if he doesn't deal with the question of development rights in land, if he doesn't set up some

examination of the compensation system for rights which in fact may be lost by his plan, or expectations of rights to be defined, that he is going to reap the whirlwind across the province yet again, bringing calamity after calamity down upon the heads of the government politically for no reason?

Why is he intractable? Why will he not accept the suggestion of establishing either some amending process within the legislation or some kind of committee procedure to establish the ground rules for this situation which will inevitably arise, time and again over the next several months?

Hon. Mr. White: To use the hon. member's words, it is the expectations which are so troublesome—

Mr. Lewis: That is one facet of it; that is one facet of it.

Hon. Mr. White:—and which cannot be quantified. I pointed out, Mr. Speaker, that the citizen has all of the rights as of today, June 22, that he had on June 3, and he can avail himself of those rights by taking the matter to a court of law where the case will be adjudicated on the facts.

Mr. Lewis: This is just part of the death wish.

Mr. Roy: He has said this 25 times before.

Mr. Lewis: That is nonsense. That is misrepresentation, because the courts can't deal with it.

Mrs. Campbell: Supplementary: Would the Treasurer not indicate to this House that he is fully aware that a municipality is not able to sterilize land and that this bill does just that? There is a difference without compensation.

Hon. Mr. White: No, sir, this phrase was used by members of the opposition and, I think, unfairly. We are imposing a form of zoning just as the municipalities do. However, we have provided all kinds of consultative processes in the bill; hearing officers under the bill, availability of all data available to us for any citizen expressing that desire.

We have provided forms of appeal. We have provided that amendments can be made at any time—the day after the plan has passed for that matter. We have provided a compulsory review at five-year intervals, and certainly there will be many, many changes

made in these plans from time to time over the years.

So it is not sterilized any more than an area municipality is sterilized when it is classified as residential or whatever.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, by way of supplementary, would the minister not agree that where an individual has acquired 10 acres of land which he now finds is designated as green belt, which will only allow him to build one single house if he has another 40 acres, that individual is being most unfairly treated and should be entitled to some kind of compensation because the government has taken his rights away for the house?

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I think it was in 1956 that the Minister of Agriculture had exactly that kind of thing happen to him as did every other farmer in London township. Tens of thousands of acres, maybe hundreds of thousands of acres were involved.

Mr. MacDonald: Does the Treasurer mean this inequity under this government has gone on for a long time?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West?

UNEMPLOYED TEACHERS

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker. There are at least two areas of information that were promised—this may be the last day of the session—I would like to ask the Minister of Education if he can report on the number of fully-qualified teachers who will not be employed in the school system because we have, through lack of planning, trained too many?

APPOINTMENT OF R. W. MACAULAY

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I would like to ask the House leader just what the Macaulay retainer is.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): Mr. Speaker, that arrangement was made between the Attorney General (Mr. Bales) and Mr. Macaulay and his firm. I would appreciate it if the hon. Leader of the Opposition would wait until the Attorney General arrives and direct the question to him.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I would like to point out that the House leader, as Chairman of the Management Board, undertook to get this

information four days ago and we haven't got it yet.

UNEMPLOYED TEACHERS

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I have the figures to June 15. I am sorry we can't provide them for later than that because I think they are significantly higher now. They are probably up five per cent. As of June 15, 52 per cent of elementary school teachers in our training institutions had jobs, and in the colleges of education, it was 40 per cent.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: They have jobs?

Hon. Mr. Wells: They have jobs. I think, Mr. Speaker, with respect, if the hon. member wants to put this in its proper context he should get the figures for all the students in different courses in universities and see how they compare with the students in these particular courses.

Mr. Bullbrook: That is a sad commentary on the planning of this government.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Nobody is guaranteed a job after university, never.

Mr. Speaker: A supplementary?

Mr. Foulds: A supplementary, yes: Surely the minister realizes that, in fact, those figures are considerably higher, particularly in the secondary school sector, than the average for any other post-graduate sector in the province? The average for the post-graduate sector is 10 per cent.

Mr. Lewis: Who was the author of this folly? Was it the minister or was it he Premier?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It was a holdover from the previous minister.

Mr. Lewis: How does the minister explain a situation where fully 60 per cent in the OCE and 48 per cent, as I understand your figures, in teachers' colleges are unemployed at this point, by June 15? Much of the hiring is done as I understand it. What happens to those people?

Hon. Mr. Wells: First of all, Mr. Speaker, there is still hiring being done. These figures come right in the middle of the time when hiring is still being done.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Not much now.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I point out also to the members that these figures are based on the institutions hearing from the people who were there and getting word from them. Some of the graduates never report whether or not they have gained jobs.

Mr. Foulds: That is less than one per cent, for goodness' sake.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I have to point out two things to the hon. member. One is that it has never been the policy of this ministry of this government to limit the number of places in the teacher training institutions to the number of jobs that were available. Our policy has been to make it very clear—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The government expanded them without thought, without planning.

Hon. Mr. Wells: —to them just what the job situation is. Does the hon. member think that if a young person wishes to go to teachers' college, knowing full well he may have a tough time getting a job, he should be denied that?

Mr. Lewis: I don't know. I know that it went completely out of control for five or six years.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Certainly it did.

Mr. Singer: Is there no way the minister can blame the federal government for this?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I wouldn't blame the federal government for this but I also underline that I don't think we have ever said that every person who goes to university will be guaranteed a job, be he a lawyer, a doctor, an architect, an engineer or an arts graduate.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, come on! This is the public sector we are dealing with not the private sector.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: It's bad planning.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, on a matter of personal privilege, the member for Scarborough West indicated or asked whether it was the responsibility of a former Minister of Education. I would just say, on this personal point of privilege, that part of the problem relates to the declining enrolments. I think it is fair to state that I have personally done as much as any member in the House to see that the enrolments within the school system have been maintained.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Foulds: Would the minister not also agree and would the Premier not also agree that part of the problem is due to the ceilings which are dramatically increasing the class loading size and the pupil-teacher ratio?

Mr. Lewis: That's exactly right, that's one of the problems.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Leader of the Opposition have further questions?

The hon. member for Scarborough West.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Mr. Lewis: A question of the Premier: With the precedent of the federal government before him, is he prepared to undertake legislation to control expenditures made by political parties during the course of campaigns as well as the disclosure legislation which he is committed to introducing?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, as I recall the observations made here and the direction to the Camp commission, the assessment of the question of disclosure and campaign expenditures for election campaigns generally was not restricted just to the matter of disclosure. I am sure that the commission in its assessment will be evaluating other aspects of campaigning as well. There was no restriction to the matter of disclosure alone.

Mr. Singer: The member for Scarborough Centre (Mr. Drea) said the other day the Premier had done it.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Well, we have said we are going to do it.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary, if the commission recommends controls on campaign expenditures by political parties, either by way of individual candidates or provincial parties or by way of use of media, I take it that the Premier is amenable to those suggestions?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I think we have clearly indicated here over the past period of time that when we get reports from commissions or other groups advising the government, that certainly we have been prepared to consider the recommendations within those reports.

REDISTRIBUTION COMMISSION

Mr. Lewis: When is the Premier going to appoint the redistribution commission which he announced in the Throne Speech?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, there will be a redistribution commission appointed in ample time for the next general provincial election to deal with this matter.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary, I can take it then that the Premier's response indicates that the boundary changes which the redistribution commission will obviously suggest will be implemented before the next election campaign? Right! Thank you.

Mr. MacDonald: That was an affirmative nod.

Mr. Lewis: That was a strong, hearty affirmative nod from the Premier, for those who—

Hon. Mr. Davis: In case the leader of the New Democratic Party wants it on the record and not just by way of an affirmative nod, the answer is yes; in time for the next provincial election.

Mr. Lewis: In time for?

Hon. Mr. Davis: In time for.

Hon. Mr. White: And the leader of the NDP will be down the drain. He will be down the drain.

Mr. Lewis: Not at all. I am getting a little gerrymandered, rotten borough of socialists carved out of the corner of Scarborough West. It will have to be quite small, admittedly.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Lewis: Well, we are doing our part as well.

DISMISSAL OF TEACHERS IN CORNWALL

Mr. Lewis: A question of the Minister of Education, which flows from the spirit of his statement and the replies to the questions which have been asked him about the Cornwall situation. The minister has indicated that the hearing, the one reference hearing—

Mr. D. R. Timbrell (Don Mills): Question?

Mr. Lewis: The member is quite right—the one reference hearing would be a public

inquiry. Can he explain how that would be achieved since the legislation specifically designates an in camera hearing?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. member will recall we passed an amendment in this House four or five months ago that changed that. I think it was in the four weeks just before Christmas. That changed it from an in camera hearing to a public hearing. That amendment is now in effect, so it will be a public hearing.

I might also tell the hon. member that the judge who will hear it will be Judge Stiles, the county court judge for the area. He has already indicated he will serve and we are now waiting for Mr. Boyer and the school board to nominate their members and they have 12 days to do this.

Mr. Cassidy: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker, that seems to deal with the case of one of the five teachers affected. Could the minister explain how it is that the advice he has been taking on the Cornwall situation—which has come from the Minister of Labour (Mr. Guindon) and from Mr. Gunn, how is it that Mr. Gunn is a vice-chairman—

Hon. Mr. Wells: On a point of order! On a point of order!

Mr. Cassidy: —of the school board of the man who was involved—

Mr. Speaker: Point of order! Point of order!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member will please be seated when another member rises on a point of order.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I don't even know who this Mr. Gunn is that he is referring to; I have taken no advice in the Cornwall situation from a Mr. Gunn.

Mr. MacDonald: That is not a point of order.

Mr. Cassidy: That's not a point of order.

Mr. MacDonald: That's just an interruption of the question.

Mr. Speaker: There was no point of order.

Mr. MacDonald: It's a breach of the law, the minister didn't even intervene.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, the vice-chairman of the school board in Cornwall is Mr.

Joseph Gunn and it was a Mr. Gunn that the minister referred to in the question period on Tuesday. I don't know how the name crept in, unless it was an inadvertent kind of an admission on the part of the minister.

Mr. MacDonald: It's in the Instant Hansard.

Mr. Cassidy: It's in the Instant Hansard.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, if it is in Hansard I would move it be removed, because I distinctly said that I was taking my advice and getting my first-hand knowledge on this situation from the hon. member for Stormont (Mr. Guindon) and the hon. member for Glengarry (Mr. Villeneuve), and that is exactly what I said.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, I have a supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: All right, supplementary.

Mr. Cassidy: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member was on his feet and he directed certain remarks which I assumed to be a question. There was a response given and he sat down.

The hon. member for Ottawa East.

Mr. Foulds: The response was on a point of order from the minister.

Mr. Speaker: No, it wasn't. It was no point of order.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, my question is supplementary to the leader of the New Democratic Party's question in relation to the statement by the minister this morning. If the minister might just listen to my question for a minute, I take it that he intends to present legislation pursuant to the statement this morning for first reading. I take it as well that he has full intention to have this legislation passed before we recess here. Is that the case?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think the hon. member knows that that is not the case, Mr. Speaker. If this House intends to recess today, it certainly is not the case. If it is the will of the hon. members that we come back for a few days the week after next, I will be happy to pass the legislation.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, a further supplementary to my question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member did have a supplementary.

Mr. Roy: It just so happens because of his answer I have another.

Mr. Speaker: All right, we give the asker of the original question one or two supplementaries, but we take turns.

Mr. Roy: Okay, is it my turn again?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker: In view of the statements by the principal of the secondary school in Cornwall, which have been passed on to the minister, that five of the teachers whose contracts were not renewed were judged incompetent by their principal; that three were judged not qualified by the ministry, but that Father Bessozzi is considered fully competent by his principal and by the superintendent and is fully qualified by Toronto, will the minister bring in an inquiry to look after the case of Father Bessozzi and the three other fully competent teachers who have been black-listed, rather than leaving them in limbo the way he has tended to up to now?

Mr. Bullbrook: Father Bessozzi is not in limbo. He is one of us.

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): What's the difference?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think there must be some rule of this House that prohibits repetitive questions. I answered that question three times.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary: There is no question of the competence or qualifications of Father Bessozzi, that is why—

Mr. Speaker: Order. The hon. member for Ottawa East.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Roy: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a supplementary to my original question to the minister. I take it then that he is satisfied to let this legislation sit over the summer and

let situations like Elliot Lake, Mississauga, Windsor and others fester all summer long before bringing in this type of legislation for situations that are very similar to Cornwall. Is that what the minister is saying, that he is prepared to accept this type of situation and, secondly, that likely this legislation will not be passed before Christmas?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, that, of course, is not correct. This legislation will be dealt with as soon as this House resumes its sitting in the fall. I think it is important legislation. This government has shown its commitment to it and it should be studied by all those across this province. I am concerned about events that may fester, as the hon. member says, over the summer months, but I am very confident that our council on French-language schools can handle these situations in the interim period.

Mr. Roy: Like Cornwall?

Mr. Speaker: I think there have been a reasonable number of supplementaries. The hon. member for Scarborough West?

Oral questions—new oral questions.

The hon. member for Waterloo North is next.

ONTARIO HYDRO POLLUTION COMPLAINTS

Mr. Good: Mr. Speaker, a question of the Minister of the Environment: Could the minister explain why complaints made about Ontario Hydro's pollution problems from their flare stacks at Douglas Point—complaints made to the regional air management office in Barrie—are not dealt with by the office but turned back to Hydro to be dealt with?

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of the Environment): I'm not aware of any specific complaint for some time as far as Douglas Point is concerned. Because of the fact that the Atomic Energy Control Board and Hydro are jointly involved in that operation—we are talking about the heavy water plant, I assume—the arrangement has been that reports are made to us and whoever is closest on the spot will deal with the subject matter of the complaint.

Mr. Good: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary: Is the minister indicating that the air management branch has no control over emissions from the heavy water plant?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, Mr. Speaker. In fact, the hon. member might recall that air management is represented on the safety committee set up under the aegis of the Atomic Energy Control Board. It's really an administrative matter of who is on the spot, whatever the source of the complaint is, to deal with it most effectively and most rapidly. In some cases it could be our people but it is more likely to be Hydro or the Atomic Energy Control Board.

Mr. Good: One last supplementary: Does the minister not feel there should be a revision of the system so that air management branch can deal with complaints against Hydro, rather than having Hydro, against whom the complaint is made, deal with them? That is what is going on with the flare stacks and the hydrogen sulphide smell that is coming from the area, which Hydro claims is just sulphur dioxide. It's a most unsatisfactory condition. Can the minister do something with it because the people feel that Hydro is using this as a means of trying to get the people out of Inverhuron Park?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member will give me details of any such situation, I will be delighted to pursue it. I'm not aware of this.

Mr. Sargent: What is going on?

Mr. Speaker: Order. The hon. member for Sudbury.

EQUALIZATION OF FUEL PRICES

Mr. Germa: Mr. Speaker, a question of the Premier: I would ask him, now that the freight rate reductions have been discounted as a means of equalizing gasoline and fuel oil prices in Ontario, what method has the government got to bring about a solution to this problem?

Mr. Foulds: That's for the Premier!

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, there is no immediate solution to that particular problem. The freight rate reductions announced by the Minister of Transportation and Communications (Mr. Carton) yesterday indicate the intent of the government as it applies to those commodities. Where we think we can effectively deal with it, we have done so. I think the minister also indicated, of course, that the door was not closed to further consideration of other situations.

I express now a personal opinion that the question of fuel oil or gasoline prices in the north, whether it's the northeast or northwest, probably can't be resolved as it relates to the payment of freight rates and perhaps some other approach must be taken.

I can only say to the hon. member that we are concerned about the differential in prices for gas and fuel oil but I have to—

Mr. MacDonald: But the Premier won't do anything about it?

Hon. Mr. Davis: No, this is not true. We are assessing it; it is a very complex matter. I just say, as a personal opinion here this morning, that I don't think the answer to it is the question of freight rates. This is the information I get and my own limited assessment of it to date would indicate that probably this is correct.

We acknowledge that there is this differential which is a problem. I do not have any easy answer or solution to offer to the hon. member here this morning but it is one that we are assessing.

Mr. Foulds: Try a prices review board.

Mr. MacDonald: Why does the government exclude gasoline prices from the jurisdiction of the Energy Board?

Mr. Stokes: A supplementary: In view of the statement made by the Minister of Transportation and Communications that he would try to prevail upon the common carriers to hold freight rates constant, and in view of the commitment he made that he would look at the resource sector—and since the government only has jurisdiction in northeastern Ontario where it has its own transportation facilities—will the Premier assure all residents of northwestern Ontario, who will be competing for the same markets, that they won't be discriminated against in the resource sector or by the government holding the freight rates constant in northeastern Ontario while allowing them to take the normal course of events in northwestern Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Davis: The hon. member has obviously touched on one of the complexities of this. If we were to move into the resource field—and the minister has indicated that the door is not closed—the only way we could do this effectively, at this moment, would be in the northeast which would, in fact, complicate the life of the members and the people in the northwest as it relates to certain resource industries. Certainly, Mr. Speaker, we would not want to see that development.

Of course, our hope is, and I express it as a hope because we do not have jurisdiction over the other common carriers, that perhaps they will assess very carefully what we have done in those areas where we do have jurisdiction to see if they can't find their way clear to implement similar policies as they affect the northwest.

I can assure the hon. member that we will not undertake a policy in the northeast as it relates, shall we say, to the resource industries, which would discriminate against the comparable or competitive industries in the northwest.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Grey-Bruce is next.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF LAND DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, a question of the Premier: In view of his—

Mr. P. J. Yakabuski (Renfrew South): The member can't be repetitious.

Mr. Sargent:—position and that of the Minister of Agriculture and the Treasurer and their stand against the farmers for no compensation, will he guarantee the House that at no time before an election will he change this amendment?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I think we discussed this at some length and I hope I pointed out to the members opposite, in particular the leader of the New Democratic Party, the great complexity as it relates to the question that we really debated rather thoroughly here this morning, Mr. Speaker—the question of compensation for development rights if, in fact, such rights exist; the complexity of the problem of “downgrading;” the complexity of the problem of “the anticipation” of some people as it relates to land that is presently zoned—and, in my view, probably will be zoned for many years and properly so—for something other than highrise, or high density, or industrial or commercial. I think it is fair to state, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Sargent: Just answer the question. We know that.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I want the member to clearly understand this that we recognize the difficulty of the situation.

At the same time we have a responsibility to move ahead with this complex legislation and, as the Treasurer said—and I believe I

said yesterday, or the day before—the rights of the individual that presently are available to him or to her, or to them, are in fact, not being affected. But at the same time, the question that has been raised by many people as to the anticipation is something that as a government we don't intend to ignore.

If the hon. member is asking me whether over the next two or 2½ years, whatever length of time emerges, there will be amendments or alterations to the legislation that we hopefully will be passing today, I would say that in likelihood there will be. Whether they will relate to the matter of compensation, or other aspects, at this precise moment in time, Mr. Speaker, I can't say.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The great retreat began.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I can only say, Mr. Speaker, that in legislation of this kind, to say to the hon. member that there will not be amendments over the next two or three years, I think would be folly. I think in some respects we will gain from experience, we will learn certain things that need to be altered, and I think it's very clear that this government is prepared to do that.

Mr. Sargent: I think he will.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: He should withdraw the bill now rather than retreating every two years. Why doesn't he withdraw now?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I would point out to the hon. member for Grey-Bruce—Mr. Speaker, that's a supplementary question from the Leader of the Opposition. He states that we have been retreating for the last two years. I would say, with respect, to the Leader of the Opposition, he may regard the flexibility and the sensitivity of this government on some issues as a retreat. I would only say to the Leader of the Opposition that it also indicates very clearly—

Mr. Good: All he is doing is building up an international head of steam.

Hon. Mr. Davis—that we're prepared to make advances for the welfare of the people of this province, which his party is not prepared to do. And he knows it.

Mr. Roy: Yes, here we go.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Just like Huron and St. George, both of those by-elections.

Hon. Mr. Davis: He has become so reactionary it's almost painful.

Mr. Singer: Would the Premier take part in this debate on third reading then? Stay here for the third reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question period has expired.

Petitions.

Mr. Roy: The Premier is abdicating his responsibility to the courts.

Mr. Lewis: It is particularly painful because it is going to sustain him in office.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting reports.

Hon. Mr. Clement presented the report of the minister's committee on insurance claims.

Mr. Singer: The minister promised me a specially bound copy with my name in gold.

Hon. J. T. Clement (Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations): I have it here.

Hon. Mr. Winkler presented the annual report of the Civil Service Commission for the year 1972-1973.

Hon. Mr. White presented the 11th annual report on the affairs of the Ontario Municipal Employees' Retirement System for the year ended Dec. 31, 1972.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves that when the House adjourns for the summer recess it stands adjourned until Tuesday, Oct. 2, provided that if it appears to Mr. Speaker, after consultation with the government, that the public interest requires the House to meet at an earlier time during the adjournment, Mr. Speaker may give notice; thereupon the House shall meet at the time stated in such notice; and that should Mr. Speaker be unable to act, owing to illness or other cause, the Deputy Speaker or the Deputy Chairman of committees of the whole House shall act in his stead for the purposes of this order.

Mr. Singer: Very nice.

Mr. Bullbrook: I trust that is just a traditional motion.

Mr. Speaker: I hope there is nothing anticipated!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: So do we.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, there is, Mr. Speaker: that we all join together again.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the motion carry?

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, before the motion carries, I would like to say to the House leader and to the Premier that I don't think we need engage in the futility of debating and dividing, but Oct. 2 is simply too late and in fact the House should be reconvening as early as Tuesday, Sept. 11, to give us an additional three weeks of time. We have covered very few estimates, I remind the House leader and the Premier, since we convened on March 30 or whenever it was; we were obviously going to have a fairly full plate of legislation.

If we reconvene in early October, we are inviting—but absolutely inviting—a repetition of the middle-of-the-night procedure again, because it is not enough time. The additional three weeks, it seems to us, give us an opportunity to scale it out in a way that we don't have to engage in the eleventh hour procedures. We are going to have a very great deal to do in the fall—ironically, because of the estimates, we will have more to do in the fall than we had to do in this winter and spring session.

An hon. member: No!

Mr. Lewis: Just take a look at the estimates we haven't passed.

Mr. Speaker, we will have had more than two months—and surely that's sufficient. Give us every possible additional day in order to systematize the House so that we don't invite the kind of difficulties we have. Presumably we will want to reinstate the Budget debate. We will want to reinstate the private members' hours. We will want to do, under rather less pressured conditions, that which we are doing now.

I concede that all of us have participated in this for the sake of achieving an adjournment. I don't pretend that that weighs on the Premier's shoulders alone, but surely we don't have to lose three weeks of good sitting time in the fall just to invite the madness of the middle two weeks of December? I urge the House leader to consider it in the context of his motion.

Mr. R. K. McNeil (Elgin): If the member for Ottawa Centre gets laryngitis, we've got it made!

Mr. Cassidy: I haven't had laryngitis in a year and a half!

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, I am not inclined to agree with the words of the leader of the NDP. I believe that the time frame as outlined in the motion is suffi-

cient; and I think the House will have ample time, as he said, on a systematized basis—

Mr. Lewis: Well, it means we will be sitting 5½ months this year—it is not enough.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: —to deal with the business that will be before us at that time.

Mr. Lewis: It is simply not enough!

Mr. Foulds: We won't sit beyond midnight in the fall session!

Mr. Lewis: It is just not enough to do the work of Ontario in 5½ months.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND BOARDS OF EDUCATION ACT

Hon. Mr. Wells moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Secondary Schools and Boards of Education Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I think I have already indicated that most of the sections in this bill concern the changes in the French-language advisory committee.

There is also a section in here to do with the vesting of property and the disposition of property in regard to some of the regional government bills.

SCHOOLS ADMINISTRATION ACT

Hon. Mr. Wells moves first reading of bill intituled, An Act to amend the Schools Administration Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, this Act contains the amendments establishing the languages of instruction commission of Ontario. It also contains a number of other minor amendments to the Schools Administration Act.

I might also just point out to the House that it does not contain any amendments concerning the matter of teachers and school boards salary negotiations. It will be my intention to introduce further amendments to the Act in this matter in the fall session. At that time also we will be introducing the

Consolidated School Act which we hoped to have ready before this adjournment but it hasn't been possible.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, in relation to the minister's statement and at the orders of the day, I take it it is not the intention of the government to go ahead with the second reading of this legislation. I would put it to the minister that he would get our full co-operation for the two amendments that he is bringing in. So why doesn't he go ahead to second and third reading on these?

Mr. Speaker: That is no point of order whatsoever.

Mr. Roy: Isn't it? Oh, I am sorry.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

PROFESSIONAL FUND-RAISING CORPORATIONS ACT

Mr. B. Newman moves first reading of a bill intituled, An Act to control Professional Fund-Raising Corporations.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill is to provide for the licensing of companies and the bonding of personnel, to require the company to file a financial statement with the minister after each fund-raising event and to limit by regulation the amount which could be charged over and above direct expenses.

It is not the intention of this bill to interfere with local Red Feather, United Appeal or similar drives where much of the organizational work is of a voluntary nature and expenses incurred are a very small proportion of the total proceeds.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

Before I call the orders of the day, I would like to inform the hon. members that the present group of pages is serving their last day with us. As usual, I should like to read into the record the names and the address of each of the young people who have served us so faithfully over the last several weeks.

Mr. Lewis: An especially splendid group, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: I thought so too.

The names are as follows: Chris Ashton, of Belleville; Timothy Brosnahan, of Toronto—I know I am going to mispronounce some

of these, for which I apologize—Pierre Brunelle, of Moonbeam; Barbara Elliott, of Mississauga; Kathleen Farley, of St. Thomas; Ian Flint, of Willowdale; Sharon Ford, of Sarnia; Patricia Handysides, of Windsor; Neil Hindle, of Bramalea; Douglas Hooper, of Mississauga—I am sorry, I can't read this with the interruptions going on at the side here.

Maggie Kinmond, of Toronto; Jon McGoey, of Agincourt; Nancy Moynan, of North Bay; James O'Keefe, of Toronto; John Reynolds, of Agincourt; David Robson, of Fort Erie; Glen Runowski, of Mississauga; Pamela Schmidt, of Thunder Bay; David Throop, of Weston; and Patty Lou Vasey, of Bradford.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Before the orders of the day, Mr. Speaker, the Premier indicated yesterday that the answers to the written questions on the notice paper would be available. I wonder of the House Leader can assure us that those will be tabled before adjournment?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Speaker, I shall do that.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, on a similar point of order, the Attorney General now having come into the House, perhaps we can find out Mr. Macaulay's per diem?

Hon. D. A. Bales (Attorney General): I beg your pardon?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Macaulay's per diem or his retainer?

Mr. Lewis: Or his retainer.

Hon. Mr. Bales: This wasn't asked of me, but I will gladly get the information.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, on the point of order, perhaps for the assistance of the Attorney General, the question was asked four days ago, and three days ago, and today of the House leader, the Management Board Chairman. He undertook to get the information and today he said it wasn't available because the Attorney General knew it and he would tell us.

Mr. Lewis: He didn't know the Attorney General would sneak in, just before the orders of day, and cross him up.

Mr. Singer: He probably meant to talk to him yesterday, the day before, or the day before that. He just didn't get around to it.

Hon. Mr. Bales: Mr. Speaker, may I just clarify one thing? I don't want the leader of the New Democratic Party saying I snuck

into this House. I have been in a Justice policy meeting all morning.

Mr. Lewis: I meant slip. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw it. The verb was unfortunate. I withdraw it. He didn't know the Attorney General would saunter in at this hour.

Hon. Mr. Bales: Fine. That is better.

Mr. Lewis: An inopportune moment.

Mr. Cassidy: He may slip on a banana peel of the Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. Bales: Mr. Chairman, I will gladly get the figures. I would have had them if I had known.

Mr. Lewis: If he had been told by the House leader.

Hon. Mr. Bales: Regarding Mr. Macaulay, the way it works now is that outside counsel has to be retained through my ministry. Their retainers are approved by the Management Board—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: The Chairman doesn't know?

Hon. Mr. Bales: I think I told this before to the members of this House. I will get the exact arrangement. The accounts are to be filed monthly, or as necessary, with us for approval and are transmitted on to the ministry that must ultimately be charged for it, which is the Environment—no, Natural Resources, because that is where the Energy Board is now. In Mr. Macaulay's situation, it is on an hourly basis and there are certain people within his firm who are retained to do some things at a lesser rate than is Mr. Macaulay.

Mr. Lewis: The Attorney General is retaining more than Mr. Macaulay?

Hon. Mr. Bales: No, there is certain work that must be done and we can get it cheaper, if you would.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Spill the beans. How does he fit in?

Hon. Mr. Bales: I will send for the exact material. I don't have the figures in my head and I don't want to mislead the members, but I will get it and I will gladly interject and give it to them.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: We are getting there.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY TAX REDUCTIONS ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves second reading of Bill 139, An Act to amend the Residential Property Tax Reductions Act, 1972.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, the Residential Property Tax Reduction Act, Bill 139, has to do with the removal of the direct payment of the tax assistance to pensioners and puts it on the income tax return. We discussed this, of course, during the Budget.

I feel that it has not worked out very well. Many old age pensioners, particularly, have been confused, as anybody would be, by the elaborate income tax return put out by the federal government and the confusion was compounded by the inclusion of that purple sheet. Many of us assisted constituents in filling it out and after a while it becomes not so difficult; but for the individual citizen confronted with this who had never had any tax dealings with the government of Canada, or the government of Ontario, on the basis of an income tax return before, it really was a most disconcerting experience.

The second matter is one that was raised by the leader of the NDP and which has since come to the attention of many others. Those people who have not been in the habit of filing a return—all of them at the pensionable age—have, when their return has been processed, found to their amazement and to ours that the amount of their indebtedness to the government of Canada seemed to be precisely the amount of the payment that was due them under the provisions of Bill 139 from the Treasury of Ontario.

I don't think there are any great heroes in this. I certainly had one return brought to me in which the amount of the indebtedness was almost exactly the amount that the lady under consideration expected to get from having filed her return.

Hon. J. White (Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): We have given sums of money away.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, this particular lady is a classic example of a widowed lady who makes her living scrubbing floors. The fact that she had filled out her return for this and had lost her right to that money I found reprehensible in the extreme. I am prepared to blame anybody the Treasurer will indicate I should blame.

Hon. Mr. White: I am going to do something about this.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Yes, I thought perhaps the Treasurer could. My point is this: While this particular bill fulfils the grand scheme established by the White committee some years ago—or partially fulfils it—that our tax return for income tax will, in fact, have a mosaic of credits which will reduce the regressivity of certain taxes and give the provincial government a flexible—that famous word—opportunity to assist specific groups, we certainly agree with the project of making provincial funds available to assist in this way. I feel the mechanics of it, while we intend to support the bill, have been found to be, in many instances, seriously faulty.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Mr. Speaker, the Treasurer has stated on a number of occasions that he feels the province is moving toward a guaranteed income with the kind of measures, such as have been taken in this particular bill, in which the grants of up to \$100 which were formerly given to pensioners have been changed into a credit with some reductions depending on the level of their income.

I want to say that while we will support the bill we don't think the Treasurer should fool himself. We don't think anybody in the province should be fooled that this represents any decisive move by the province toward a guaranteed income for pensioners. As I recollect, I believe that an extra \$50 is provided for in this particular bill Mr. Speaker, that does not even compensate for the five to six per cent increase in the cost of living for pensioners in the past year.

The rise in the cost of living in the past year for a pensioner with an income of around \$2,000 has been in the order of \$100 to \$120 and, in fact, for pensioners it has been particularly acute because it has been food which has led the cost of living going up by 10 or 12 per cent. Shelter has also gone up by a very large amount and, apart from pensioners living in senior citizens' housing, these are the two most important elements in their budgets. The cost of living for people with families or for people who move in the circles in which the Treasurer moves may not have increased by so much, but the subsistence standard of living has been hit particularly hard by the cost of living increases over the past year.

As far as we are concerned, Mr. Chairman, while we are not sure that this particular device would be the one to use, we are

convinced that this province is rich enough that it can assure to pensioners that they have a guaranteed income of \$2,000 or more, as has been done already in the Province of British Columbia by a New Democratic government.

We think that step is necessary. We think it is desirable. We think the pensioners have been hard hit and are not being adequately helped through these particular measures. We note that they are being hit particularly by the cost of living. Therefore, while we will support this bill, we believe it is an inadequate step towards the goal of \$200 a month assured for every pensioner in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to participate in this debate? If not, the hon. minister.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, this bill in itself effects the power to make special grants to pensioners for supplementary property tax relief, which will be discontinued this year because of a property tax credit programme coming into effect covered by different legislation.

Under the original legislation, a pensioner was entitled to a supplement of \$50 maximum payment over and above the basic \$50 grants paid automatically to all pensioners receiving the federal guaranteed annual supplement. And he had an additional year in which to make the claim. This bill preserves the right to make a claim at the end of 1973 with respect to payments affecting the year 1972.

I quite agree with the Leader of the Opposition that the method of claiming these credits utilizing the end of the federal income tax form is awkward for several reasons. The first being that the simplest short form added to the end of a complicated long form, however necessary that may be, compounds the puzzlement in the minds of some citizens, and particularly older people.

I agree because it means that these credits, as they grow substantially, are paid once a year only; where as the additional resources might be much more helpful and much more manageable to some number of recipients if they are paid on a more regular basis whether that be semi-annually, quarterly, monthly or whatever.

Frankly, I am as disappointed as the Leader of the Opposition and others to find that these credits are being applied to the past claims indebtedness by the federal government. As I said some weeks ago, this seems like dirty pool to me.

For these reasons, some weeks ago, I commissioned a study within my ministry to see what alternatives were available to us, what benefits those alternatives would offer and what costs would be incurred in contrast to the present one per cent of payments, which is the fee we paid to the federal government. I would hope to have some kind of decision available to me some time next fall.

The member for Ottawa Centre has raised several interesting points, the first being that this does not necessarily keep pace with the extra costs imposed by inflation. But, in fairness, Mr. Speaker, it wasn't intended to do so.

We argued as far back as 1962, perhaps, that the CPP and OAS should be fully responsive to increases in the cost of living. We made that plea over a period of months unsuccessfully, perhaps because the matter was complicated and perhaps because this complicated matter was only part of a very complex series of differences of opinion with the federal government concerning the CPP and the OAS.

I won't go into all those details now, except to restate that the answers of the federal government, in their words, was that they didn't want the pensioners to have a vested interest in inflation and therefore held the limit to two per cent of that tax. It was ludicrous to us then and ludicrous to successive federal governments for the very obvious reason that only the pensioners cannot have a vested interest in inflation. They have no power in the labour markets or anything else. However, this has now been corrected and the pension plans emanating from the federal government are indeed now taking into account the increases in the cost of living in a way it was not the case before.

So this increased amount, not in this bill but in this bill and a companion bill, does not take care of inflation. That is left to the pension plans themselves and quite rightly so. This is over and above that and this is intended to shift resources, aside from any inflationary influences, from the citizens as a whole to those citizens who are pensioners.

Last year we budgeted \$20 million, and this year we are budgeting \$40 million for this particular purpose. While my hon. friend thinks this is too little, I remind him there is an additional \$90 million going into the new retail sales tax credit and more than \$400 million—\$440 million—going into municipal tax reduction which affects these people as well as others.

Mr. Cassidy: But why can't we—

Hon. Mr. White: However, I notice that when we get into the benefit side of these fiscal matters, there are no nays to be heard and, in fact, the only criticism is that we aren't generous enough. I forecast to my colleagues last night that it wouldn't take long to go through these bills because they are all pay out, which is more acceptable than take in.

Now then, sir, I infer from what has been said that this particular bill is going to be adopted unanimously, more or less, and I welcome this. I think this is a step forward. I hope that this step forward can be improved upon in the years to come, as public attitudes and public resources permit us to expand, perhaps, the world's first meaningful negative income tax approach to a guaranteed annual income. Mr. Heath is making that claim for the UK but, in fact, they were two years behind us in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of bill 139. Shall the motion carry?

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

MUNICIPAL UNCONDITIONAL GRANTS ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves second reading of Bill 141, An Act to amend the Municipal Unconditional Grants Act.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Waterloo North.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): I presume the application of this bill is regarding the income that has been lost by municipalities who will not now be able to impose taxes on people living on Indian property. This is spread over, as I understand, a five-year period. I am just asking the minister one question on second reading. Is this a diminishing payment for five years down to zero at the end, or is this the full payment equal to payments of the last five years or what will the procedure be?

I think the application is good. It certainly has resolved in the minds of people a lot of the problems associated with non-Indians renting lands from the Indian bands who were then paying municipal taxes. Under this arrangement, I understand the Indian

bands will be taking over services in these areas over the next number of years. Because of this, the municipality has lost revenue. I believe there is a constitutional doubt in many people's minds as to whether the municipality ever did have the authority to include these as part of their municipal township.

I just would like the one question answered, whether this is a diminishing amount that is paid to the municipality. The second part of the bill relating to the increase in payments for lease purposes, raising it from \$1.75 to \$3 is most welcome, and I am sure it is very much needed.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, I too would appreciate some explanation for the further slush fund of extension of the slush fund which is being created for the minister for these particular cases. This one is, in fact, relatively clearly defined or clarified in the legislation to apply to defined cases. I would assume that it would apply, in addition, in the case of Indians, let's say, losing, through accident, disaster or otherwise, a major portion of the assessment of a municipality. Would that be correct?

As a general principle, though, we are concerned that through this legislation and through any number of other pieces of legislation, there are not only transitional granting powers available to the minister but also unconditional granting powers available to the minister when, in his opinion or in the government's opinion, they are necessary. What that generally means, Mr. Speaker, is that when the shoe gets a bit too tight and when people begin to scream too hard, they get the attention of the government and then grants come forward, not on any rational kind of basis except a political kind of basis. It is a sort of a grace and favour policy of grants to municipalities.

This particular one is less objectionable than some of the others but it has come that way I think, Mr. Speaker, because of the basic underlying fiscal problem of municipalities about which I do not propose to speak this afternoon. I will speak about that in the minister's estimates.

The second part of this bill relates to the increase in the unconditional grants for policing. As the minister says, it is hard for anybody on this side of the House to oppose the government if it happens to be increasing grants to people or to municipalities. On the other hand, it is hard to be very enthusiastic about this, just as it was hard to be enthusiastic about the increase in grants to regional

municipalities for policing, which I believe we had a look at in an earlier bill. Yes, I have it in front of me here.

The Solicitor General (Mr. Yaremko) said in the wee hours of this morning that the general questions about the financing of local police forces would be considered by the government after the task force on policing has reported. Frankly, I welcome that assurance because of the fact that these grants to municipalities are really quite inadequate.

To state one figure, in 1969 the city of Windsor paid \$20 per capita for police costs and between then and now its policing costs have gone up to about \$27.65 in 1972, according to the Solicitor General's figures. That is, they have gone up by 35 per cent. While the minister's grants may have gone up by 40 or 50 per cent they have gone up from nothing to nothing. In fact, the sum total of the grant, \$3, is less than half the increase in policing costs in the city of Windsor and in most other cities around the province over the last three or four years. This is why we consider that the present system of unconditional grants to municipalities for policing is really inadequate and it is a futile kind of thing that the minister is engaged on.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Kitchener.

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): My comments will be brief, following along the line of those made by the member for Waterloo North. It has become apparent, particularly as we have now moved into a regional form of government, that there are additional grants required and most usefully received from the provincial government. We are particularly interested in the continuation of unconditional grants because we believe that the conditional grant structure, of course, can lead to untoward control and centralization from Queen's Park.

However, in the decision by the provincial authorities to increase the grant in the matter of policing costs, I will agree with the Treasurer that opposition members are always pleased to see additional funds being granted. In the regional municipality of Waterloo, as the organization proceeds and as new and more expensive equipment and greater costs for the police force are accepted by our citizens, I think that it is most worthwhile to see that the province is committed, at least, to some increases in these grants.

We certainly have benefited from the legislation of this type in the past not only with

the additional grants made when the regional municipality was formed, but also under this bill. I congratulate the minister on this increase, which I think will be of substantial help, especially in my area, as the forces continue to develop and expand to give a high standard of police service through the region.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to participate?

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, the member for Waterloo North was quite correct. The reason that this first part of the bill was introduced was because for some number of years here in Ontario municipalities have been rendering certain services to residents located in Indian reserves, most of these being cottagers, and have been levying municipal taxes in return for those municipal services. Now I am not implying the services were high or low or that they were good value for the taxes or not. That is a different point, and certainly the Indian chiefs say that the cottagers weren't getting anything for their money. However, that, as I say, is a separate point.

The fact of the matter is the constitutionality of it was in doubt. We were faced with a large number of potential lawsuits, I think 200 or 300. Not we, the province, but the situation was being subjected to a number of such claims. There was not a lot of confidence that the municipalities could win such a suit, and for legal and I think I would have to say for ethical reasons we thought that we should make it crystal clear that the municipalities did not in fact have this power.

At the same time we knew it would be unfair to lower the revenues from property tax for those municipalities, and we have built in these transitional grants over a five-year period. One would anticipate these grants going down year by year, because we have offered an amendment to the Municipal Act which permits the municipalities to sell services to the residents of Indian lands. So while they will not now be able to tax those cottagers, they will be able to sign a contract with the band to provide garbage service or road maintenance or whatever it may be. And as this contractual opportunity becomes more widely utilized, one would expect the municipalities affected to increase their earned income, so to speak.

The increase in these per capita policing payments has been widely welcomed. In fact, it is an unconditional grant. It goes into the total pot, so to speak, of the municipalities, and is used for—

Mr. Cassidy: That is meaningless.

Hon. Mr. White: —any purpose that they wish.

Mr. Cassidy: It is meaningless unless they get rid of their police forces.

Hon. Mr. White: It is constrained only in certain instances such as the Ottawa-Carleton regional government, where the policing is at the lower tier. They are not themselves entitled to the upper-tier regional policing grant, as I recollect that. So it is an unconditional grant for those who are getting it, but for those who don't qualify I suppose they could say it would be conditional.

The member for Ottawa Centre, who is suspicious in the extreme, in a way I find personally very distasteful, finding some kind of corrupt potentiality in every clause of every bill that is brought here—

Mr. Cassidy: Not corrupt, just sloppy.

Hon. Mr. White: —makes mention of the right and responsibility of a government to decide upon certain matters, including these transitional grants. If he can think of a better way of doing it, why doesn't he offer an amendment?

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill 141. Shall the motion carry?

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS ACT

Mr. Irvine, on behalf of Hon. Mr. White, moves second reading of Bill 153, An Act to amend the Regional Development Councils Act.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, I won't take long to take part in the memorial service for the regional development councils.

We have listened to the puffery associated with these councils for so many years and we have been asked to vote so much money for their support and we have seen the elaborate 60-page pronouncements by former Premiers and former ministers based on that attractive phrase "Design for Development."

It was, as we see now, nothing more than a design for the employment of a good many able but perhaps misguided planners in the

various departments of government and a vehicle for a kind of a mumbo-jumbo planning policy which was nothing but just a spending machine.

The one thing I deeply regret about the regional development council is that so many citizens at the local level felt that for once there was a rational vehicle by which they, as individuals in their own community, could affect the future and the goals of that community. So many of them went miles on cold, snowy winter nights to attend endless meetings of the type that were directed by—let's just say Dr. Thoman; everybody knows who he is. His concepts of regional development really turned out to be the most seriously disappointing aspects of important policy in perhaps the last 10 years.

I remember being critical of this policy over much of this time and we always have pointed out that while there were exceptions, the regional development councils were almost stillborn and that it was only the infusion of money from Queen's Park that set up some kind of an apparatus with enough money to pay a bit of mileage to people who attended these meetings.

I don't think we should let this bill, which does away with regional development councils, pass without paying some special tribute to the Erie council—which was very careful not to call itself a development council. It called itself the Erie Economic Council, because they felt that in fact that was their function. I suppose they were fortunate in the attitudes of the people participating and particularly fortunate in the staff they were able to get.

So, Mr. Speaker, we certainly support the bill. There are many areas of regret, but there is nothing much to be gained by going over the history of these development councils, trying to make an addition of the outrageous costs both in dollars and in time completely wasted by committed individuals and by employees.

I will now feel free to go into my extensive library and throw out the 20-ft shelf of reports from regional development councils which emanated from an additional special grant about five years ago.

I, once again, would say that there is some regret, particularly at the disappointment and frustration that individuals felt; and some regret on our part that the Conservative Party used this whole concept, in my opinion, as a cynical approach to appear to be planning without making any commitment in that direction.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, this is a funeral. The undertaker's successor—the fellow who took over the business—has left the room and has left his assistant here to handle the bill.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that the decision which is implemented in the legislation here does not really belong to the present Treasurer, but it really is the responsibility of the member for Chatham-Kent (Mr. McKeough), who was Treasurer last year when this was announced.

Given the kind of flexibility that the present Treasurer has shown in the committee over the last two or three days in accepting the right of access of the public to the planning process in the various planning bills which have been going through this House, it seems to me that if he had his druthers that he would not really go along with this bill. He is bound to it because of government policy and there is not much he can do with it.

Frankly, while some may not lament the passing of some of the regional development councils that existed, I think that as a general principle their passing is to be deplored. At issue in the bill is not only the passing away of the regional development councils—which have now vanished into oblivion for the most part, because they have been cut off from funds as of five months ago and they have been unable to find alternative sources of funds—but also the new regional structure which has been set up in the province and the new regional advisory committees which were promised at the same time that the regional development councils were to be killed; that is, they were promised last June.

Something very curious has happened here, Mr. Speaker, and that is in the way in which the government has proceeded with the new regional advisory structure.

When the then Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. McKeough) made his announcement he talked about creating a new advisory committee on regional development within the cabinet and at the level of deputy ministers. That has been done. He also talked about creating regional committees of civil servants which would be concerned with regional matters and provide advice from various departments about regional problems. That has been done.

But then he talked about the establishment of regional advisory committees, one to represent the municipalities and the other

to represent academic and business interests. However, other people were not meant to be involved; only business and academic interests would be involved. He promised that, to replace these regional development councils which are being killed, those new committees would be set up by the end of the year. Nothing has been done, Mr. Speaker. Nothing at all was done before the end of the year or after.

New regions have been established on a map. The regions are so large that effective consultation within them is well nigh impossible, particularly when those structures have been set up and the government has no commitment to adequate consultation and involvement of local people in the regional planning which is intended to take place.

Secondly, the government decided to split its advice and to adopt a divide-and-conquer kind of approach by establishing municipal advisory committees on the one hand and advisory committees representing business interests and academics from the communities concerned on the other, and have them responding through different routes as well. One would go through the Provincial-Municipal Liaison Committee; the other would go through the Ontario Economic Council. But that has not been done, Mr. Chairman. We've had a hiatus for a period of a year—complete inaction.

But one thing that has been done is that the Treasurer has discussed with the Provincial-Municipal Liaison Committee something about the new municipal advisory committees, and some of the delay is being blamed on that liaison committee. The reason it is being blamed on the liaison committee is that the government is not prepared to admit that it will not accept advice the municipalities have been giving it.

The municipalities have said that they believe the advisory committee will only work if the government structures its operations along regional lines, as set out in the latest chapter of Design for Development. Thus, all government departments, whether Health, Environment, Industry and Tourism, or Agriculture, would use the five regions in Ontario as basic building blocks for their services. They might have subregions within each of those regions, but their boundaries and administrative categories would come within those regions. They then could be part of a regional plan.

The government was asked to do this by the municipalities when they were considering establishing the municipal advisory com-

mittees that would also be involved in those five regions, and the government to this date has not accepted that very simple, very straightforward and very desirable recommendation.

Mr. Speaker, the regional development councils being killed in this bill ought to have been strengthened and continued. Their weaknesses came because they were insufficiently broadly based and because they had, believe it or not, inadequate support from the government. The support was of the order of \$35,000 a year, plus whatever change they could collect from municipalities, business interests and other sources within their particular region. That was simply not enough to make legitimate the idea that these regional development councils were meant to provide an authentic voice for the region in the provincial planning. They just did not have enough dough; they did not have enough resources; they did not have access to the information that the government was carrying on.

Imagine the difference, Mr. Speaker, if the Eastern Ontario Development Council, over the last two or three years, had had right of access to the information on which the eastern Ontario development plan, which was presented the other month, was being prepared. Then we would have had a dialogue continuing between the region and the province right through the early stages of preparation of the plan.

The Treasurer who is now leaving the chamber has now accepted in principle that groups and representative bodies, municipalities and so on should have a right of access to that kind of information under the Planning and Development Act. If that had happened over the last two or three years, the Eastern Ontario Development Council would have been more effective and so, too, would the other development councils—if the councils had had sufficient resources to engage in planning, with local input which they could put up to the province as the legitimate views of the people in the area concerned.

There again, they would have been playing a viable role but that was denied them because of the way in which they were starved. If the province had encouraged the inclusion of labour, of citizens' groups and, for that matter, of agricultural groups—since the Minister of Agriculture is in the House—in order to broaden the base of the regional Development Council, then, too, they could have spoken more legitimately for the people of their areas.

They had the potential, Mr. Speaker, of being an authentic voice for the communities which they represented. But the government, in a cold-blooded kind of fashion, decided that that was not to be. We are not witnessing a natural death in this particular case; What we are witnessing is little short of a murder. It represents the attitude that the government has taken again and again whenever there has been an opportunity for people in an area, in a city, in a region to get involved and to be legitimately and fully involved in planning and in the kinds of decisions that the government is intending to make.

The government has acted as though it doesn't want people to be involved and that is the meaning of this bill—to kill the regional development councils. We will oppose the bill, Mr. Speaker, and we will divide as well because of our feeling that this so epitomizes the attitude the government has taken to consultation over the past five or 10 years.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): My brief submission in this regard is the fact that this again points out the desire of the government for centralized control of every aspect of our lives. We have had a shot at planning over the years. I have not been in favour of the development councils because they lacked any powers to bring into being their recommendations but this, as the previous speaker has pointed out, is not healthy. It is a complete tying in with the government's plan.

Under the new Planning Act, the government would not be in a position where it would have people at local level doing their own planning. The minister is hereby centralizing more control and finally the last vestige of planning at the local level has gone out of the window. We have now complete centralization of power through the killing of these councils.

Mr. Speaker: Does anyone else wish to speak before the minister replies?

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): It is the parliamentary assistant.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, before we hear from the parliamentary assistant, I think, in recognition of the amount of work yet to be done, we want to register with the government that we are very much opposed to what they are doing but we will not divide.

Mr. Bullbrook: Good for the member.

Mr. D. R. Irvine (Grenville-Dundas): Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few brief comments to the hon. members who have spoken. Certainly the government recognizes that there was some good which came out of the actions of the various development councils.

However, I happen to have had personal experience on one and I do know that they can be improved and we intend to improve the system of local participation that we had in the past. We have provisions right now for advisory groups to be formed through the Planning and Development Act. They will have research material available to them at all times. They will be listened to. We have, as the hon. member for Ottawa Centre said, asked the Provincial Municipal Liaison Committee to bring forth their views on this matter.

I might add, for the record, that the elected people throughout the whole province are not unanimous that the development councils by any means should have been continued. As a matter of fact, it is the other way around. Only recently, the minister has asked that the PMLC would come forth with some recommendation. We are prepared to accept a recommendation as to the best way to provide local participation to help the government in the various views and the various Acts that might come forth.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the real problem with the comments made by the hon. member for Ottawa Centre is his lack of actual knowledge of how development councils did perform in the past. I think if he was more aware of what did happen, he might not possibly have made some of the statements that he made.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I say on behalf of the minister that we do intend to include elected people throughout the province to help us form, when and if required, advisory groups.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill 153.

All those in favour please say "aye."

All those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "ayes" have it.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall this be ordered for third reading?

THIRD READING

The following bill was given third reading upon motion:

Bill 153, An Act to repeal the Regional Development Councils Act.

PROPERTY TAX STABILIZATION GRANTS ACT

Hon. Mr. White moves second reading of Bill 154, An Act to establish Property Tax Stabilization Grants.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Waterloo North.

Mr. Good: This bill, I am sure, is the bill on which the provincial Treasurer has been hanging his hat ever since he brought out that infamous budget. This is the bill that he says is going to correct all the wrongs of the increase in sales tax. In his opinion, when he drew up the budget, it would have corrected the wrongs of the tax on energy. It is going to place into the hands of municipalities about \$106 million—\$56.7 million on the resource equalization grants and \$49.7 million on the general support grants.

Certainly the municipalities need additional unconditional grants. These will be most welcome, let us make no mistake about that. But as opposition critic, I must once again point out to the minister that, while the additional moneys are going to the municipality, it's going to be the property owners who are going to benefit the most.

Among the major property owners in any municipality are the commercial and the industrial people. That means that if property taxes are going to be held in line and if in some places they may be lowered, it is not going to be the masses of the people who are going to reap all of the benefits, as the minister would have us believe. Undoubtedly, the large number of people living in multiple family units and living in high rise apartments, at best, will have their rent increases softened slightly, or their rent increase may be held off for a short length of time through these grants.

Let us make no mistake, there is no great amount of money going into the pockets of the people of Ontario through this bill, nothing, compared to the amount that is received by the Treasurer in the increase that he has put on the retail sales tax.

I question somewhat the methods of figuring out the increased grants for the municipi-

palities. The deficiency of the equalized assessment, that is, the deficiency from \$10,000 in the municipality, will create a grant of 50 per cent of the difference of the assessment and \$10,000. The Treasurer knows, I know, we all know, that equalized assessment across the province is a very doubtful, very imperfect manner or establishing equity on anything, whether it be a levy required for the municipalities to pay, or whether it be the basis on which a grant is given.

But this formula is used, which simply means in areas where they have a high assessment they are going to get less grant or get no grant. Let me, Mr. Speaker, give an illustration of how high assessment can work against a municipality as well as in favour. In this case, high assessment in the area is working against the municipality because they will get no grant if their average assessment is over \$10,000.

In the grants given out this year, as an example, by the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells) for school boards, we find that in my own city, our assessment-pupil ratio is so affected by increased assessment that we find our school grants in the region of Waterloo have gone down this year. They have gone down considerably; so much so that each property owner in the city of Waterloo with an average \$5,000 assessment is going to pay \$33 more than he did last year for school purposes. In spite of the government saying that across the province we have now increased our grant to 60 per cent on the average, we are now getting only 50.5 per cent instead of 51.5. And, of course, the people in Toronto can complain that we are still only getting about 40 per cent, I believe, of our school costs.

So assessment can work for you or it can work against you. I certainly can't figure out how effective the assessment increase or decrease in some of these municipalities is going to be when you balance it off against their increased levies to other levels of government.

Mr. Speaker, the two programmes were announced during the budget. They are detailed in the highlights of the budget, and they amount to, first, the assessment deficiency grant, and secondly, the sliding scale whereby municipalities receive grants varying from two per cent up to six per cent, depending on the level to which the municipality keeps its increase of expenditure over the previous year. I think that's a pretty good system myself, though there are probably some inequities in it. The ministry has

set guidelines within which municipalities must keep if they want to get the maximum amount of grant. If the municipality's rate of increase of expenditure goes beyond 12 per cent, the rate of the general support grant reduces to only two per cent. And as the rate of increase of expenditure decreases, until it gets down below an eight per cent increase, then the municipality gets the maximum grant, which is six per cent. I suppose this is designed as a method of holding a stick over municipalities and saying, "To get your maximum grant you must exercise diligence—"

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): It's a club.

Mr. Good: A club perhaps is better—"you must exercise diligence and prudence in your spending." It could well be that a municipality has had things in its forecast that have to be done, repairs which are going to be paid for out of that year's budget, and it's just impossible for it to keep its expenditures below the limit set by the minister.

So while the grant has been explained by the minister as being most generous we find that, as with most grants coming from this province, there are certain strings attached. But we will support, of course, the giving of money from this provincial level to the municipalities.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, I want to recall for the minister that it was back, I think, in 1965 that the member for York South proposed in this House a municipal foundation plan, and it is now eight years later that the minister is finally bringing in legislation to partially implement a plan which partially carries out the purposes that the municipal foundation plan would have done.

It has taken the government this long to come forward with an attempt to equalize the condition of municipalities, and to stop the absurd situation where rich municipalities can get by with either a high level of services or low level of taxes or both—

Hon. Mr. White: Too little, too late, or too much, too soon?

Mr. Cassidy: The government should have done it a few years ago—you know, the minister's predecessors. The plan was over here.

Let me tell you Mr. Speaker, through you to the minister, that where this plan falls down—what has happened is this: The bill says that on half of the difference between

the municipality's assessment and \$10,000, a grant will be made by the provincial government, and it will take in one-half the per cent deficiency between the equalized assessment per capita and the \$10,000 standard.

What that does though is to take into absolutely no account whatsoever the problem that the costs of services differ between different parts of the province. Nor does it take into account the fact that only half of the deficiency is being made up.

When we proposed the plan a few years ago, we suggested quite simply that the equalization should be complete, and I do not see why the minister comes forward with a resource equalization grant which, in effect, finally acknowledges, on behalf of the government, that there is an inequity that exists between municipalities, but then the minister says: "We will only make up one-half of it and we will leave the rest." So that the inequities that exist between Barry's Bay and Windsor, or between Metro Toronto and Cornwall, whatever municipalities you wish to pair together, will be met, but only half way, and no more than that. We find that, Mr. Speaker, rather difficult to accept.

Mr. Speaker, we will be supporting the bill. As the last speaker said, when the government takes some tentative steps along the way to fiscal reform to municipalities, it is difficult to resist and it is difficult to say no. Nevertheless, we feel that the government could have done a lot better in this particular case.

Let me give an example of what I mean by the difference in the cost of services. This is one that I happen to know directly, and that is that up in the city of Ottawa the amount of snow that falls on the roads happens to be the second highest or highest of any major city on the continent. Now down in Windsor on the other hand, they are on a latitude which is somewhere close to northern California. When they see snow it is a curiosity. The kids go out, and they get about a week and a half of tobogganing during the year; the snow simply melts obligingly on the streets, I have been told.

Hon. Mr. White: Got all that run-off to collect though!

Mr. Cassidy: That is right. It may even happen in London as well.

Mr. Speaker, in that case, what happens is this: The city of Ottawa, bearing in mind this exceptional and extraordinary cost which it has had to bear on a number of occasions,

has come down to the Treasurer, or has gone to the Association of Municipalities of Ontario, and has suggested that there should be some kind of special grants to help cities that have particularly heavy snow problems. I think that resolutions have been sent down here; certainly representations have been made, as the member for Ottawa South (Mr. Bennett) will recollect.

The problem there is that the municipality comes down here looking for tied funds because there is no kind of equalization, not only of resources but also of the cost of services. The plan that we put forward eight years ago, would have set a level of service across the province and would have worked on that basis; and then bearing in mind that the cost of achieving that level of services would differ in different parts of the province and in different municipalities, it would have then struck a common tax rate that people, that property owners across the province, should pay to achieve that common level of service, and then the grants would have made up the difference between what the tax yielded in the municipality and the cost of that common level of service.

Beyond that, if the municipality wished to go ahead with other programmes, that was obviously open to it by levying additional taxes, but it was designed to ensure that everybody paid the same amount in taxation for the same amount of services. It meant that people would not suffer if the soil conditions made the construction of sewer and water facilities difficult, or if their snow conditions made for exceptionally heavy expenses on roads, or if they had other conditions that meant that the cost of services in their area was greatly above the average for the province. The Treasurer's proposals simply haven't taken account of that at all.

The second point I want to raise, Mr. Speaker, very briefly, is the fact that this 10 per cent grant for northern Ontario municipalities is a sham because of the withdrawal of the mining tax payments. The Treasurer is quite likely to get up in a minute and say, "We did take account of northern Ontario and the special circumstances up there."

The member for Thunder Bay (Mr. Stokes) and the member for Port Arthur (Mr. Foulds) have pointed out on a number of occasions that even if it were a 10 per cent grant, Mr. Speaker, it would not account for the additional costs that municipalities incur in providing services up there as compared to southern Ontario. I can speak from experience as a former municipal politician, having visited northern Ontario, it is glaringly evident

from the standard of municipal housekeeping that the municipalities up there are under tremendous problems and obviously cannot afford the basic level of municipal housekeeping—streets, sidewalks, pavements, this kind of thing—that one accepts as normal in southern Ontario.

The withdrawal of the mining tax payment without any compensation and the substitution of the 10 per cent grant is simply inadequate, Mr. Speaker, for the needs of the municipalities of northern Ontario.

The third point I want to make, again very briefly, is this question of unconditional grants. The minister keeps saying that the grant for policing, for example, is now an unconditional grant. If the municipality wishes to spend its \$3 or \$5 per capita on recreation or on highways or on an arts festival or something like that, that is open to it. What he ignores is that so many of these services are obligatory upon the municipality, and the unconditionality of grants being given to them is simply a fraud and nothing more. If they have to provide police, to call the police grant unconditional makes no sense at all. They still have to pay the policing costs which they still have to incur.

In this particular bill, Mr. Speaker, the general support grants which are payable at the rate of four per cent or less or more, depending on the rate of increase in municipal spending, are genuinely unconditional grants in the sense that they can be spent however the municipality wants. However, they are tied to a spending limit on municipalities which, I think, bodes ill for municipal autonomy and which makes a mockery of any idea that municipalities should embark on new services which should be carried out close to the people rather than at the provincial level.

If a municipality intends to get into the housing field; if it intends to step up services to senior citizens; if it intends to provide a large amount of serviced land in order to bring down the price of lots to people who are buying houses; if it intends to get into day care in a big way or any number of other things, Mr. Speaker, it runs the risk that its spending is going to increase by more than eight per cent a year. In fact, the spending may increase by 10 or 15 or 20 per cent. In certain areas of the province that may be a desirable thing because of the inadequacy of municipal services and because there were things that no level of government has been doing although government should have been involved.

The minister's limits here effectively penalize, and penalize heavily, the taxpayers of a municipality which seeks to embark on innovative programmes. The promise of unconditional money, by which a municipality could embark on innovative programmes, is scotched by the fact that if the municipality's spending does go beyond the 10 per cent level, not only must its taxpayers pay the cost of that additional spending but they must also pay the penalties which are involved in this Act.

I think we are getting into something here which is as serious and as dangerous to municipal autonomy as the ceilings which are imposed by the government on the boards of education around the province. It's very obvious this year and last year that education policy is not made down here on College St. or on Gilmour St. in Ottawa or at the other centres of boards of education across the province. Education policy is made right here in Queen's Park. The boards of education have become administrative committees which simply carry out the orders of the Minister of Education and of the cabinet.

In the case of municipalities, Mr. Speaker, we will get that same kind of thing. Municipal expenditures will tend to rise by seven or eight per cent a year simply to carry out existing programmes, because of wage rates, because of inflation and because of the other costs of the services and materials that municipalities must buy. They will rise in the same way as the costs of carrying on the work of the provincial government tend to rise by seven or eight per cent a year as well. It's been a fact of life over the last decade or so that the costs of government are difficult to keep down to nothing.

Mr. D. R. Timbrell (Don Mills): Most of the increases—

Mr. Cassidy: What was the comment from the member for Don Mills?

Mr. Timbrell: The member knows that most of the increases in the last five years are insignificant because of the increased grants to municipalities and school boards.

Mr. Cassidy: My point is that increased expenditure to carry on existing services is very difficult to avoid. There is no room or flexibility within these guidelines in an inflationary environment, Mr. Speaker, for municipalities to embark on innovations or to use the kind of unconditional room that the Treasurer keeps promising them that they will eventually have. They will rue the day they accepted this kind of formula, which sets a

limit on the rate of which their spending may increase and effectively excludes or makes it very difficult for them to get into new programme areas.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, there is a major problem in the present wording of the Act that I am sure the Treasurer would like to consider correcting, that is, the implications of this legislation with regard to the restriction on local expenditure in areas where there is a very sharp rate of population growth. In connection with his budget outline, he mentioned what I thought was a good principle, that of encouraging those municipalities which have a rate of increase of expenditure of eight per cent and below. If he would put that on the basis of a rate of increase of expenditure per capita on the basis of eight per cent and below, then I would think he would offset the problem facing areas where there is a very sharp rate of population growth.

After all, I know that the Treasurer is anxious, in areas where there is growth, to make it possible for municipalities to look after and cope with these pressures. I don't think he wants to penalize any municipalities where the increase is only due to increase in population. If they have been doing a good job of managing their affairs and have been able to keep the increase in the expenditure per capita to two per cent or less, I'm sure that he would want his rate of general grant support to apply, and it gives them that incentive.

Mr. Good: Good idea.

Mr. Deacon: I hope the Treasurer will keep this in mind, because I know of several municipalities which would be seriously at a disadvantage, but not due to any imprudence on their part or waste on their part in the way they are running their affairs.

I mention this particularly in areas north of Toronto in the region of York which will suffer as a result of the present formula, unless the minister will bring in that per capita feature. I urge him to agree to that in amendments in committee of the whole.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, my comments will be brief also. In view of the fact that the bill now before the Legislature apparently is going to get the unanimous support of the House, I suppose not a lot of persuading is needed from me at this stage of the game.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is fortunate.

Mr. Cassidy: The Treasurer can change our mind if he speaks too long.

Mr. Breithaupt: We could change our minds.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): The Treasurer shouldn't press his luck.

Hon. Mr. White: This is a breakthrough; there is no question about it. It is the greatest step forward in municipal financing, I venture to say, since 1961 when Premier Frost, a great Progressive Conservative leader, brought in the education tax foundation plan. I think this is to be compared with that bold move. Now on the municipal side we have paralleled in slightly different fashion the breakthrough of that year more than a decade ago.

Mr. Cassidy: It took the government 12 years to get half-way, right?

Hon. Mr. White: The plan's characteristics, I think, were well explained in the budget and have been to some extent reiterated here in this short debate.

The suggestion made by the hon. member for York Centre is one that will be taken under consideration. I made it very clear in the budget statement that this whole new venture will no doubt permit improvement as time goes by.

I am sorry the member for Ottawa Centre is leaving, because I was going to deal with certain of his comments. There is no magic in the 50 per cent that we are paying. As the select committee quite properly pointed out, if the government didn't have the resources to pay the full mill rate on the full assessment deficiency, they should pay it on whatever proportion was practical at that point of time.

Of course, one would hope that this might increase later as our resources increase. I am going to say to you, sir, the rate at which businesses are leaving British Columbia to come to Ontario, our tax revenue should go up very considerably. Well, we may be able to move ahead—

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Not after your new planning Act. They will all head back again.

Hon. Mr. White: —a little faster than one might have thought before that last British Columbia election when the socialists took over and are now proceeding to ruin the economy, as I understand it from my poli-

tical and business contacts throughout the country.

Mr. Deans: That doesn't strike me as being on the principle of this bill.

Hon. Mr. White: So, sir, I am very glad and I do welcome the support of the opposition parties in this matter. My only regret, I suppose I would have to say, is that this enlightenment didn't come earlier to enable them to support the other features of the budget, which I think they opposed largely through ignorance.

Mr. Stokes: What about the mining revenue?

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill 154.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Is the bill ordered for third reading?

No? Committee of the whole House.

MUNICIPAL ACT

Mr. Irvine, of behalf of **Hon. Mr. White,** moves second reading of Bill 168, An Act to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Waterloo North.

Mr. Good: I admit I haven't had the time I should have had to look over this bill, but I see there is a conglomeration of various amendments in the Municipal Act that do things complementary to other changes we have made.

I note there are additional methods being allowed to the county councils to establish the representations for the various townships. I presume that that is something they have been asking for.

I would like an explanation on subsection (4). There is an explanatory note pertaining to the amount which a municipality may levy on universities and community colleges. It has been increased to \$50 from \$25. I thought it had been increased to \$35 previously. I don't know where I got that idea, but I thought it had been increased from \$25 to \$35, and now it is up to \$50. But I must be in error on that because as it says here, it strikes out \$25 and puts in \$50.

I am sure the city of Kingston will be glad to see the increase under subsection (2) for

correctional institutions so that the municipality will generate some funds from correctional institutions. The member for Kingston and the Islands (Mr. Apps) and myself for years have argued the point that these municipalities that have a very high percentage of assessment which is not rateable certainly have suffered a hardship over the years. This is a broadening of the principle first given in a bill for municipalities to get revenue out of universities. Now it has spread to correctional institutions. If they keep this up, before we know it the city of Kingston will have the best tax base in the province.

On other matters dealing with the bill, I'd like a short explanation. Under the revenues a municipality may derive from a telephone company, the amendments we have made over the years have certainly improved that situation so the revenue is no longer tied to a mill rate.

I notice the amendment divides the revenue among the municipalities proportionate to the number of telephone hookups that each municipality has within its boundaries. What is the purpose of the graduated scale of taxation on telephone companies with 2,000 phones or less? I'd like an explanation of that. And also whether that applies to small municipalities where a large telephone company has just a small number of phones within its boundaries. Perhaps the parliamentary assistant would give me an explanation of that.

We dealt with section 6 a few minutes ago, **Mr. Speaker;** it is complementary to the changes in the other section of the Regional Municipal Grants Act, and now allows the municipalities to supply the Indian bands with services on a contractual basis. I think it was the member for Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. Newman) who drew our attention to the fact that compulsory sewer connection legislation was badly needed in certain parts of his city, and I am glad to see that this is now through and proper sewage facilities will be available for all people.

Exemption of the entertainment grant has gone through in other bills—I think the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act—and the bylaws which formerly needed Lieutenant Governor's assent and the decisions to close roads, or pass bylaws relating to any lands, public lands that led to water, can now be done simply with the approval of the minister rather than by cabinet.

Sometimes we are dealing with some pretty serious policy considerations in this area. When we start talking about closing up public access to water, leasing the rights of

roads which have been closed to other people, I just wonder whether we are being prudent to give that responsibility to a cabinet minister alone, rather than the Lieutenant Governor in Council, when we realize the implications of closing up roads that provide access to water.

I am thinking of one particular place with which I am familiar, where a 66-ft road right of way was designated years and years ago in the original survey but, because of the topography of the land, there will never be a road there. In the meantime, it is still designated as a road.

I would hope that before any consideration is given to closing up public access to that, that it would be more than just a ministerial decision, which I suppose in its finer interpretation is really a civil servant decision. I would think that very serious consideration should be given here, and unless there is an adequate explanation, I think I would be inclined to vote against that section, Mr. Speaker. Those are the only comments I have to make on this bill.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any other member wishing to enter this debate? The hon. member for Ottawa Centre.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, if the Treasurer wouldn't bring all of his bills in the last two days of the session, I could have had a very pleasant close of the session and so could he. And perhaps so could this House as well. To members like the member for Timiskaming who never take part in debates except in an unruly and boorish fashion—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. E. M. Havrot (Timiskaming): The member held up the House last night!

Mr. Cassidy: I would apologize if I offend him by my presence here.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson (Victoria-Haliburton): The member for Ottawa Centre held up the House last night!

Mr. Speaker: Order, please!

Mr. Lawlor: The member for Timiskaming is the biggest roadblock in the place!

Mr. Deans: He held up the House last night. He held up the House with those irrelevant questions he asked ad infinitum.

Mr. Cassidy: The twins are back.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. The member for Ottawa Centre has the floor.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, again the increase in payments on behalf of universities, CAATs, prisons, mental hospitals and hospitals from \$25 to \$50 per student in the case of the educational institutions, and from nothing to \$50 per bed or per place is obviously welcome. But I find it difficult to understand, and perhaps the parliamentary assistant can tell us, why it is that the government now accepts the principle of making payments in lieu of taxes for institutions which are government property—that is, provincial government buildings, offices and so on—as though they were commercial property, on the one hand. But when it comes to universities and CAATs, and now to the prisons and hospitals, it does not relate the payment to what those institutions would be assessed at, but to an arbitrary and nominal figure of \$50. It seems to us that as far as the municipality was concerned it should be entitled to a payment on an educational institution, a prison or a hospital within its boundaries in the same way as it levies taxes on an office building or on some other building within its boundaries. The \$50 per bed or the \$50 per student is not paralleled by a tax, let's say, of \$50 per office worker or \$100 per manufacturing employee or \$250 per senior executive. We don't use that per capita system anywhere else, Mr. Speaker, and we find it difficult to see why it should be here.

There are a couple of other points related to the bill. The possibility that sewer and water connections may be mandatory makes some sense to us on the grounds that there have been problems in the past when people have refused to hook up to sewer and water extended past their door steps. The municipality has had to seek the help of the local medical officer of health, eventually, in order to order the hookup on the grounds that these were dangers to health in the septic tank system that people tended to use.

People were coping out on their responsibilities, on the other other hand. So long as they can be adequately involved in the decision on where the sewer and water should be extended to then they should not be able to avoid the actual expense.

Mr. Speaker, I suspect that the provisions relating to school support are still unduly complicated and will create hardships, particularly in areas where there is a substantial Catholic population such as in the city of Ottawa and all of eastern Ontario. As I understand it, it requires a parent who is a

separate school supporter and who wishes to transfer his support to public schools to make that decision some months before the time of actual entry to school. Likewise, it requires a parent who is a public school supporter and wishes to become a separate school supporter also to make that decision a long time in advance.

In some areas, such as Ottawa, where the two systems are of equal weight and equal size and where parents are often of mixed-religion marriages—there is a Catholic and a Protestant in the marriage—there may well be uncertainty as to which roll they wish to be on. It may often depend, in fact, on the quality of education for the child that is available from either particular school system. You can't find that out—particularly with the budget cuts going on in education these days—by the time the choice of school supporter has got to be made.

The only other point I wanted to make, Mr. Speaker, was that I have questions about the removal of the limit on convention expenses. My questions became fewer when I looked to see how ineffective that section is in the existing Municipal Act right now. Section 394 is going to be changed to a general power to pay the convention and travelling expenses of elected officials and of civil servants working for municipalities, rather than limiting it to, say, no more than \$1,000 in the case of municipalities of under 10,000.

I think many members of this Legislature are aware of the junketing which takes place. However, when one checks through the Act one finds that the junketing was permitted anyway because associations which were designed to further the technical skills of elected or appointed people were exempted from the spending limit, as was the Association of the Municipalities of Ontario and other municipal organizations—the Canadian Deep Waterway and Power Association, Regional Development Association and the Ontario Safety League.

It was a quixotic kind of law. There might be some case in the case of smaller municipalities for having a limit on convention expenses, because as you know, Mr. Speaker, when you go to the good roads convention or some other body like that, you will find two people from Metro Toronto, two people from Metro Ottawa, maybe three; but you will find the entire council from some little backwoods township that has decided to take the occasion of the Good Roads convention to come out from their cubby-hole in order to see what the big world is all about at the expense of the few hundred or few thousand

taxpayers whom they are intended to represent.

I realize that is open to redress by the taxpayer, and given the fact that the section was riddled with holes before, we will not protest an amendment on it.

To return to the basic point, Mr. Speaker, the assessment on institutions like hospitals, prisons and so on, should be done on the same basis as any other private institution, and the province should pay in lieu of taxes to that amount. Municipalities are still being penalized by receiving \$25 or \$50 per capita, or per student, or per bed, or per place, for these provincial institutions. They should receive the full amount to which they would be due were these in the private sector. That would be a much more sensible basis, since municipalities are so heavily reliant on the property tax base for their revenue.

As far as the province is concerned, that is to some extent simply a transfer of funds from one pocket to the other, but it would be a much fairer way of dealing with municipalities than the increases which are proposed here.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to enter this debate? The member for Grenville-Dundas.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Speaker, the member for Waterloo North has brought up the question of the increase in grants and we have since discussed the concern, whether it was \$25 or \$35 to \$50. We feel, in response also to the member for Ottawa Centre, that this is a very fair way to deal with this situation where you have a high proportion of students, higher than usual to the normal population of a city or municipality, and certainly, as far as we are aware, this has been very favourably received by those who are directly affected. I think whether or not it is by means of the regular assessment feature or whether it is by this grant, in the case of universities by student grants \$50, or whether towards the correctional services per bed and hospitals per bed, that this is a very fair and equitable way to deal with it at this time.

Mr. Cassidy: You don't look a gift horse in the mouth, that's why! The way the member said it is wrong; but don't say no.

Mr. Irvine: As I said, Mr. Speaker, the municipalities actually are very happy with what the government has done, and I expect will be quite in favour of that particular amendment.

In regard to the comments of the member for Waterloo North on the road closings, I would first like to say that the reason we have dealt with this in the manner we have, is that the municipalities have to support their requests with all the details necessary to make sure that the road closing is done in the best interests of the public. The minister will give full consideration before any road closing is allowed, and is stated in the Act, when the road closing is allowed, there must be provision for an amount of money to be put into a reserve fund for park purposes for the people in the area.

As far as the comments on the change in taxation of telephone companies are concerned, the municipalities are going to benefit in this regard. The amount of income received in 1972 was approximately \$21 million, and we estimate it at \$31 million for this year.

The phasing-in situation for the smaller municipalities is on the basis of telephones, as was mentioned; the number of telephones for companies with less than 2,000 telephones. Most of them operate in rural municipalities. Previously the tax was calculated on wire mileage. It was generally too low. We felt to increase it to the five per cent level at this particular time would be too much of an increase, and therefore we are phasing it in to be three and four and five, as stated in the Act, in 1973, 1974, and 1975 and thereafter.

There are only 21 independent companies, a total of 39 altogether, and our understanding of this change is that the municipalities are very happy, very happy. We have had a considerable amount of feedback, Mr. Speaker, from the municipalities, and they certainly appreciate the extra income which they will be receiving from the telephone companies.

I am glad the member for Ottawa Centre and I agree on the fact of the sewer and water being mandatory if the councils of various municipalities wish to pass the by-law. I feel personally they should. It makes it more equitable to charge throughout the municipalities for this service, and again it has to be done at the local level by a bylaw stating what is the effect of this particular amendment to the Act. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill 168.

Motion agreed to, second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF OTTAWA-CARLETON ACT

Mr. Irvine, in the absence of Hon. Mr. White, moves second reading of Bill 152, An Act to amend the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton Act.

Mr. Cassidy: I have just a couple of comments about this bill, Mr. Speaker. The first is that it seems to me that the powers being given here to provide bus lanes in the regional municipality are certainly welcome. It has taken about a year-and-a-half to get this into the Act.

I think the government should consider making this a matter of general legislation which would empower the Minister of Transportation and Communications (Mr. Carton) or the Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs (Mr. White) to approve the designation of bus lanes in any municipality or in any municipality of over a certain population, say, of over 100,000. I don't see why we have to do this in the form of amendments to each particular Act.

The member for York East (Mr. Meen) said the other night on a number of the proposals which came up during the debate on the regional municipal bills we have had in the last few days, that he would take them forward to the cabinet as matters of general amendment. Possibly, at the same time, the matter of bus lanes might go forward, too. A general amendment might come forward which would apply to all of the regional municipal Acts—or at least start with them—and give them all powers to do bus lanes and use other means of traffic control in order to benefit public transit and to prevent automobiles from overrunning our municipalities.

The only other point I wanted to raise about this was to remind the government that the amendments in section 3 of this bill are parallel to amendments put forward in the city of Ottawa private bill which, in fact, was just about defeated by the backbenchers of this government. It was only through some very difficult manoeuvring that we managed to keep that bill alive long enough for the necessary amendments that were satisfactory to be made.

In fact, there were suggestions at that time that the government and the Treasurer were opposed to the principles which comprise

section 3. It's the classic case of the right hand not knowing or not caring about what the left hand was doing as far as these amendments to the pension and disability plans of the region and of the city of Ottawa are concerned.

We will support the bill, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Scarborough West.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): No, I am not speaking, Mr. Speaker. I am just rising to acknowledge it.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to enter this debate.

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Speaker, I will make my comments very brief. Certainly I would be happy to take back to the minister the suggestion of the hon. member for Ottawa Centre that bus lanes should come under general legislation. This was a request, as he mentioned, by the Ottawa-Carleton region; we felt that it was quite practical to bring it in at this time rather than to delay it.

We also felt, in regard to the employee benefits, that this was a request which they specifically wanted at this time. We weren't opposed to increases in employees benefits as was stated; we were opposed, essentially, to the way it was brought in in the particular bill mentioned.

I think, Mr. Speaker, with those brief comments, that is all that is necessary at this time.

Mr. Cassidy: It was hard to distinguish the difference.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall this bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ACT

Hon. Mr. McNie moves second reading of Bill 176, An Act to amend the Ministry of Colleges and Universities Act, 1971.

Mr. Speaker: Do any members wish to enter this debate? The member for Brant.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I don't recall the introductory comments, but this bill gives the government the power to guarantee bank

loans for post-secondary students, we presume, and thus attain the best possible interest rates. Is there a special new programme, particularly, envisaged, or is this part of the expansion of the Province of Ontario Student Awards Programme?

Hon. J. McNie (Minister of Colleges and Universities): Mr. Speaker, I think that's a very valid question. Actually, this legislation is intended to supplement the present OSAP programme. This particular legislation provides for the government to guarantee a bank loan at regular bank rates for educational purposes to students who don't qualify for existing programmes or for those students who, for whatever reasons, wish to remain financially independent. It comes in response to a great many inquiries we have had on the campuses for help for students who aren't among the 75,000 who do qualify now for loans. Some of these are students who choose not to lean on their parents but prefer to make it on their own.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall this bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY ACT

Hon. Mr. McNie moves second reading of Bill 178, An Act respecting Wilfrid Laurier University.

Mr. Speaker: Any member wish to participate in this debate? The member for Kitchener.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Speaker, I am most happy to rise and speak in favour of the principle of this bill. As hon. members may know, I have served on the executive of the board of governors of Waterloo Lutheran University for the past four years. In this last year as the vice-chairman of the board and as chairman of the constitution committee of the university, I became more and more convinced that the move to full provincial financial assistance was inevitable and must be faced fully and clearly.

On July 11, 1910, the Canada Synod and the Synod of Central Canada, both members of the General Council of Lutherans in America, entered into an agreement to establish the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary and created a board of management. The envisioned location of the seminary was to be

in Toronto. However, the citizens of Waterloo offered the board a tract of land on the boundaries of their town. This, plus the fact that the majority of Lutherans in Ontario lived in and about Waterloo and Berlin, as Kitchener was then known, influenced the interested parties to choose Waterloo as the seminary location. The Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada was formally opened on Oct. 30, 1911. After the organization of the seminary, the two parent synods merged into the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Canada. This synod, in turn, united with the Synod of Nova Scotia in 1962 to form the present Eastern Canada Synod of the Lutheran Church in America.

Facilities for pre-theological education were first established in 1914. For the next 15 years, courses leading to senior matriculation were given in Waterloo College School, a unit that closed in 1929. Starting in 1923, and continuing until today, courses of post-secondary education have been added. In 1924, the Waterloo College of Arts was established, offering a four-year arts course. Then, in 1925, the faculty of arts under the name of Waterloo College became affiliated with the University of Western Ontario. Shortly thereafter, Waterloo College was granted the right to offer courses leading to the honours BA degree. More than a thousand students completed the requirements of the bachelor's degree at Waterloo during the next 35 years of affiliation with the University of Western Ontario.

Early in 1959 the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada applied for a revision of its charter, changing the corporate title to Waterloo Lutheran University. On July 1, 1960, Waterloo Lutheran University was officially chartered, thus ending the affiliation with the University of Western Ontario.

On June 6, two weeks ago, the Eastern Canada Synod of the Lutheran Church in America voted to accept the board of governors' recommendation to make Waterloo Lutheran University a provincially-assisted university. A few days later, on June 12, the board of governors of the university selected the name, Wilfrid Laurier, as the new university's name.

This seems to be a good choice because Wilfrid Laurier's name has led most of the polls conducted among the public, the students and the alumni of the university during the last few months. The board's decision honours a great Canadian statesman, who was Prime Minister of Canada at the time of the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada being established in 1911. He was

also a man who was the first French-Canadian Prime Minister of Canada and one who believed very strongly in the multi-cultural nature of our country.

Last year the synodical convention had already voted in principle:

For the implementation of the proposals that would make Waterloo Lutheran University eligible under a new name and with a community board of governors for status as a provincially-assisted university.

This year 80 per cent of the delegates to the Eastern Canada Synod, after carefully assessing the needs of the university and the resources to meet these needs, decided that the best way to serve the faculty, staff and students and the church, was the changeover of Waterloo Lutheran University to become a provincially-assisted university.

The delegates at this year's synodical meeting were conscious of the fact that in recent years, the university's financial structure had changed significantly. More and more, the university had become dependent on government grants; from 32.4 per cent of the budget in 1962-1963, to 52 per cent in 1972-1973.

They were also conscious of the fact that although the operating grants received from the eastern Canada synod represented a major expenditure in the budget of the synod, church support became more and more a diminishing factor of operating revenue for the university. This left the provincial government as the only realistic source of additional and continuous revenue.

One of the arguments that was brought forward during the last few years was the desirability of federation or affiliation of Waterloo Lutheran University with the University of Waterloo. This, it was argued, would solve the financial problems which the university was facing as well as avoid duplications.

However, federation or affiliation would not have solved future financial difficulties for WLU. As a federated or affiliated college, it would only have received the normal financial support awarded to all church-related colleges, federated or affiliated with a provincial university. As the hon. members know, this remains at the 50 per cent level of operating grants.

As to the question of duplication, both the president of Waterloo Lutheran University and the president of the University of Waterloo have signed, some years ago, some articles of co-operation that have served to avoid unnecessary duplications on both campuses

and have become a model for other universities to follow.

Both universities complement each other in their respective libraries and other facilities, thus serving students on both campuses who freely use those facilities and enrol in increasing numbers in courses not offered on their own respective campus. This is a very satisfactory arrangement and highly thought of by faculty, staff and students of both universities.

Mr. Speaker, the granting of the status of a provincially-assisted university makes it possible for the new university to follow three additional programmes. First, the university is currently engaged in preparing a submission for appraisal to the Ontario Council of Graduate Studies for a master's degree in business administration. This is especially to be designed for business executives in the area who will be able to work for their master's degree on a part-time basis.

Secondly, the graduate school of social work is commencing curriculum studies in preparation for a doctoral programme in that discipline and, thirdly, the department of music, whose course offerings are becoming increasingly popular, will be considered in the future for elevation to a separate faculty. This will meet apparent needs in the Kitchener-Waterloo area. Furthermore, the school of religion and culture is currently preparing a doctor's programme in religion which will emphasize biblical literature and its relation to modern ethical and social problems.

During the academic year 1972-1973 over 11,000 students were enrolled for academic credits in the various programmes and courses at the university. The students came from five continents as well as from most Canadian provinces, from Newfoundland to British Columbia. Approximately 95 per cent lived in Ontario and 900 of those from the Kitchener-Waterloo community and from Waterloo county. They claim many different religious affiliations. Only 10 per cent among them were, in fact, Lutheran; 21 per cent were Roman Catholic; some 20 per cent belonged to the United Church, 13 per cent to the Anglican Church, and six per cent were Presbyterians.

The seminary, which will be affiliated with the new university, will receive a charter for degrees in theology, will have its own board of governors, admit its own students, and hire its own faculty and staff. Furthermore, federation enables the Waterloo Lutheran Seminary to qualify for provincial grants in graduate work. In federating, the seminary's

degrees will be granted by the university and, therefore, will have the added benefit of being university degrees. The seminary will continue its joint programme with the new university, especially with the university school of religion and culture and the school of social work. These joint programmes enrich the studies of students and faculty of both the seminary and of the university.

In addition, university services such as library, athletic facilities, residences, food services, administration and maintenance will all be available to the seminary. Finally, the two members appointed by the board of governors of the seminary to the new board of Wilfrid Laurier University will form a link between the past and the future.

The compensation agreement which has been entered into provides that the Eastern Canada Synod will receive \$3.1 million for its investment, while retaining the seminary land and buildings and a parcel of 15.6 acres located at the corner of Columbia and Phillips Sts. in Waterloo. This indeed, represents a most adequate and reasonable compensation for the Eastern Canada Synod.

During the years of growth and expansion, I am sure hon. members will wish to recall that Waterloo Lutheran University was very fortunate to have as its chancellor the Hon. W. Ross Macdonald, our Lieutenant Governor. Since, I believe, 1964 until this past year Chancellor Macdonald has been always available to give guidance and assistance in the development of the university and his leadership of the university family has been met with great response, not only within our community but also throughout the province.

In 1972, the Rt. Hon. Paul Martin, the government leader in the Senate, has taken over as chancellor and he will continue to be the chancellor of Wilfrid Laurier University. The new board of governors of Wilfrid Laurier University consists of 33 members, each of whom must be a Canadian citizen.

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Ah! Any defeated Tory candidates?

Mr. Breithaupt: The chancellor and the president, of course, will be ex officio members and one member will be appointed for each of the regional municipalities of Waterloo, the corporation of the city of Waterloo and the corporation of the city of Kitchener. As I have mentioned, two members will be appointed by the board of governors of Waterloo Lutheran Seminary. Six members will be appointed by the Lieutenant Gov-

ernor in Council and three will be elected by the senate from among the members of the faculty on the senate. Two additional members will be elected by the members of the faculty from the faculty generally.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, two student members will be elected by the students of the university and two members will be elected by the administrative staff from among their membership. There will be three members appointed by the alumni association and eight members will be appointed in the first instance by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, which will represent a broad spectrum of interest of various backgrounds within the community.

The approval by the synod to become a provincially-assisted university means that 100 per cent of operating grants will be available from now on and capital grants, of course, may be available in years to come. It also means, more particularly to those of us who have been involved with the university family, that the academic integrity and independence of the university is assured. In addition, for those of us of the Lutheran faith the seminary retains its independence and its position on the campus involving itself within the life of the university is most important. And on these particular pillars the board of governors sees a strong and useful university continuing in Ontario and providing worthwhile educational services to all of our citizens.

I would be remiss, Mr. Speaker, if I did not mention the co-operation and deep involvement that has been received by the university from the Ministry of Colleges and Universities. Not only have they shown a great interest in the development of the programme, but they have also shared in the growth problems of the university and in the planning for its future.

I should as well comment, at this point, on the work which the president of the university, Dr. Frank Peters, has attended to. I think, Mr. Speaker, if you will permit, I would like to introduce Dr. Peters, who is in the gallery, and who has served loyally as the president of the university.

Those of us who are in political life realize that ministers may come and go as various appointments change within the government, but Dr. Peters, over the past 3½ years in his involvement within the problems of this becoming a provincially-assisted university has had to deal with four cabinet ministers with the responsibility in this area. And as he had one trained nicely and brought along, another one would come up; at which

time Dr. Peters, with great goodwill, and faith and courage, would start at square one once again.

I hope that all of the members of the board will be pleased with the support that this bill receives in the Legislature. I believe that it is in the best interests of the members of Eastern Canada Synod but, more particularly, in the best interests of the people of this province that this bill be passed into law. I support it, of course, having lived with the problems of the university for these past four years.

I am very pleased with the results and the approach that the government has taken in this matter and I hope that all of the members will join together in this new provincially-assisted university that is now to be a member fully of the university family within Ontario.

Mr. Deans: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Obviously, I cannot add anything to what was said by the member for Kitchener simply because he has covered every base and covered it so well. And he has done so from the position of tremendous advantage, having been a part of the move to bring this institution from a non-denominational institution into the realm of a public institution.

I want to say that we look forward to the Province of Ontario benefitting from the inclusion of the university in the university structure of this province.

We expect that the excellence of the university has shown in its academic standards and otherwise over the last number of years will be beneficial and will be reflected in a general increase in the excellence of the publicly-supported universities around the province. With those few remarks, I have indicated to you, sir, that we, in general, support the move and will support the legislation.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): As the House probably knows, our spokesman on colleges and universities has been called away on an urgent family matter. I'm sure that he would like just one or two brief comments to be made. We are particularly pleased in terms of the board of governors, the section which allows for representation from the community at large. That is certainly a move in the right direction.

Initially, as I understand it, there would be 14 of the 33 board members appointed by Lieutenant Governor in Council, although under subsection 10 the latter eight will eventually be appointed by the board of

governors. We would hope that in those appointments to this board, that full and adequate consideration is given to representation from women in the area in the province concerned with university affairs. I think that there is no doubt that, now and in the future, more and more women playing their full and important role on matters in university, and I am sure that our spokesman would like us to make those comments on this bill.

We support the bill, and we would like to see it pass, as the member from Kitchener-Waterloo indicated earlier.

Mr. Speaker: Carried?

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): Mr. Speaker, I, too, would be remiss if I did not make a few comments at his stage of the debate. The history of the institution has been placed before the House by the member for Kitchener, who is currently a member of the board of governors, and I am also delighted, of course, that the president, Dr. Frank Peters, is in the gallery with us.

One could speak of other aspects of the history of that institution, but I think suffice it to say today that its contribution to Ontario has been an enviable one, and although the experience of transferring the church relationship of the university to a totally government-supported university was somewhat of a traumatic experience, in the final analysis there was unanimous agreement that the move should take place. The member for Kitchener has made it very clear, that the relationship between the University of Waterloo and Waterloo Lutheran University has been one that has been complementary in every sense, and warranted in fact the existence of both institutions.

The member for Kitchener did in fact mention some of the problems in arriving to this day. I might add that my interest not only stems from being a member of the Lutheran church, but also having had nine years on the board of governors myself and having initiated, with other interested members of the board, prior to the tenure of Dr. Peters, a movement in this direction and knowing what the difficulties were initially in bringing it to its fruition here today.

I might say that the university, did in fact last week, have an appreciation night for all those who participated and I, with the member for Kitchener, had the pleasure of attending that meeting. I think that it's worthy of note here this afternoon to say that the credit was given for this particular transition

to the present Premier of Ontario. So you'll see that the history has gone back for a considerable period of time. It was very well acknowledged that evening that the genesis of the move took part when the Premier was the Minister of Education, and through those years with his successors, the present Treasurer, who played a very important role as well, and the Provincial Secretary for Justice (Mr. Kerr) and now the current Minister of Colleges and Universities, all played a very important role in bringing this day about.

It was made abundantly clear that evening in Kitchener that formalized documents weren't always required, that the word of the Premier in the days when the move started needed only conversation between the authorities of the university and the Premier or the then Minister of Education himself.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Too bad his initials are W. G.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: In any event, I wanted to make that clear, and I also would make very clear this afternoon that despite all the names that I've mentioned in regard to the government, I can assure the House, along with the member for Kitchener, that had it not been for the untiring efforts of Dr. Peters, this transition might well not have happened. His untiring efforts—and I might mention that he is not a member of the Lutheran church, but he is dedicated to the cause of that institution, as well as to education in the Province of Ontario. This has assisted in making the contribution that I made reference to earlier.

So, Mr. Speaker, acknowledging that there is unanimous consent here today and not wishing to take more time of the House, I just want to make it very clear that this is one of those areas where everyone recognizes the contribution that was made by the institution, the difficulties encountered in bringing this day about. In giving credit—and I'm not speaking for myself—I would make it rather clear that the member for Kitchener played a rather important role so far as the church is concerned, and we were in unanimous agreement in what the direction should be. All of those efforts made this day possible.

Hon. W. G. Davis (Premier): Mr. Speaker, I will not add to what has been said except to make one or two very brief observations. As a graduate of Waterloo Lutheran—*honoris causa*, I think the terminology was some few years ago—and with all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto, rights and privileges I have never really been able to under-

stand and have never utilized, I would say to the president of the institution perhaps that includes a cup of coffee in his office some day.

I would only like to add my congratulations and very best wishes to those who play such an important role in what I think is a very significant development in post-secondary education. I could go back for several minutes to the discussions over the years, the very difficult discussions that took place over that period of time, but I think this really is unnecessary on this occasion.

I would just like, in my capacity as Premier with some remembrances of my former responsibilities, to extend to Dr. Peters and those who will be responsible on the new board, the faculty, the students and those who were very importantly involved, such as the members mentioned here this afternoon, my congratulations and the very best wishes for the future success of this important post-secondary institution in the province.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill 178. Shall the motion carry?

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall this bill be ordered for third reading—

Motion agreed to.

Clerk of the House: The 23rd order; concurrence in supply for the Ministry of Colleges and Universities.

CONCURRENCE IN SUPPLY, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, very briefly, when we were discussing the estimates of the Colleges and Universities Ministry, the chairman and chief executive officer of the Ontario Educational Communications Authority said that he was agreeable to some external review of that organization which has come under such serious criticism publicly and in that committee in recent weeks.

Two days ago, the Premier also said that he was very much concerned about this matter. In response to a question from the Leader of the NDP, he said he would give some consideration to the appointment of a person or persons to look into the matter of educational television, its control and dissemination in this province and particularly the administration of OECA. I believe the under-

taking was made that the statement would be made before the Legislature recessed, and there was an indication that the minister responsible would be consulted by the Premier.

It is our feeling that such a review should in fact be and be seen to be independent of OECA, and from Mr. Ide in either of his responsibilities, and I feel that before we can concur with this expenditure it is the responsibility of the minister to make some sort of a statement as to what the government's plan is for an investigation, a thorough and objective one, to see that the matters pertaining to OECA are set straight?

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, I thought this matter had been thoroughly covered during the estimates. Mr. Ide, speaking for the OECA, indicated that he agreed there should be an inquiry. He has indicated to me and I have indicated to the Premier that that inquiry will be carried out by someone who has the qualifications to look into some of the charges.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Appointed by the minister?

Hon. Mr. McNie: No.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Not by the red neck!

Hon. Mr. McNie: He will be appointed by some outside body independent of the authority—a responsible outside body—to look into the charges which were made in the press and, to a lesser degree, during the estimates.

Mr. Deans: Well, just one—I am sorry. Go ahead.

Mr. Foulds: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Premier would be willing to make the commitment that the report would be into him—that is, the minister—and tabled in the Legislature within the first two weeks of the fall sitting of this Legislature?

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker, I would be very much surprised if we weren't prepared to table that report. I have never yet been in a position to decline a report to this House, if it seems appropriate for it to come before the House.

Mr. Foulds: Well, the time, then; within two weeks of the fall sitting, hopefully,

Hon. Mr. McNie: Mr. Speaker I would think the answer is yes.

Mr. Speaker: The resolution for concurrence in supply has already been placed before the House. Is it the pleasure of the House that the resolution be concurred in?

Resolution concurred in.

CITY OF TORONTO ACT

Mr. Wardle (Beaches-Woodbine) moves second reading of Bill Pr35, An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, I want to speak very briefly about the bill because it has a direct impact on my riding, and particularly about the section in the bill which was eliminated during the course of the consideration in the private bills committee.

I understand from speaking today with Alderman Karl Jaffray, one of the members of the executive committee of the city of Toronto council, who had with him at that time the mayor, David Crombie, that an assurance has been given by the provincial Treasurer and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs to Mayor Crombie that, in co-operation with the city, they will work throughout the summer for the purpose of coming up with an adequate substitute for the provision of section 11 of the bill which was removed in the private bills committee. Section 11 of the bill dealt with an attempt—albeit an initial attempt, albeit a novelty—to deal with the problem of demolition control pending an adequate study for the implementation of an amendment to an official plan to provide for the development in that area.

The reason for it is perfectly clear. That is, that the matter was considered in one of its aspects in the Supreme Court of Ontario before Mr. Justice Myer Lerner in the case of Howard Investments and South of St. James Town Tenants' Association which is reported on Sept. 26, 1972, in the 1973 Ontario Reports, Volume 1, at page 20.

In substance, what that was was an application by the tenants' association in the area of the Meridian group of companies known as the Howard companies, the Meridian building group, and an endeavour to apply to the Municipal Board to get an order prohibiting demolition until such time as the guide plan which had been developed for the area was implemented by city council. Now, apart from the technicalities of what happened in that specific law case the fact of the matter is that the purpose was very simply stated by his Honour, Mr. Justice Lerner. He said:

The association seeks some effective form of legal procedure to prevent the issuing of demolition permits to the owners for any residential building in the area referred to; and to have the city of Toronto planning board adopt such changes in the official plan which would prevent these owners from removing the present residential structures and other buildings to erect highrise apartment buildings.

Now that was the purpose. The Supreme Court ruled that the Municipal Board has no such authority to prohibit the issuance of a demolition permit in appropriate circumstances to the appropriate applicant and therefore the problem remains unresolved.

If my friend the House leader would allow me to have the attention of the Treasurer, I would certainly appreciate it because it is a matter of immense concern to me.

Mr. Drea: It is the member's House leader.

Mr. Renwick: I was referring to my House leader, yes.

Mr. Speaker, without repeating what I have said, because I know that the provincial Treasurer will read it later on this afternoon in instant Hansard, but I want to assure him that we cannot, for the reasons given in the Globe and Mail editorial published on Tuesday, May 15 of this year—and which I think had substantial influence in the meeting of the private bills committee—we cannot, for the reasons given in that editorial, avoid the problem.

The problem is quite simple. In my riding there was a substantial area of property occupied by the Consolidated-Bathurst Company. It was zoned C3, because that factory had been in existence for a long period of time. When the official plan was laid on, it was zoned C3 for that reason—to include the plant.

Consolidated-Bathurst then sold that property to Bramalea Development, and Bramalea Development then bought up a series of houses adjacent to the area of the factory and proceeded to get demolition permits and to demolish the area pending its application for rezoning to permit a highrise development operation.

Now, the people in the area were sufficiently aware and awake to preventing, or at least to raise sufficient objections that Bramalea finally, after a period of time gave up on the proposition that it could get a rezoning to allow a highrise development.

So what does Bramalea do? It turns around and sells to Cambridge Leasehold, which is engaged in the business of erecting shopping plazas and developments for shopping plaza purposes. This is, of course, a C-1 permitted use, which is equal to the permitted use of Consolidated-Bathurst. So it now proceeds to go ahead with that development in the face of substantial area concern about it and without adequate planning, without adequate studies.

It was announced in the newspaper this morning that, having demolished the area, the company is now in the process of getting a building permit and will proceed subject only to whether or not a bylaw—designed to hold the area while redevelopment plans are reconsidered—is legal or not.

So far as my area is concerned it was wrong for them to have permitted the demolition of the house properties in the area. We have raised this matter. My colleague, the member for High Park (Mr. Shulman) has had a bill about the matter on the order paper I think ever since he came into the House. We raised the matter on certain other occasions when it has come up. The parliamentary assistant to the provincial Treasurer gave an assurance two years ago that the matter was under active consideration because his riding is faced with the same kind of problem that my riding is faced with. The riding of the member for St. George (Mrs. Campbell) is faced with the same situation and also that of the member for St. David (Mrs. Scrivener). In the committee we did get some support for the proposition that section 11, the demolition control—authority to pass bylaws—would be permitted.

Mr. Timbrell: And the south end of Don Mills riding.

Mr. Renwick: And the south end of Don Mills riding. The member for Don Mills supported the continued inclusion of the proposed draft section 11 in the bill.

There is no need to go on at great length. I take it that the mayor of the city of Toronto and the executive committee of the city of Toronto are satisfied that they have a substantially firm commitment from the ministry that this matter will be dealt with this summer and that the matter will come before the Legislature in the fall session for the purpose of enacting, either by a private bill of the city of Toronto or by a general legislation, the permission which was denied because of the elimination of section 11 in the present private bill.

I spoke those particular words simply to emphasize to the ministry that, for the members who are located in the downtown cores of the urban areas of the Province of Ontario, this is an essential protection. It may be that the present drafting of the proposed section 11 which was eliminated was inelegant. Perhaps it was drafted too widely. Perhaps it had certain flaws in it. But the basic principle is perfectly clear.

The residents in an area should not be faced, during the process of a reconsideration of the development plans for that area, with substantial demolitions by developers of the areas immediately contiguous or right in the heart of the affected areas. That is a form of development blockbusting which cannot be permitted and, in the light of the existing housing shortage, it's wrong to demolish residential accommodation in order that the area will lie vacant while elaborate development plans are worked out or new development plans are devised for that area.

The reasons are set forth very succinctly in the brief of the city of Toronto which, I'm sure, the minister or his parliamentary assistants have available to him. They were dealt with adequately in explanatory form and verbatim in the committee by the city solicitor of the city of Toronto. To my mind, the arguments put forward are overwhelming. The need is urgent and, on the basis of the assumed, as I understand it, commitment from the ministry I do not intend to take up the time of the House any longer on this bill.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, we find ourselves in agreement with the decisions of the private bills committee. I find it somewhat anomalous that the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Renwick) can speak about the necessity for this kind of legislation when he and his colleagues, or some several of his colleagues, have been fighting so hard to remove some of the arbitrary powers—

Mr. Lawlor: Our grounds are a little different than those of the hon. member for Downsview.

Mr. Singer:—asked for by the Treasurer in Bills 128, 129 and 130.

Mr. Speaker, the great concern that I have is that arbitrary powers be not given to any elected body, whether it be the Legislature or the city of Toronto council. It seems to me a rather unusual situation that an elected body should ask for power to prevent the destruction of a building by its owner while it still has the power to send its inspectors in and to force building standards for it to be

improved, which is a logical thing. If the building standards are not improved, then the municipality can go in, do the building at its own expense and charge it back on to the property owner. During that period of time, the property owner's rent is controlled and the length of tenancies are controlled.

It may well be that some form of demolition control might, in fact, be given. I think the hon. member for Riverdale was more than generous when he said that the way it was drafted perhaps was cutting a bit too wide a swath.

Mr. Renwick: That's a big step forward for the member for Downsview.

Mr. Singer: It was cutting a dictatorial swath that we shouldn't give to the city of Toronto council or to the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario or anybody else.

Mr. Renwick: It was not dictatorial.

Mr. Lawlor: That is absurd.

Mr. Renwick: Every time there is a motion made, you raise the principle of John Locke.

Mr. Singer: The kind of undertaking that may or may not have been given privately about bringing in legislation will take its form, whatever that may be, in the months to come. The only undertaking that I heard given at the committee, and that was given by Mr. Irvine, was that it may be that we should have a careful look at it. He did not undertake to bring in any legislation. It was a very open-ended promise of review, and certainly the impression that I got from what he said, and he is here in the House and if I am misquoting him I hope he will rise and advise us.

Mr. Renwick: I was not dealing with that particular form of assurance, the substance—

Mr. Singer: I wish the member for Riverdale would be quiet while I am talking as I was quiet while he talked.

Mr. Renwick. The member is taking up the time of the House—

Mr. Singer: The fact is, Mr. Speaker, that I do not believe, and I think—well, it was obvious the majority of the members of the private bills committee did not believe, that this kind of dictatorial power should be given to any municipal council. As I say, we will support the decision of the private bills committee and will support the bill as it has been presented out of the committee.

Mr. Deans: You notice the member for—what's her place, St. George—got up and left at—

Mr. Speaker: The member for Scarborough Centre.

Mr. Drea: Well, Mr. Speaker, first of all I would like to impress upon the Treasurer of the province that the question of demolition permits is probably the most important question facing us in government if we are going to preserve the quality of urban life in this province, particularly in the larger areas.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to go on to a second point, since my friend, the member for Riverdale, has been assailed on the grounds of certain commitments that were or were not made.

Mr. Speaker, I understood what the member for Riverdale was saying. I think that there have been some commitments made to the mayor of Toronto, and to other progressive mayors who are interested in trying to tackle the question of blockbusting and other tactics by rather nefarious people.

Mr. Speaker, it concerns me a great deal that in the private bills committee, despite some very eloquent positions that were taken, and despite the fact that any member of this House can, within 3½ miles of this structure, go today—and I am talking about the far turn of Greenwood racetrack on Woodbine Ave.—if they want to see what can be done by a developer and who has everything stacked on his side, what he can do to a community—

Mr. Renwick: Stop at Gerrard and Pape on the way if anybody is making that tour!

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Or, of course, around St. James Town.

Mr. Drea: The reason I selected the one on Woodbine Ave. is it is so blatant and so apparent. They have now even gone to the extent that where they have knocked down houses deliberately, and there is just a scar left on what could have been a fine residential street, the next one that is going to go down, according to all the rules and regulations, according to all the law and order and according to all the legal interpretations, now has a sign on it: Office, Kew Beach Development Corp.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest to you that we can have an Ontario Municipal Board, we can go to the extent even, as a province, on things that I suggest like funding people to be able to fight against a system where the cards are stacked against them, and I am talking about

the prolonged hearings before planning boards, before such bodies as the Ontario Municipal Board, where the costs are very high. We can try to remedy all of these things; we can put in planning Act after planning Act; we can put in regulations and restrictions, one after the other; but, Mr. Speaker, I suggest to you that none of it is worth the paper it is printed on until we come to grips with the demolition permit.

Mr. Speaker, I represent a suburban riding and one of the difficulties in a suburban riding is convincing people that the things that are now happening in the city ridings are going to happen in your own in a very brief period of time. And I would certainly hope, Mr. Speaker, that while I am prepared to go along with the bill as amended, there certainly be a very, very clear understanding that this does not represent the thinking of people who are trying to preserve the quality of urban life. Once again, I would suggest to the Treasurer that the deleted section of Bill Pr35—that deleted section—should be the most important and the No. 1 item in terms of legislation for this Legislature when we reconvene in the fall; because if we don't come to grips with it, then I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, everything that we have done in the field of planning, in attempts to rationalize situations, in the attempt to protect people from the very forces of law and order, will be all very useless.

Mrs. Campbell: I, too, would like to address myself briefly to the matter of the Toronto bill. I must support it because of the clauses which are of urgent need to that community, but I add my voice to those which have preceded mine in expressing my concern that this one very important section has been eliminated. I am sorry that the Treasurer has left, because I think it is important to this House to recognize one thing: This is not the first attempt by the city of Toronto to preserve its lifestyle and to protect its people against the actions of developers who have moved with no concern for the people of the community.

I would remind this House—and perhaps the hon. member for Scarborough Centre was not a member of this House then—when we, at the city, asked for, first of all, development control which would give the power to the city in what I happen to believe, perhaps because I was a part of it, was a far better approach even than this one. This was refused to the city of Toronto at that time and has, of course, never been granted. Secondly, there was a request from the city to obtain legis-

lation to permit it to adequately protect its historic buildings, and I have to say in this House that I don't think there is a member of it who was familiar with that application and its results who could deny that what the city received was a useless piece of legislation which could not enable it to protect anything, and which in fact actually precluded the city from feeling comfortable at all about inventorying its historic buildings. I must point out that at the private bills committee, as I understood it, there was a commitment given to us that there would be a bill introduced in this session to enable the city to protect its historic buildings.

Hon. Mr. White: May I just interrupt and clarify that? I did give an undertaking to meet with the city and to work with them to see if a solution might be found which could be embraced in general legislation some time later, perhaps towards the end of this year, but that was not a commitment as such. I have met Mayor Crombie, Michael Dennis, from the city, and Peter Honey from my ministry have been appointed by the mayor and me to pursue this matter. I can't tell the member how many times they have met, but I know they have had at least one conversation.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Speaker, I don't know whether this is referable to the demolition control aspects or the historic buildings aspects, but in any event, if it is both, I, too, welcome this sort of co-operative approach. I had mentioned earlier, Mr. Speaker, that I was sorry the Treasurer was not here to be reminded of the fact that the city some years ago asked for development control.

Hon. Mr. White: I was with the member in spirit.

Mrs. Campbell: All right. It is an urgent necessity and I have to say, in part, that I was not entirely satisfied with the drafting of the bill for demolition control. But I had to take the position that it was of such urgent necessity that, with the amendments which were accepted, I wholeheartedly endorsed it.

I am very pleased to note that this is going on, and I would trust that both for historic purposes and for effective control, some legislation will be introduced at the earliest possible moment in the fall. It is with that understanding that I am now supporting the bill for its other sections which I can't let go. Thank you.

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Speaker, as you well know, I have not only a reasoned, but a very reasonable amendment sitting there in language which would make Marcel Proust blush, and I have grave reservations about it. I think that it may not be necessary to move that amendment today. I understand that perhaps there are stronger commitments involved as to the ministry bringing forward—and before I make my further remarks, may I have permission to turn to the mover of the motion in order to determine precisely what the position is?

Mr. Irvine: Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak in order to clarify the views that have been expressed by the hon. member for Downsview and the hon. member for Riverdale in regard to what transpired during the private bills committee discussions and since then.

I was representing our ministry during the bill discussions, and at that time I stated it was my understanding that legislation would be brought forth in this session to protect historical buildings, and I am of the understanding at the present moment that it will be done.

In regard to the demolition part, it was my feeling, which I stated at that time, that the legislation as drafted was not good. It was certainly brought in too hurriedly. To me, there is every reason to give further consideration to it. We have, as the Treasurer has said, met with the mayor and officials of the city of Toronto. We have given assurances to them that we would deal with that matter during the coming months, and it is my understanding that the Treasurer will be bringing in general legislation that will deal with the problem as we see it at the present time, and should not only affect Toronto but all municipalities.

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Speaker, if I may resume on that understanding then, I am not going to be moving my amendment. We will deal with it when it arises, and the somewhat demented, individualistic philosophy of the hon. member for Downsview can then thrash itself out in a paroxysm of conniptions on the floor of the Legislature.

Mr. Singer: Do I bother the hon. member that much?

Mr. Lawlor: The almost hysterical responses that we are evoking from this member nowadays are something for the psychiatric profession to behold!

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): And to do something about, hopefully.

Mr. Lawlor: The legislation is unquestionably—

Mr. Singer: I always say nice things about the member.

Mr. Timbrell: I support the hon. member, but I don't support that kind of talk.

Mr. Lawlor: Oh, the member doesn't?

Mr. Timbrell: My friend is talking about one of the finest members of the House.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, we're all a little ill, you know.

Mr. Renwick: It's psychiatric welfare.

Mr. Timbrell: We were going to take up a collection for the member for Ottawa Centre, but we couldn't find anybody who would contribute.

Mr. Lawlor: My friend, health is what one does with his own sickness. If one has a benign temper like myself one is always off balance.

This is a critical and vital need in the city at the present time and it cannot be delayed. We anticipate the legislation coming in in its amplitude with its full weight and purport, and I trust it will go through, because those people, curiously enough, who are the most vitally affected and know most deeply about the issues, since it is in their ridings and it is close to their hearts. They are the ones of all parties who come forward. It's the remote people living up on the Spadina Expressway, lying down in the middle thereof who find that these things are so wretchedly unpalatable. They have joined forces with the Globe and Mail. What nonsense the Globe speaks on occasion! In the editorial involved in this thing it said:

They would be joined by the whole community for Toronto, under these by-laws, would become a city without law to govern the use of property. A city in which nobody but the handful of men and women on council and their hangers-on could plan and purchase for the future.

These, Mr. Speaker, are the elected representatives of the people and the majority thereof.

What do they mean by a handful of people? Have they no respect for elected representatives at all? Do they hold the whole democratic process in contempt? I didn't

think that was the genius or motivation of the Globe and Mail but there it is. When they become hysterical, too, the eyes cross, the mind grows fuzzy, the temperature rises and any type of intelligence goes completely out of the window. I look forward to the introduction of this new legislation.

Mr. T. A. Wardle (Beaches-Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, as the member for Beaches-Woodbine riding, I should like to say at this point that I do have some sympathy with the proposition put forward by the city of Toronto that it should have some firm control over demolition.

The member for Scarborough Centre mentioned an area in my riding, the corner of Queen and Woodbine. Several years ago the Kew Beach Development people bought about 10 houses on that particular street; they have now demolished six houses, of course, in a perfectly legal manner, Mr. Speaker. They obtained demolition permits.

Mr. Drea: They rented them to a motorcycle gang so that the houses could be wrecked.

Mr. Wardle: Any members of this House who visit that particular area will see the gaps as they go down the street. What this has done is to force some type of development on the city of Toronto, and the city of Toronto is now faced with listening to propositions for redevelopment.

It may have been, Mr. Speaker, that those houses could have been rehabilitated and carried on as family homes. It may be that one of the end results will be a park in that particular area. But the point is that the city is forced into that position.

Mr. Speaker, I move this motion. I'm supporting the committee's recommendation but I do it on the basis that the Treasurer of this province will endeavour to bring forward, hopefully by the fall session, a bill that will enable the city of Toronto to have some firm control over demolition to prevent what has happened in my riding and other ridings in the Metropolitan area—and, indeed, probably across the Province of Ontario. I move this bill and I support it in its present form.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for second reading of Bill Pr35.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shall this bill be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

Clerk of the House: The fifth order, House in committee of the whole: Mr. R. D. Rowe in the chair.

PROPERTY TAX STABILIZATION GRANTS ACT

House in committee on Bill 154, An Act to establish Property Tax Stabilization Grants.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any comments, questions or amendments to this bill? If so, to which section?

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Mr. Chairman, section 2.

Mr. Chairman: Anything before section 2? The member for Rainy River.

Mr. Reid moves, in the absence of Mr. Deacon, that section 2, clause (a), be amended by the addition of the words "per capita" after the word "expenditure" in the eighth line.

Mr. Reid: Briefly, the reason for this, Mr. Chairman, is that there are some municipalities and cities across the province that we are and should be encouraging to have more growth centres. The purpose of section 2 of the bill seems to me to penalize them if they do go out after that growth.

The amendment, Mr. Chairman, would simply mean that we would add the words "per capita" to make it a per capita expenditure, so that the budget of the city or community could increase without penalizing these people under the Stabilization Grant Act.

Hon. J. White (Treasurer, and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): Mr. Chairman, as I indicated in the budget statement, we will be evolving and improving this formula as we gain experience, and this is a matter which can be considered at a later date.

Mr. Reid: Is that legal?

Mr. Chairman: Those in favour of Mr. Reid's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

I declare the motion lost.

Any further comments, questions or amendments on any section of this bill?

Shall the bill be reported?

Bill 154 reported.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): What about all those law society bills?

Hon. Mr. White moves that the committee rise and report.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report one bill without amendment and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

THIRD READING

Clerk of the House: The first order, third reading of Bill 128, An Act to provide for Planning and Development in Ontario.

Hon. J. White (Treasurer, and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs): Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the House I would like to offer two amendments which were agreed to by the committee, one of which I said I would accept if there were no ramifications which escaped my comprehension last night; and the other which I agreed to accept, and the wording of which was left to the experts.

The first of these two amendments, sir, and I know that this is unorthodox—but with consent I would like to do it in preference to holding it until next fall.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! Do we have consent for this procedure?

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): Only if we see what he is proposing. If he will tell us what he is proposing.

Mr. Speaker: I think we'll listen to it.

Hon. Mr. White: It is as moved by the member for Prince Edward-Lennox (Mr. Taylor). I should like to offer an amendment to section 5.

Hon. Mr. White moves that subclause (2) of clause (a) of section 5 of the bill be amended by adding at the end thereof, "and the policies in regard to the acquisitions of lands."

Mr. Singer: That is all?

Mr. Speaker: Shall this motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. White: And under section 16, as moved by the member for Waterloo North (Mr. Good), I have the following amendment.

Hon. Mr. White moves that section 16 of the bill be amended by adding at the end thereof: "or towards those expenditures incurred in preparing local plans and zoning bylaws which are rendered invalid by a development plan."

Mr. Speaker: Shall this motion carry?

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): On a point of order, I don't really think, Mr. Speaker, that we are in a position for the minister to move and the House to approve the amendment. The only way, surely, that the bill can be changed from the way it is put before us is with the understanding that, in fact, these amendments were already approved by the standing committee and that it is only some changes in the wording. When you appear to be putting the motion, the minister seems to be moving it on third reading and we appear to be approving it, I personally don't think that is in order. I think the only way we can proceed on third reading is with the assumption that these amendments were agreed to in the standing committee and that it is just the wording that we now agree to.

Mr. Speaker: Is this understanding concurred in, then?

Agreed.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, this bill has had a very lengthy examination in committee. The committee worked very hard at trying to improve arbitrary provisions in the bill, notwithstanding the fact that the opposition parties had opposed the bill on second reading and had voted against it on the division of the House.

The logic behind working hard during the sittings of the standing committee was that it would appear reasonably obvious that with 76 government members it was likely the bill was going to become law in some way or other. It was worth the effort to try and improve the provisions of it insofar as we could, because there was no question that when the deliberations relating to this bill are over, there will be a law in the Province of Ontario somewhat akin to what is before us now.

However, Mr. Speaker, this does not mean that we in the Liberal Party have changed our minds or are now in favour of the bill.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): No way!

Mr. Singer: One very substantial, continuing omission is the fact that there are no compensation provisions at all.

Now this idea about compensation has been the subject of considerable debate on second reading, during the hearings of the committee and again a part of several question periods. I thought it was important, Mr. Speaker, that we begin to clear up a few of the misunderstandings that the government has left lying about.

Mr. Randall Dick, a very capable civil servant who has been legal adviser to the minister in connection with this bill, gave the opinion, with which I agree, that this bill takes away no existing legal rights. Perhaps to one untrained in law, as is the Treasurer, this presented some kind of a haven under which he could take some shelter. So he extracted the one phrase from Mr. Dick's opinion and has put that forward as though it was gospel. And his colleague, the Premier of the province (Mr. Davis), was espousing the same kind of false doctrine again this morning.

What in fact Mr. Dick said, and we listened explicitly to his comments yesterday, was that there was no difference in anyone's legal position before and after this Act. But the addendum that is most important is that the government is taking unto itself new rights, which give it the power to sterilize private land, and it has created no new remedies for people who are affected in this way.

What it is taking unto itself by the provisions of this Act, Mr. Speaker, is the right to expropriate without compensating. And no amount of repetition of a phrase taken out of context, as put forward by Mr. Dick, is going to excuse that kind of thing.

Really, Mr. Speaker, the government hasn't fooled very many people. Perhaps the minister has been deluded. Perhaps he has been able to delude the Premier, but they haven't deluded the various people who came before the committee. There was substantial public interest when the bill went to the committee and there were many representatives of a variety of segments of the public who came there.

There is certainly no question of the opinion of farm representative groups as to what they think about this. Mr. Gordon Hill, of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, came before the committee with a number of his colleagues and presented his views in no uncertain terms. He sent telegrams to every

member of the Legislature, I think, repeating his views.

The fact is, Mr. Speaker, that it is an anathema to the people of the Province of Ontario that the government should be able to act in such a high-handed way as to take away people's property and give them no compensation. Surely, Mr. Speaker, it is a negation of all of the democratic rights that we value so highly when the government is putting itself in the position where it can say, "In the general public good there are some people, a minority of people, who are going to have to suffer while the majority benefits. We are going to pick on that minority and it's too bad if they are going to have to suffer."

If, for instance, an individual has acquired a lot of two acres in size, hoping in due course when he gets a few thousand dollars together he can build his home on it, if that land is now caught up in the green-belt designation, he can't build a house on it unless he adds to his two acres another 48 so that he has a total of 50 acres. But he has the continuing privilege of paying taxes on that piece of land.

The minister and his officials have the power now, just by drawing a line on a piece of paper, to say to that person; "Too bad but in the general public good you must suffer. You have that few acres of land but it's in the general public good that that area should now be a green belt. Our green-belt regulations provide that in green-belt areas you can only build one house to an area of 50 acres or more. Too bad; you must suffer and we will give you no compensation whatsoever."

Mr. Speaker, a letter was submitted to the committee by one Richard Rohmer, QC. He is a man who is not unknown to the Conservative Party.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! May I just remind the hon. member of the rather restricted debate which is allowed on third reading?

Mr. Singer: Oh, yes, I am being very restricted, Mr. Speaker. My argument is to the point that this bill should not now be given third reading.

Mr. Speaker: Would you keep to your reasons for that, please?

Mr. Singer: These are the reasons. I am saying that this is an arbitrary and unnecessary bill, and I'm very briefly summarizing

some of the things that went on before the committee.

As I say, Mr. Rohmer said in his letter that one of the points he objects to is:

The legislation and the parkway plan proposed under it have the effect of expropriating lands without any compensation by removing it from any economic use. Such taking is totally contrary to all the rules of law, principles of British equity and justice and to the democratic process. If the lands are to be set aside for public use and benefit, they should be acquired for the public by the Crown.

Now that's logical. If it is in the public interest—and it may well be; we're not quarrelling, Mr. Speaker, with the concept—surely those lands should be acquired for the public use by the Crown and appropriate compensation paid in accordance with the market value as of the day of the announcement of the particular plan which affects these lands.

The legislation makes no provision for such acquisition and merely lays the entire burden of the loss of the economic value of the land to be absorbed by the owner.

Mr. Rohmer goes on for several additional paragraphs along the same vein. That letter was available to the minister. It was referred to during the course of the argument and it was referred to in support of the amendment put forward by my colleague from Waterloo, which I thought was a most reasonable amendment. However, the majority of the committee, led by the minister, saw fit to reject that amendment!

I say, Mr. Speaker, very simply—and I think it should be so obvious to every member of this House that they must agree—that there is no basis on which we should send this bill through third reading unless and until there is some provision for compensation written into it. The specifics of that provision could be along the lines as suggested by my colleague from Waterloo North.

There is the question of future development potential. We heard about the saga of the White farm two or three times, and we are very sorry that Grandfather White didn't locate his farm a little closer to the city of London than he did, and that worked a very serious hardship on his heirs, successors and assigns.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: They have had to work ever since!

Mr. Singer: One of them is the hon. minister—and that is too bad. I don't think that

Grandfather White or his heirs, successors or assigns should have been entitled to consideration for future potential which did not in fact come about. This is not what my colleague from Waterloo North is putting forth.

What we are talking about is if we take something away and deprive an owner, an individual. Let's talk again about the ordinary citizen who has bought a few acres of land on which he wants to build a house, but we say he can't build a house unless he multiplies his holdings up to 50 acres.

If we take that kind of right away and make his land green belt, make it unusable, surely then in fairness the principle of compensation must apply, Mr. Speaker. It must apply because we believe in the democratic system and because we do not believe this Legislature should be able, by the stroke of a pen, to destroy an individual's rights, take things away from him for the public good and make him suffer while the public benefits.

Examples of where this has been done? Well, in the—

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Archaeological and Historic Sites Protection Act.

Mr. Singer: In the Archaeological and Historic Sites Protection Act, the government full well recognized this principle, and there is a compensation provision in that statute. Actually, my colleague from Waterloo North turned to that section when he began to draft the suggested amendment that he put forward. So this is not a new principle, and the government at that point felt it was a fair thing to do when it put it into that Archaeological and Historic Sites Protection Act.

Again, Mr. Speaker, the minister will remember with me, because he and I were in the House at the time, when the hon member for Armourdale, now the Minister of Transportation and Communications (Mr. Carton), who at that time was a backbencher, took on the Minister of Highways in connection with unfair treatment of a minority of people who lived along the new and widened route of Highway 401.

Some of us in opposition had been attempting to get forward the same idea, but it was only when a government member, the then member for Armourdale, violently took on the Minister of Highways that the government finally recognized the equities of that situation. The government went to those individual homeowners and said: "All right, we will give you the choice: We will buy

your house at present market value because we have interfered with your rights for the general public good and through no fault of your own. Or you can stay there if you want." Now that was equitable. That was reasonable. That was democratic.

These are the kind of precedents, Mr. Speaker, that surely should have impressed themselves on the government when it was bringing forward this unusual bill, which still has so many arbitrary features.

As I say, I think the amendments that the committee approved of have watered down to some extent some of the arbitrary nature, but the bill is still a bad one if it is going to continue to require a few to suffer for the public good and not to have any right to compensation.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, we cannot recommend this bill for third reading, and we will have to vote against it, unless the minister has finally seen the light and will write in, before this bill goes any further, some sort of compensation provision.

Mr. Speaker: The member for York South.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I am going to rather strictly respect the restrictions for third reading, partly because I am getting a little bit weary of repeating the arguments or hearing them repeated on this bill. We have been going at it, it seems, for two or three weeks, 12-hours a day, and I think the main issue—as you pointed out a moment ago—the main issue before us is the question whether this bill should be given third reading at the present time.

I have about three or four reasons why I don't think it should be given third reading.

The first one is that the basic premise upon which the government presented this bill gradually emerged as false. Now I think the hon. member for Downsview is correct. I am not certain that the minister has grasped that point yet. Mind you, I have a sufficient respect for his intellectual capacities, I think maybe he has grasped it, but he won't admit it, because he has got himself committed along the way.

There is this neat little rut into which every argument was channelled and dead-ended, so to speak, that there has been no alteration of the rights that existed prior to the introduction of this bill on June 4. Well those of us who are laymen and tried to absorb the legal explanation, as well as its implications, from technical advisors who were there at the committee, particularly the

explanation of Randall Dick, came to the conclusion that there was a change in the rights.

There are certain procedures, there are certain traditions, that are available to people who find that their land is going to be down-zoned at the municipal level; and those are respected, they have been respected. But the point that Randall Dick made in his legal explanation, was that it was one thing for the municipality to so act, leaving to the people the right to move in and protect their rights or to get compensation for their rights; it is another thing if the government moves, because if the government moves the government is God. They have made the law, and that law in court, if the government insists that this is the law, in effect abrogates all of these rights that have been traditionally protected.

So that the government really is presenting this bill on false premises. To say that the Act is silent with regard to this issue of compensation, is to ignore the fact that you are depriving people of rights, or recourse to protect their rights. They are not now going to have that recourse when the action is taken by the provincial government.

The second point, Mr. Speaker, is that that stance of the government's was false for another reason. They are sort of assuming that this principle is one that we can't move in the implementation of. Now I don't want to repeat this, because the point has already been made this morning in question period; that simply isn't the case!

This government, under the pressure of the public, and under the pressure of a back-bencher who has since gotten into the cabinet and is now the Minister of Transportation and Communications, along with protests from other members in the House who represented constituents who lived along 401, this government a few years ago accepted the principle of compensation when individuals suffered because of public policy in the widening of the 401. This government has on its statute books at the present time the Archaeological and Historic Sites Protection Act, which acknowledges the right to compensation when by public policy a certain piece of property is going to be taken over into the public domain as an archaeological or an historic site and there is compensation.

So please don't say to us that the government doesn't know how to implement this. It has spelled out the machinery as to how it is implemented in one statute, it has taken at least one action to meet an ad hoc situation

in the instance of the downgrading of property values because of the widening of 401, and therefore the plea of the opposition members, and, quite frankly, I suspect that there were some government members, to a greater degree than they cared to admit or perhaps could afford to admit, accepted the basic argument of the opposition members, which has the support of an almost unbelievable political range of people, a range of people whose politics cover the spectrum.

We had witnesses come before us who came from developers, from the housing people, from the Ontario Federation of Agriculture; and from J. A. Kennedy who was speaking as an individual against the background of all his experience as chairman of the OMB.

Don't let the minister, once again, indulge in the falsification of the situation by saying that he was there speaking on behalf of three developers. That wasn't the point. He was speaking on his own behalf and he had complete freedom to speak on his own behalf. What he was saying is what we have heard down through the years from J. A. Kennedy, in the course of which he carved himself out a niche in Ontario politics, particularly in the range of municipal affairs.

My third point, Mr. Speaker, the reason why this bill should not be read a third time at the moment is that the government is breaching its own philosophy. It's a little ludicrous that I should be making this argument. Many, many times Conservative members of the committee and the minister said we acknowledge this is a worrisome affair. They wrung their hands, but they have done nothing to cope with the problem that makes it worrisome, namely, the protection of individual rights, indeed, even property rights, when the government is going to move to meet some greater, wider public good.

It seems to me there was an obligation on the part of the government to recognize that there was a vacuum in this area in terms of past experience. Not a complete vacuum! I have pointed to areas where the government has moved in statutory and ad hoc action; so it isn't a complete vacuum; but there was need for clarifying this area of policy and there was particular need for its clarification because this government now is taking unto itself the powers, if it lives up to the objectives of the Act, for planning across the whole of the Province of Ontario.

So what may have been a somewhat less urgent problem now becomes an urgent problem, and there was an obligation on this

government to solve that problem before it brought in this legislation.

When Gordon Hill spoke on behalf of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, I queried Mr. Hill as to whether the OFA had come up with any mechanism for calculating the loss as a basis for the payment of the compensation. He had to confess that they hadn't. In effect, I indicated to him that, on the basis of the minister's stance and this government's stance down through the years, until the OFA and other people come up with a solution to the problem, the government is likely going to continue to drift.

I think quite frankly that's in all likelihood a fairly realistic statement. However, I don't want to put the blame on, and I don't want to point the finger at the OFA or any other group. The finger should be pointed at this government, because this government has now moved in a massive way—and we are in support of the principle of planning—across the whole of the Province of Ontario. Therefore, there was an obligation on this government to grapple with this problem before it moved.

Therefore, we are really being the minister's best friend instead of his political opponent in suggesting that this bill should not be read a third time but rather that the government should be given an opportunity to resolve this policy issue.

Mr. Speaker, my final point is this. I made it once or twice in the committee, but I'd like to put it on the record here. When those of us who sat on the select committee to look into the OMB reported, indeed it came up repeatedly during our discussions, it was recommended to the government and to this House that that committee or some alternative group should be appointed to move immediately in taking a look at the updating of our whole planning procedures in the Province of Ontario.

When we were looking at the OMB we dealt with planning insofar as it impinged upon the OMB. But each time we did so, we recognized what a great problem there is beyond the OMB, in the review of planning and the updating of planning legislation. Therefore the recommendation was made, but it was ignored.

Quite frankly, and I don't want to make a statement that will have invidious overtones here, I was puzzled as to why it was ignored. The government has set up select committees on issues which in my view were infinitely less urgent and infinitely less complex than coming to grips with the whole problem of the OMB. I submit on any rational analysis

that that is not an unfair statement with reference to tile draining and the Ski-Doos and everything else. Yet that committee did its job in three months, but pointed to another parallel or complementary job that was crying out for some action.

We suggested to the government that it should move. But it didn't move, it wouldn't move, and I repeat, I was a little bit puzzled as to why.

I now have a suspicion as to why. Because as the minister at one point in his discussions in the committee indicated, what in effect we have in this bill is a whole new approach to planning. But it was a whole new approach to planning that was made with no real input from anywhere else than the civil servants within the government and the cabinet itself and the minister.

You had coming before the committee people like J. A. Kennedy, and people in many walks of life who have to cope with the problems of planning, and they presented views, all of which were critical of the new planning approach here. In fact J. A. Kennedy went so far as to say that the objectives of the bill could be achieved by amendments to the existing legislation which wouldn't represent the sort of "unwarranted and rapacious" invasion of local autonomy inherent in the bill.

Now all of those things would have been considered by a select committee. All of those things by way of an external input by those who were involved in planning and its problems in this province should have been brought to bear before this government made a decision. But the government has made its decision, and for better or for worse we have got it in this bill.

I think again it would be in the best interests of the government if it were to postpone third reading and take a more thorough look. It would particularly give an opportunity for all those who are interested in this subject and have experience from which they can comment and contribute, to take a thorough look at the whole planning procedure before the government gets itself locked into a procedure for which there is very extensive opposition. This is not just on the opposition side of the House, but more quietly among some of the backbenchers of the government and all across the country.

It was rather interesting. The Ontario Federation of Agriculture said in effect: "Either you come up with some solution to this problem of compensation or despite our support for 10 years of the general

principle of land-use planning, we are going to have no alternative but to oppose your bill across the whole of the Province of Ontario."

And certainly that was implicit in the comments of Mr. Hauser for UDI and every other person who came before the committee.

It seems to me it's a little bit of political folly, in addition to other things, that the government is indulging in, and I hope that it might be persuaded not to call for third reading of this bill, but rather do a more thorough study before it gets into this whole new area.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Lakeshore.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Just a brief word! Sometimes debate in the Legislature and elsewhere descends to the cretinous. I can only refer to a famous English politician by the name of Thomas Babbington Macaulay, who in 1837 said a good deal of it was "damnable iteration." At some stages it really irks me. I won't press it.

For hours and hours we have been over this particular ground, but the minister has been and the government is adamant on this issue. It has said at the beginning that no rights that presently exist will be lost and that compensation was deliberately excluded from the statute. I think what the minister finally came around to was that compensation was excluded from the statute deliberately, which is a little different; and we were led into a subterfuge on that particular matter.

When they came down to it, these rights that were not lost didn't exist. There weren't rights from the municipal point of view, and therefore, a fortiori, no rights from the provincial point of view in compensation and land.

We believe there should be, we believe it hasn't been spelled out, and we believe it is an extremely difficult thing.

There is something in other jurisdictions called development rights. I think they can be narrowed, I think they can be defined. I don't think you give the people the moon. It isn't a recognition of great expectations. People have built up and have legitimately entrenched, detectable and provable interests which could be evidentially made, not just will-o'-the-wisps and dreams of what they may get for their property. Those rights, to that extent, have to be recognized and respected and the minister has failed to do so in terms of his legislation.

I don't want to tie the minister up any longer, because he wants to get out of here, so I'll sit down.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Waterloo North.

Mr. Good: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words on my opposition to third reading of this bill.

First of all, while we did object to the basic principle of the bill on second reading—I don't want to bear on that any further—there is the matter of the silence on the matter of compensation that is in the bill. I believe the objection of the minister and many of the comparisons he used were certainly not valid.

Mr. Speaker, in my view there is no comparison between the placing of zoning on a piece of land, the acceptance of subdivision control in a township, when one compares that with the taking away of rights which have been established under an official plan. People have confidence in official plans in a municipality and live under them knowing what their rights are in regard to the use of their land and the purpose for which they can expect to use their land. When these rights are taken away, as they are under this bill, I think we have an entirely different matter involved. People expect, through the normal course of law within the province, to do certain things with their land which, under this bill, they are now denied.

We are not talking, Mr. Speaker, in the amendment which I offered in committee, of potential development rights that might accrue in the future. I think it would be certainly irresponsible to talk about the potential development rights of every parcel of land, and maybe the minister's argument about bankrupting the province might have some validity under those circumstances.

Hon. Mr. White: I don't think I ever said that.

Mr. Good: If I'm not mistaken, Mr. Speaker, the minister did use the phrase in committee about bankrupting the province. This we have no intention of doing. What we were insisting on was that there be some indication by the minister that he would contemplate, or study, or look into the prospect of some type of compensation for the rights that have been taken away for a person to use his property under laws and zoning bylaws which now exist and are going to be changed.

The downgrading of the land by zoning was one which we were talking about and the amendment simply stated that a person should be entitled to compensation for any reduction in market value of the land which has been down-zoned. To make that more palatable, we suggested that the phrase "down-zoned" be changed to "where the land is reduced in market value for any public purpose."

This brings us around to the crucial point of why we cannot support third reading, Mr. Speaker. It is because we do not think it fair and just that one small segment of the population of Ontario should be making payment for benefits which will accrue to all of the citizens of the province. In other words, the public good must not be paid for by one small segment of the population.

The minister, I feel, brought many things into the argument which I think were actually not valid against the idea of compensation for rendering land useless, so that in the final analysis the only right left to the owner is the right to pay taxes on that land. This is what is happening to a lot of land because of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, in closing let me say that only this morning it was drawn to my attention that a gentleman had just arranged to pay the succession duties on a farm which he had inherited. The value put on by the succession duties branch of this government was something around \$6,000 an acre. This is in the vicinity of Oakville. The succession duty is now a liability against that man who inherited the land. According to the imposition of the parkway belt, that land is designated as the green belt and he is left with the obligation of trying to raise money to pay the succession duties. I'm sure it will end up that the province will have the land which has been designated for no other use than green belt.

In closing, I would like to suggest two things. In my view the government was very naive and the minister did not realize what this legislation would do and the ramifications of it. I admit they perhaps boggle the imagination, but the ministry has refused to come to grips with the problem.

The only other thing that one could imagine has happened is that the government is deliberately setting up a straw man here — by refusing to recognize development rights — so that it has something to knock over in election year.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Ottawa East.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): Mr. Speaker, if I might join my colleagues in making a few comments about the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! They should be your reasons for not supporting the bill on third reading.

Mr. Roy: It means the same thing. Don't be so technical with me.

In any event, I agree with the hon. members who have preceded me in the debate, Mr. Speaker, by saying that this bill should not go to third reading for a number of reasons which have been mentioned by my colleagues.

If I might mention two of the reasons which were mentioned in committee, the first one being that, in spite of the fact that the minister and the Premier and all the officials are saying they are not embarking on any new principle, they really are. They are trying to follow the example of other governments in setting up green belts and other developments.

For instance, in Ottawa there is a green belt around the city. The difference is simply that the government has decided to embark on a programme of sterilization of land rather than expropriation. That is the main difference. That is a point which has been brought out by a number of members, including some of the members of the Conservative caucus.

In spite of the legal interpretation given by the experts which, basically, runs along the line of: "We are not doing anything different. We are not jeopardizing any rights under this bill which could not be done by other levels of government, for instance, municipalities," the government knows that is not the case.

The basic premise is right, nothing is being changed as far as rights are concerned. The only difference is that the government is doing something which has never been done before by a municipality — in other words, sterilizing land in perpetuity. It is telling an individual that his land shall be park land in perpetuity. If a municipal government under an official plan was attempting to do this, it would be forced by the OMB to purchase, to expropriate, to pay for that land.

This is basically the fallacy of the whole argument about rights. The government is saying it is not altering any rights, that it

is not doing anything that the municipalities didn't have a right to do. But the point is that municipalities were not doing it. They were not on a programme of sterilization of land on the grand scale that this bill permits the government to do.

The second reason, Mr. Speaker, that this bill should not go to third reading is basically that this government, which is supposed to be the final court in this province, is shirking its responsibilities. It is looking for what we call a fall guy. It is trying to look for somebody else to make a decision for it. This was clear in the Premier's statement yesterday, Mr. Speaker, when he was questioned on the problem of compensation. In spite of the fact that we mentioned this in committee and there were certain denials by the minister and attempt to backtrack here today, I have got the Instant Hansard, Mr. Speaker, and it's clear from the Premier's statement that that is exactly what he is looking for.

He states at one point in his answer:

This government doesn't want to see any minority or any individual suffer if it can be avoided, in economic terms, because of the greater good. And I would say, with respect, Mr. Speaker, perhaps some of this will have to be determined in a legal context. We will do nothing to prejudice the existing rights of people who are affected, but at the same time—[Then there are some interjections and he goes on to say,] I cannot guarantee that it will emerge as it relates to, as the leader of the New Democratic Party has put it to the "value", if there is value to potential development rights.

That is not the point; we are not talking about potential development rights. We're talking about rights which do exist at present.

Then he goes to say:

This seems to me one of the things that has to be sorted out, and I agree with the leader of the New Democratic Party it has to be done very shortly.

What I am saying to the minister is how can he possibly present legislation for third reading until he has sorted out all the issues! It is not up to this government to leave it up to the courts to make a decision for it. The minister is shirking his responsibility. I am saying, Mr. Speaker, this is one of the reasons we are opposed to third reading of this bill.

Mr. Lawlor: There is no case in the courts.

Mr. Roy: Pardon me?

Mr. Lawlor: There is no case in the courts. No case anyone can find.

Mr. Roy: No, but what I am saying is that they are hoping someone will sue them so the courts can make a determination for this.

Mr. Lawlor: They would be foolish to sue them. They would lose.

Mr. Roy: Yes, but at least they could say it is the courts, you see, it is not us.

That is the point they are trying, they are trying to find, as my friend from Waterloo North said, a possible fall guy. They are trying to put the responsibility for decision elsewhere.

Granted it is a difficult decision. It is a sort of real can of worms; but they are the ones who embarked on this project, and they are the ones who should accept that responsibility and not give it up to the courts and say to someone: "Sue us, please sue us; so that the courts can make a determination and then we can say in the House that it is not we who have decided to make compensation, but it is the courts that have determined that there is a right."

Finally, Mr. Speaker, if I might say, in relation to Bill 128, and possibly my comments would apply to the other two bills; I have never seen such far-reaching legislation being presented in the House with so little forethought, with so little—the drafting even left something to be desired, and the consequences of some of the clauses in the bill certainly left something to be desired.

Possibly the smartest thing we could have done in committee is not to have said anything at all in relation to amendments. Then the minister would have had problems.

I am saying, Mr. Speaker, that for a minister, with all the advisers, with all the assistance at his right hand, to present legislation which is as ill-thought-out as this is, when he hasn't felt or thought out the full repercussions of the bill, when he is prepared not to face issues but to make the issue the responsibility, for instance of the courts, that no such legislation should receive the support of the opposition on third reading.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, very briefly, I want to raise only one point with the minister. It has been raised, but it is important to emphasize it as this point.

There is no question of the need to determine what are in fact development rights.

There is no question of the need, in terms of the farm community, to make the effort to set out in clear terms how one deals with the value of property and the right to put it to the use to which it is best suited. There is no purpose in making the minority suffer simply in order to enable the majority to benefit.

Throughout the Province of Ontario there are very many people who don't understand the implications of this bill and therefore haven't had an opportunity to express their opinions. The need to thrust it through the House at this time is something I question. I think it is necessary to recognize that the farmers of the Province of Ontario, and particularly those adjacent to the escarpment, are going to suffer immeasurably by the implications of this legislation.

I think that it would probably be in the best interests of the political party, the Conservative political party, to reconsider what is being done. I don't really care about what happens to the Progressive Conservative Party, but I do care about what happens to the many people in this province who have devoted years, if not generations, to providing the food necessary for the people of the province and for other parts of the world. If they have to suffer as a result of the hasty action of this government, then it obviously must be wrong.

They are going to suffer; and therefore it is wrong. This government should not pass this bill at this time until this matter has been cleared up to the satisfaction of all of the groups who have made representation.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, the number of points—

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, could I just make a point of order. I am sure you want—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member had his opportunity to speak.

Mr. Roy: I just want to bring, as point order, the fact that in the galleries there is a school from my riding, Vanier. I am sure the members wanted to know that.

Mr. Speaker: That is not a point of order, but the hon. member may introduce them.

Mr. Roy: They are students from the Berieau School in Vanier, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: I did introduce them earlier.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Well we are glad you are here. We now know why he spoke.

Hon. Mr. White: That is exactly what I was thinking.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Two brief points as to why I feel the bill should not now be read a third time: The first stems from a comment by the Minister of Agriculture and Food (Mr. Stewart) earlier today. The gist of his remarks was that there was no possibility of having compensation for rights, real or future, that farm land might be deprived of, because the province could not afford it. The Treasurer has indicated that he had not made any such statement himself, but the Minister of Agriculture and Food certainly did.

To begin with, I don't believe that any injustice should be perpetrated by statute of this Legislature on the basis that we can't afford to be just. Secondly, I do not believe that the Minister of Agriculture and Food is right when he says that payments would have to be made for all of the land in Ontario.

It is true that many farms, including let us say the one that I happen to live on, have had developmental rights seriously curtailed by virtue of local planning and zoning by-laws. But I believe that this is generally accepted, perhaps not with good grace by local land owners, because in fact we enjoy the benefits of such bylaws; we believe in the retention of these areas for farm purposes; we believe that the local planners are wise in not permitting strip development, which in the long run would be very costly as far as the farmer ratepayers are concerned in providing services. But still, we know that these zoning bylaws are changeable from time to time and that plans of subdivisions are acceptable.

This is entirely different. This statute gives complete power to the Treasurer, with certain safeguards—not nearly enough safeguards—to designate a plan for a whole area which in perpetuity can place farm lands and other lands in green belt or agricultural use. This means that the value has been substantially reduced. There is no possible way, with justice or conscience, that the government or this House should permit such a statute to go forward without paying the compensation that is obviously required.

I want to bring that forward as the most important point. The second one has been mentioned briefly, that there is a feeling that

this legislation is completely half-baked; that the minister and some of his advisers sat around and said: "We are going to have to have this authority for certain projects that are being imposed upon us"—for instance, the Haldimand and Norfolk situation, particularly with the assembly of land down there. The pressures for development might have been the operative pressure. There is no way for us to know.

But it appears that the thoughts have not been fully completed nor backed up with research, and it certainly would be extremely wise on the part of the Treasurer if he did not now proceed with third reading, but in fact let this bill sit on the order paper until we return in October.

I am confident that not only would he get rational and useful submissions from many areas of the province, but he might spend a few sleepless nights himself when he considers the tremendous powers he is removing from the municipalities under this statute and ensconcing in his own office.

We know that this Legislature has the powers to plan the use of land in any way we choose. Over the years these powers have been very properly dispersed to the municipalities, and now under this statute they are returned to the hand of the minister in a way that is, as Kennedy has said, an "unwarranted and rapacious invasion of individual rights."

I notice that the Minister of Transportation and Communications is here. It was his impassioned address some years ago that made the government change its position, and in fact give compensation for the loss of certain rights along Highway 401.

Mr. Lewis: Does he remember I wrote him about that a little while ago?

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I think, Mr. Speaker, that it would be very much in order if he made a similar speech now on behalf of land owners, farmers and others who are losing their rights under the provisions of this statute.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): All he can do is smile!

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I believe it would be a gross error in judgment, and certainly against equity and fairness in any measure, if the House moved now to give this bill third reading.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, I know that the minister is in haste and, like others, I will

discipline myself accordingly. I suspect it is a futile plea, but I really do believe, Mr. Speaker, that the minister should be listening carefully and earnestly to what the members of the opposition say, because in this instance it is said in immense good faith and I think the argument is irresistible. To give this bill third reading would be one of the gravest blunders of this ministry, which has made some appreciable blunders over the past few weeks. I don't know whether it is a congenital defect in the ministry not to be able to adapt at the time at which an issue is discussed rather than becoming, as it almost always becomes, a kind of disaster retrieval service. That's what it is inviting by its refusal to incorporate in this bill the modifications which would make it a just bill.

Mr. Speaker, it is not for the opposition, the Liberals or the New Democratic Party, to bail out the government. They are quite capable of attempting that themselves. But it is a very great pity that whatever is good in this bill — and the basic principle of land-use planning is good, although we oppose the clauses by which it is implemented — it is very, very unhappy indeed that whatever progress the government may make in the area of land-use planning is undermined, destroyed, all attention taken away from it, by the necessary public pre-occupation around matters of compensation. The government invites the ultimate destruction of its own principle. It invites a total public misconception of what it is it wants to do.

Mr. Speaker, the opposition has suggested, both in committee and in question period in the Legislature, that by one of two routes this minister should pursue the obvious. Either he provides an amendment within the Act which guarantees that the question of compensation will be looked at or that a route of review can be provided; or he sets up a select committee of the House to take a look at: (a) the question of downgrading of worth; (b) the question of expectation in development rights, if such there be; and (c) the question of development value and its compensatory worth as such.

Mr. Speaker, without looking at those issues, this bill makes no sense, because those are the issues which are crucial to the implementation of the bill.

They are difficult. They are complex. They are grey. They leave many of us on this side of the House ambivalent about how we ourselves would interpret them, but we say to the minister in good faith that

if he refuses to deal with the question of development rights then he makes a mockery of his own legislation.

In Hallsbury's Laws of England, third edition, there is a very important reference to something called ascertainment of development value. Let me just read it to the minister:

The development value of an interest in land which was deemed to be depreciated by the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, was calculated for the purposes of payments for depreciation of land values under that Act and of any scheme made for those purposes by ascertaining the differences on July 1, 1948, between restricted and the unrestricted values of the interest.

Then it goes on to define restricted and unrestricted value. Here you have a statute in Britain in 1947, much the same as the Planning and Development Act now before us on third reading, which attempted to deal with precisely this. Mr. Speaker, let me point something out to you, sir, and to the minister. Within 15 years of the introduction of that statute, the statutory provisions became obsolete, because within 15 years the development value had been determined and paid wherever relevant.

For a transitional period of 15 years, you would build into this legislation a safeguard and a validity which would make of it a public document of which you could be proud. Your refusal to deal with that which is fundamental to the success of the legislation means that you impugn its worth and it no longer has any integrity.

I say that it is impossible for the opposition to be asked to support third reading of this particular bill, without the centre piece relating to development value dealt with in any way, either by clause, amendment or select committee. Because there is precedent for it, because there is so much debate about it, because there is so much public feeling that is welling around it and because it otherwise reduces the bill to irrelevance, surely the minister can move. Otherwise, Mr. Speaker, as he is haunted by the energy tax and the sales tax and as he is haunted by regional government, so over the next several years will he be haunted by these land-use bills for no reason other than a kind of reckless intractability which doesn't do service to the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to participate? If not, the hon. minister.

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, much of what has been said here today on third reading has related to the principle of the bill, and I think that was well attended to during the debate on second reading, and indeed from time to time in the standing committee.

The standing committee was invited by me to offer amendments, and I gave the further undertaking that these amendments would be accepted where possible in an effort to improve the bill. Now I stand accused by the member for Ottawa East and his leader of not being sufficiently strong in adhering to the original wording or having brought in some kind of defective or deficient bill. I think that is unfair. This is a bold new matter, as I explained on second reading, that is very important to our people for generations to come.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: That is a fatuous comment. If the minister wanted to improve the bill, why didn't he accept the amendment on compensation?

Hon. Mr. White: For reasons that I'll get to in a minute.

First of all, I would like to reiterate the thanks I offered to the committee at the close of its deliberations last night; to say how helpful they were and to say that this has been attempted by me on occasion before. I think it is the way a parliamentary system should work in 1973.

Mr. Lawlor: If the minister were being sarcastic, I would believe him.

Hon. Mr. White: The opposition, sir, have made reference to the 401 case, which the member for Armourdale (Mr. Carton) so passionately espoused and which only his brilliance could have solved. As I understand it from the deputy secretary the matter was entirely different. It was a case of injurious affection and the ministry, of which the deputy secretary was then director of the legal branch—or assistant deputy, I have forgotten now; he was a senior public servant in that very large ministry—was helpful and, indeed, encouraged the householders affected to bring a case in the courts which they were reluctant to do apparently.

Mr. Singer: They had no legal grounds at that time.

Hon. Mr. White: The matter was solved not legally but politically when it was found that the Ontario Housing Corp. could make an offer to the householders involved, thereby satisfying the householders on the one

hand and our need for low rental housing on the other. In fact, it was interesting that very few householders took advantage of that. The small number who did, sold to the ministry at a price which enabled the ministry to make a profit when those lands were disposed of some time later—but I am straying, sir, from the point at issue here.

The bill we put before the members does not embody any new principle as I understand the use of the word "principle." What it does do is to equip the provincial government now, for the first time, with powers which the creatures of the province have had for many years. Why is it, then, that this causes such apparent alarm in the opposition?

I think there is a qualitative aspect touched on by the Leader of the Opposition. He thinks there is a qualitative differential here because a provincial plan is likely to be longer-lived than a municipal plan of zoning, or an official plan and zoning bylaws. This is not necessarily true, in my view, because, for instance, if an official plan provides for flood plain, I think that will be as long-lived as a parkway belt created under this legislation by the province. While it may be true there are more changes in a plan at the municipal level than at the provincial this is not always true, and I think the principle remains intact.

The other aspect is a quantitative matter. It is pictured or portrayed by opposition spokesmen that we are now going to be involving ourselves in enormous tracts of land in contrast with the relatively small amounts of land being affected at the municipal level of government. Quite the opposite in fact is true.

The Niagara Regional Council, which is now concluding its official plan, is probably dealing in hundreds and hundreds of thousands of acres, whereas the first bill flowing from the Planning Development Act, Parkway Belt West, Bill 129, involves 55,000 acres. So I think quantitatively, there is no change in principle.

We have very deliberately remained silent on the matter of compensation because we don't want to interfere with whatever rights a citizen had prior to June 4, because we understand the enormous ramifications of attempting to enhance property rights at this time when the public rights are becoming more obvious to all.

I was told that Mr. Leslie Frost, shortly before his death, said the land belongs to the people, and I can understand why he said that, although of course we don't subscribe to that as such.

Mr. Lewis: For the moment

Hon. Mr. White: We recognize, in this jurisdiction, with its Anglo-Saxon tradition, that property has rights—we Tories espouse that principle in the wake of Edmund Burke—and that property owners have rights on behalf of their property.

Mr. Lawlor: The government really does where the mining interests are concerned.

Mr. Lewis: Frost sounded a little Marxist in his views.

Hon. Mr. White: So Leslie Frost, I suppose, in his sympathetic and progressive way, was expressing in that somewhat dramatic fashion—

Mr. Lewis: Nothing dramatic about it at all.

Hon. Mr. White: —the fact that the public have certain paramount rights.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): He was always ahead of his time.

Hon. Mr. White: My first experience in this matter had to do with the non-renewal of leases at Rondeau Park starting in 1959 and 1960, at which time the people there who had acquired certain rights, or so they believed, by leasing that land for generations, saw themselves as being deprived.

Mr. Frost and his government at that time thought that the public rights overwhelmed whatever extended private rights there may have been. And so we do find in areas like southern Ontario, where population increases, with accompanying population densities, with accompanying pressure on beaches and such like, give new meaning to the public's rights in this and other avenues.

For this reason, **Mr. Speaker**, I would urge members of the House to now pass this bill into law so that we can go about safeguarding the environment, protecting certain areas for the enjoyment of this generation and many generations to come.

Mr. Roy: At the expense of the minority.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for third reading of Bill 128.

The House divided on the motion for third reading of Bill 128, which was approved on the following vote:

AYES

Allan
Apps
Auld
Bales
Beckett
Belanger
Bennett
Bernier
Birch
Brunelle
Carruthers
Carton
Clement
Davis
Downer
Drea
Dymond
Eaton
Evans
Ewen
Gilbertson
Grossman
Guindon
Hamilton
Handleman
Havrot
Henderson
Hodgson
(Victoria-Haliburton)
Hodgson
(York North)
Irvine
Jessiman
Johnston
Kennedy
Kerr
Lane
Lawrence
Leluk
MacBeth
Maeck
McIlveen
McKeough
McNeil
McNie
Meen
Miller
Morningstar
Morrow
Newman
(Ontario South)
Nixon
(Dovercourt)
Nuttall
Parrott
Potter
Reilly
Reuter
Rhodes

NAYS

Bounsall
Braithwaite
Breithaupt
Bullbrook
Burr
Campbell
Cassidy
Davison
Deacon
Deans
Dukszta
Edghoffer
Ferrier
Foulds
Gaunt
Germa
Gisborn
Givens
Good
Haggerty
Laughren
Lawlor
Lewis
MacDonald
Martel
Newman
(Windsor-Walkerville)
Nixon
(Brant)
Paterson
Reid
Renwick
Riddell
Roy
Ruston
Sargent
Shulman
Singer
Smith
(Nipissing)
Spence
Stokes
Warton
Young—41

AYES

Rollins
 Root
 Rowe
 Scrivener
 Smith
 (Simcoe East)
 Smith
 (Hamilton
 Mountain)
 Snow
 Stewart
 Taylor
 Timbrell
 Turner
 Villeneuve
 Walker
 Wardle
 Welch
 Wells
 White
 Winkler
 Wiseman
 Yakubski
 Yaremko—76

Clerk of the House: Mr. Speaker, the "ayes" are 76, the "nays" 41.

Mr. Speaker: I declare the motion carried.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the bill.

THIRD READINGS

(continued)

Bill 129, An Act to provide for Planning and Development of the Niagara Escarpment and its Vicinity.

Mr. Lewis: Before the motion carries, Mr. Speaker, and since the provincial Treasurer now has a great deal of time on his hands, which he'd like to kill, I thought I'd take a moment to say that we resist this bill as strongly on third reading as we did on second, although we will not divide the House, since the vote is predetermined even as to numbers. This bill, in fact it must be said, will write the end to the Niagara Escarpment, and time will bear us out on that. It is a very great pity indeed that the Treasurer has seen fit to persist with this as he has persisted with the folly with the other two land-use bills.

Mr. Sargent: A great man said this week that I feel very much—

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): It wasn't the member.

Mr. Sargent: —that I feel very much like a certain history professor who was always afraid that his class would grow weary of listening to him and simply tune him out. In the hope of avoiding such a futile exercise in non-communication, the professor used to appeal to his students at the beginning of each term by telling them: "My job is to talk, your job is to listen; please let me know if you finish your job before I finish mine."

The Treasurer made that statement this week in a speech. Well, the minister's job is to listen to me for a moment now.

Hon. Mr. White: I had forgotten that.

Mr. Sargent: His job is to listen to me for a moment now and I will tell him that this bill will be the main issue of the next election coming up in Ontario and it will defeat the government members.

Mr. Lewis: Well, one of them.

Mr. Sargent: Well, one of them; yes.

Mr. L. C. Henderson (Lambton): We have enjoyed the member for Grey-Bruce.

An hon. member: So will the members.

Mr. Roy: They don't have to worry about this member.

Mr. D. R. Rhodes (Sault Ste. Marie): We don't have to worry about him—he is in their caucus.

Mr. Sargent: Here we have a bill, Mr. Speaker, where again absolute power is in the hands of the ministry. There are 1.2 million acres involved.

Mr. Lewis: I think they ride the middle way between the extremes.

Hon. W. G. Davis (Premier): That way is the best way.

Mr. Sargent: There are 1.2 million acres along the length of the escarpment, it winds about 400 miles, starting down at the peninsula and extending through my area. We have 250 miles of it, Mr. Speaker, in our riding. All we are given on this total package is two votes. I would hope that the minister, if he is going to bring this bill before the House, that he will give us representation based on a land-use basis.

The Premier's riding probably has maybe six or seven miles involved in the whole package—we have 250,000 miles—and he has the same voice we have, which is not correct.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: We have 250 miles, I'm sorry. I'm like Amos and Andy—\$50 million or \$60 million; it doesn't matter in this deal here.

Mr. Roy: Give or take a few zeros.

Mr. Sargent: That's right!

There is no appeal, Mr. Speaker, to the cabinet or to the Ontario Municipal Board or the courts from the government decision. This man has complete power. And all this is being done, believe it or not, in the name of encouraging more effective planning at the local level. We have no real local input, because we have planners in Queen's Park deciding the future of our whole area.

Mr. Drea: Hey, that is my speech.

Mr. Singer: Why doesn't the member for Scarborough Centre make it sometime?

Mr. Drea: I did.

Mr. Singer: When?

Mr. Sargent: Well, we'll see how he votes on this vote then.

Mr. Drea: Two nights ago; the member for Downsview was here.

Mr. Singer: No, no. That speech of the member's two nights ago we had all heard.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Sargent: The Premier probably had nothing to do with the drafting of this bill, but the policy is his. It's on his head that this thing rests. I want to ask him this—

An hon. member: How about shoulders?

Mr. Sargent: Who decided, Mr. Premier, that some economist in Queen's Park is better equipped to plan our area than we are? We are not so stupid as the Premier thinks we are and we think we know what is best for our area.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Sargent: There are a million questions I could ask the Premier—I know he wants—to get this vote through—many things, like where will the economic base—

Mr. Speaker: Order please! The only debate that may take place in connection with third readings are those points that the hon. member might properly make which are

reasons why the bill should not now be read a third time.

We have debated the principle of the bill. It has been through standing committee. The hon. member is being very repetitious.

Mr. Sargent: You are going to talk yourself into a corner. I was going to quit pretty soon. But I will give you the whole ball of wax if you want it.

Mr. Speaker: It's still not too late to apply the rules.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): That sounds like a threat!

Mr. Sargent: You weren't talking about—you and I had a little talk before this thing started.

Mr. Speaker: It's a frightening affair—

Mr. Lewis: Where did the member for St. Catharines (Mr. Johnston) come from? He was under his chair last night.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please! Just because I made a mistake, you fellows don't have to compound it.

Mr. Sargent: There is no official plan, or unofficial plan for that matter, which the minister must follow in making the decisions.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Henderson: What way is the member going to vote?

Mr. Sargent: There is no requirement, Mr. Speaker, that government regulations be passed, setting out the yardstick they'll use. They have no plan at all to implement this thing, and we have lost our local autonomy completely under the powers the minister has here. There's no time limit on the minister's enjoyment of these powers. It can go on to infinity. It's vicious.

Mr. Kennedy, the man we have leaned on for years, says these bills are not necessary. Just a few revisions of the plan we have now will do it, but the government is setting itself up into the position where it has—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member is really away out of order at the present time.

Mr. Sargent: I don't think so. Mr. Speaker, we are being terribly misled through this legislative game of authorizing without appropriation. Authorizing a park or recreation land without appropriating funds will make

those on the inside rich—and, believe me, that is lurking behind this whole piece here.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): The member for Chatham-Kent (Mr. McKeough) has the \$3.5 million now.

Mr. Sargent: I believe, Mr. Speaker, when it comes to protecting Ontario people, authorization should be tied to appropriation or else a long-term real estate contract should be signed with a down payment made and the balance paid over 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, I will finalize by saying this. We're not asking, we're demanding proper representation. We're only given one vote in the Bruce area out of 17 people on that board; and we demand further that the minister take the freeze off the Lake Huron side of the Bruce Peninsula and just put the freeze on the half-mile escarpment strip.

I think this is bad legislation, and the people of Ontario will long live to suffer for it.

Mr. Deans: It is bad legislation, but—

Hon. Mr. White: Mr. Speaker, I think this will be regarded in the years to come as a hallmark piece of legislation in the conservation of our natural resources.

Mr. Lewis: That's the polarization in this House.

Hon. Mr. White: It controls 1.3 million acres of land.

Mr. Roy: Bill 99.

Hon. Mr. White: The plan itself will be devised by citizens from the area and citizens expert in the area who are given the initiative by this government and who are provided with the broadcast consultative mechanism, I suppose, ever provided in Ontario statutes—or so I'm told by the deputy provincial secretary.

Mr. Lewis: Sure, To review development plans; to succumb to development pressure.

Hon. Mr. White: It will lead to that acquisition of 260,000 acres of land, in contrast to Gertler's recommendation of 90,000 acres. It brings all of the 1.3 million acres under control, in contrast with Gertler's recommendation of 25 per cent of that acreage. So I suppose 100 years from now, when our great grandchildren are enjoying that unique natural resource, they can look back to June 22, 1973—

Mr. Lewis: There will be nothing left, my friend.

An hon. member: The Tory government will be forgotten!

Hon. Mr. White: —and praise the majority that made it possible.

Mr. Lewis: The minister doesn't know what the public sector means—and he never will.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for third reading of Bill 129. Shall the motion carry?

Some hon. members: No.

Mr. Speaker: Those in favour of the third reading of the bill will please "aye".

Those opposed will please say "nay".

In my opinion the "ayes" have it.

I declare the motion carried.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the bill.

THIRD READING

Bill 130, An Act to provide for Planning and Development of the Parkway Belt.

Shall the motion carry?

Those in favour of third reading please say "aye."

Those opposed please say "nay."

I declare the motion carried.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the bill.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the House would give me permission to revert to statements? The Minister of Revenue has an additional brief statement in regard to housing which he would prefer to make to the House.

An hon. member: That's a switch!

Mr. Speaker: This, of course, would have to be done with the consent of the House. Do I have that unanimous consent?

Agreed.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): How brief?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): How long is the statement?

Mr. Speaker: How long is the statement?

Hon. A. Grossman (Minister of Revenue): About one minute, sir.

Mr. Speaker: Agreed? The hon. minister may proceed.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to first thank the members for giving me this opportunity. As the House leader has pointed out, I didn't want to make it tomorrow or the next day.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

NEW HOME PLAN LOTS POLICY

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I would like at this time to advise the hon. members of a fundamental policy charge concerning the terms for leasing and purchasing of future HOME Plan building lots. Originally, lots were offered on the basis of a 50-year lease, with an option to buy after five years. The ground rent was based on the book value of the land and if the homeowner elected to exercise his option to buy his lot, the price he paid was the market value of the land at the time he entered the lease.

Under the new plan, he will still pay rent based on the book value and may still buy his lot after five years, but the price he pays will be the market value of the lot at the time he exercises his option. Any increment in the land value, therefore, will accrue to the public instead of a private individual.

Similarly, instead of the lease terms remaining fixed for the full 50-year period, they will be revised to reflect current market values if and when the house is sold by the original owner or any subsequent owners. These changes apply to future agreements and of course do not affect current leases.

Any increment in the value of the House itself will of course accrue to the homeowner, but any increase in land value will be returned to the public. These revisions will prevent speculation and protect the public interest. Thank you.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): It looks like the minister has been reading NDP policy.

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): Good God, they agree!

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): Why doesn't he make a drastic policy change?

Clerk of the House: The fifth order, House on Committee of the whole; Mr. R. D. Rowe in the chair.

LAW SOCIETY ACT

House in committee on Bill 104, An Act to amend the Law Society Act.

Mr. Chairman: Bill 104, An Act to amend the Law Society Act. Are there any questions, comments or amendments to section 1?

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Just on the first section, Mr. Chairman, a sort of appeal to the minister, particularly in view of the declamatory, glorified, waltzing, swamping, what-you-will remarks of women's rights and position in this world enunciated yesterday. It is the Attorney General who has the repository of all women's privileges and rights; he on whose head — maybe on whose chest — they always are. Would he possibly consider, in that section 1 subsection (2), making one poor, mortal female a benchner?

Hon. D. A. Bales (Attorney General): Yes—

Mr. Lawlor: Good for you!

Hon. Mr. Bales: —I will consider it.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): No, we want a commitment before this House goes home.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): He'll be here through the summer till we get that commitment.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Bales: I work all the time; that's all right.

Mr. Cassidy: It is left to the people of Ontario to do that.

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Chairman, could I move, having to do with section 1 under subsection 23a (1) after the—

Hon. Mr. Bales: Mr. Chairman, the wording in the whole bill refers to persons, and if the members—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): He always translates "person" into "man."

Hon. Mr. Bales: No, no! I refer the members to the case that went to privy council, wherein it was determined that "person"

was not a man, it was both, and that's wherein the first lady was appointed to the Senate. If the members of this House, on all sides, wish to make submissions to me as to persons that they deem to be good suggestions for appointment of lay persons to the benchers, I will be pleased to consider them and consider them seriously.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): How about Margaret Campbell?

Mr. Lawlor: How many benchers are women at the present time?

Hon. Mr. Bales: None.

Mr. Lewis: As no benchers are women, it's nice of the minister to consider it.

Hon. Mr. Bales: Just a minute, the benchers at the present time are all elected, not appointed.

Mr. Lewis: It says a lot about your profession.

Hon. Mr. Bales: I think not!

Mr. Lewis: It says a lot about the elitism of the minister's profession and the chauvinism of his profession.

Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development): How many women do you have in your caucus? It says a lot about your party.

Mr. Lewis: Not at all.

Hon. W. A. Stewart (Minister of Agriculture and Food): You lost the only one you did have.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lawlor moves that section 1 of the amending Act be amended so that in the proposed section 23a (1) of the Act the words "one of whom shall be a woman" be incorporated after the words "elected benchers".

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): That's discrimination!

Mr. Lawlor: We will test it. We don't want to push the minister too hard at this particular time.

Mr. Chairman: Order please!

Mr. Lawlor: By slow gradations, and in antediluvian time, it might be possible to make progress.

Mr. Chairman: Those in favour of Mr. Lawlor's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

I declare the motion lost and the section carried.

Anything else before section 3?

Hon. Mr. Bales: Mr. Chairman, there are some amendments here for sections 3 and 4.

Mr. Lawlor: Anti-labour and anti-farmer.

Hon. Mr. Bales: I have copies for the members opposite I believe.

Mr. MacDonald: In fact, you are the grand anti of the world.

Mr. Lawlor: And anti-women; what a government!

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. minister place them, please?

Hon. Mr. Bales moves that clause (b) of section 51(a) as contained in section 3 of the bill be amended by inserting after the word "Foundation" where it appears in the second line and the first line, the words "of Ontario."

Hon. Mr. Bales moves that subsection (1) of section 51(b) as contained in section 3 of the bill be amended by inserting after "Foundation" in the second line the words "of Ontario".

Hon. Mr. Bales moves that subsection (3) of section 51(d) as contained in section 3 of the bill be amended by inserting after the word "the" in the third line, the word "net."

Hon. Mr. Bales moves that subsection (1) of section 51b as contained in section 3 of the bill be deleted and the following be substituted therefor: "(1) Every member who holds money in trust for or on account of more than one client in one fund shall hold the money in an account at a chartered bank, provincial savings office, or registered trust company bearing interest at the rate approved by the trustees."

Hon. Mr. Bales moves that clause (b) of subsection (3) of section 51(f) contained in section 3 of the bill be amended by inserting after the word "remit" in the first line, the words "or cause to be remitted".

Mr. Chairman: Will these motions of amendment carry?

Motions agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Bales moves that clause (b) of subsection (5) of section 51(f) as contained in section 3 of the bill, be amended by inserting after the word, "entitlement", in the first line, the words "by a client".

Hon. Mr. Bales moves that subsection (6) of section 51(f) as contained in section 3 of the bill be deleted.

Mr. Chairman: Shall these motions carry?

Motions agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Bales moves that subsection (2) of section 4 of the bill as renumbered be deleted, and the following substituted therefor: (2),. Section 3 comes into force on the day to be named by the Lieutenant Governor by his proclamation.

Mr. Chairman: Will the motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this bill as amended be reported?

Agreed to.

Bill 104, as amended, reported.

Hon. Mr. Bales: Mr. Chairman, can we deal with Bill 105 next?

LEGAL AID ACT

House in committee on Bill 105, An Act to Amend the Legal Aid Act.

Mr. Chairman: Bill 105, An Act to amend the Legal Aid Act. Are there any comments, questions or amendments on any section of this bill?

Hon. Mr. Bales moves that section 1 be amended by the addition of the words "of Ontario" at the end of the clause to read "The Law Foundation of Ontario."

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Lawlor: I feel like having a major debate.

Hon. Mr. Bales moves that section 2 comes into force on a date to be named by the Lieutenant Governor by his proclamation.

Motion agreed to.

Bill 105 as amended reported.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS IN ONTARIO ACT

House in committee on Bill 169, an Act respecting Development Corporations in Ontario.

Mr. Chairman: Bill 169, An Act respecting Development Corporations in Ontario. I have an amendment for section 28. Is there anything before that?

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Mr. Chairman, I have one on section 1 of the bill.

Mr. Chairman: Section 1? All right.

Mr. Reid moves that section 1 subsection (d) be amended to read "industry includes any Canadian trade or other Canadian business undertaking. Canadian is defined as 51 per cent Canadian ownership of any kind and industrial has a corresponding meaning."

Mr. Roy: Good amendment.

Mr. Chairman: All those in favour of Mr. Reid's motion?

Mr. Reid: Well, Mr. Chairman, I'd just like to say a few words.

I don't want to reiterate the arguments that we've already had in regard to this bill. We obviously don't expect the minister at this stage to change his mind and accept the amendment. I understand, further, that the terms of reference for these loans and programmes come under the guise of regulations rather than the legislation as such.

However, the opposition is bringing this amendment in at this time to reiterate our concern to the minister that we do not feel these particular loans, which were announced almost in conjunction with this bill—but not exactly at the same time—should be available to other than Canadian residents. We've already expressed our concern that too much of the tourist industry in Ontario is already under foreign control. We don't feel that the government should be encouraging non-residents to accomplish even further control of that particular natural resource of this province.

The minister, no doubt, will argue that the amendment will reduce the flexibility he has, but I want to express the concern of this party. I think that perhaps under his ministry he should investigate and see how much of the tourist industry in the province is foreign controlled. Perhaps then he would agree with the amendment and take steps to encourage Canadians and Ontario residents to get into the tourist business.

Mr. Chairman: Any further comments? The hon. member for Wentworth.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): I have a very brief comment on the bill. I had also intended to move an amendment, which was

not exactly like but with the same import as that moved by the hon. member for Rainy River. I want to say that the reasons I find the bill offensive are twofold: One, because in the first place, the trend in Ontario and certainly in Canada is toward trying to establish a Canadian presence in Canadian industry. This bill ought to reflect that.

Secondly, there is in fact a select committee of this Legislature at this very moment in the process of studying this exact thing. I think it would have served the Legislature better and been more responsive of the minister had he waited until such time as the report of that select committee had been handed down. There is nothing that need be done between now and the fall of this year that couldn't have been done under the existing regulation and statute.

I suggest to the minister that it is another example of the government acting in a high-handed and arrogant way, having delegated responsibilities to members of this House, supposedly, in a way in which they can operate autonomously from the House and make objective and intelligent analysis of the situations in the province. This without any question has got to have an effect on the hearings and the understanding of the committee of the manner in which it has to do its work.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. minister.

Hon. C. Bennett (Minister of Industry and Tourism): Mr. Chairman, to respond very quickly to a couple of the remarks that were made: First of all, I do not accept the fact that the biggest percentage of the tourist industry or operators in the Province of Ontario are foreign controlled.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): We didn't say that.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: I will admit to the member for Rainy River that a good percentage of the tourist operators in the area which he represents are under foreign control, but that does not apply to the entire Province of Ontario.

Mr. Reid: It is an increasing trend.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: May I also advise the House there are a great number of loan programmes offered by ODC, NODC, and now we hope EODC. Of these loan programmes, Mr. Chairman, only the ones relating to the tourist operators is in a favourable interest rate position. I have already indicated to the House that the

forgivable loan or the performance loan, I would hope at the end of this month would pass out of existence in the Province of Ontario, but that is a policy decision that has yet to be made. There are other loan programmes where the individuals come to us as the lender of last resort and pay an equivalent interest rate to that they would have to pay if they could obtain it on the open or private market.

Mr. Roy: Including foreign owners!

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Mr. Chairman, we have said very openly the same opportunity exists for foreign-controlled firms as Ontario-controlled, but they must meet the qualifications. There are policies by NODC, ODC and EODC, as well as regulations, that they must comply with and live up to. We are trying to favour Ontario-owned operations and Canadian-owned operations. There are parts of this province where Ontarians and Canadians will not invest their money and others from other lands are prepared to put their dollars up, matching those of the government's loan programme.

The member for Wentworth said the committee is meeting. I said the other evening, Mr. Chairman, and I'll repeat it again today, the rules and regulations pertaining to this bill have not changed or altered from what is presently in existence. We have not tried, and that is what I emphasized the other evening, to prejudge the committee's report. The committee should find no offence in this bill whatsoever, because it has not altered the rules and regulations relating to the loan programmes of this province. What we have established here is recognition to the eastern part of this province and the requirement for stimulation in the field of the development of industry. Outside of that the bill really has not altered the loan programmes in any way, shape or form.

I conclude by saying, Mr. Chairman, that I hope within a matter of weeks we will have an announcement which will relate more specifically to the different types of loan programmes and those we wish to have pass out of existence.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the question?

Those in favour of Mr. Reid's motion will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion, the "nays" have it.

I declare the motion lost.

Mr. Roy: The minister shows no flexibility.

Mr. Chairman: Anything else? Any other comments, questions or amendments before section 28?

The hon. minister on section 28.

Hon. Mr. Bennett moves an amendment to section 28 of the bill deleting the present clause and replacing it with the words: "This Act comes into force on a day to be named by the Lieutenant Governor by his proclamation."

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry?

Mr. Reid: May we ask why the change?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Mr. Chairman, very simply, if we were to bring the bill in to full force today, there is no board of directors named to take over for Eastern Ontario Development Corp.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this bill as amended be reported?

Bill 169, as amended, reported.

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves that the committee rise and report.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report three bills with certain amendments and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): Mr. Speaker, I would like to table answers to questions 8, 11, 17, 19, 23 and 24. The other questions that have been requested have not been completed and when they are, the leaders of the Liberal Party and the NDP will be sent copies of those answers.

(See appendix, page 3821.)

THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading upon motion:

Bill 104, An Act to amend the Law Society Act.

Bill 105, An Act to amend the Legal Aid Act.

Bill 169, An Act respecting Development Corporations in Ontario.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is for third reading of Bill 169, is it the pleasure of the House that the motion carry?

Those in favour of third reading of Bill 169, please say "aye."

Those opposed, please say "nay."

In my opinion the "ayes" have it.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the bill

THIRD READINGS

(continued)

Bill 139, An Act to amend the Residential Property Tax Reduction Act, 1972.

Bill 141, An Act to amend the Municipal Unconditional Grants Act.

Bill 152, An Act to amend the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton Act.

Bill 153, An Act to repeal the Regional Development Councils Act.

Mr. Speaker: Those in favour of third reading of Bill 153, please say "aye."

Those opposed, please say "nay."

In my opinion the "ayes" have it.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the bill.

THIRD READINGS

(concluded)

Bill 154, An Act to establish Property Tax Stabilization Grants.

Bill 168, An Act to amend the Municipal Act.

Bill 176, An Act to amend the Ministry of Colleges and Universities Act, 1971.

Bill 178, An Act respecting Wilfrid Laurier University.

Bill Pr35, An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: His Honour awaits to give royal assent to certain measures.

The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario entered the chamber of the legislative assembly and took his seat upon the Throne.

ROYAL ASSENT

Hon. W. Ross Macdonald (Lieutenant Governor): Pray be seated.

Mr. Speaker: May it please Your Honour, the legislative assembly of the province has, at its present sittings thereof, passed certain bills to which, in the name of and on behalf of the said legislative assembly, I respectfully request Your Honour's assent.

The Clerk Assistant: The following are the titles of the bills to which Your Honour's assent is prayed:

Bill 104, An Act to amend the Law Society Act.

Bill 105, An Act to amend the Legal Aid Act.

Bill 128, An Act to provide for Planning and Development in Ontario.

Bill 129, An Act to Provide for Planning and Development of the Niagara Escarpment and its Vicinity.

Bill 130, An Act to provide for Planning and Development of the Parkway Belt.

Bill 131, An Act to amend the Regional Municipality of Niagara Act.

Bill 133, An Act to amend the Ontario Energy Board Act.

Bill 134, An Act to establish the Ministry of Energy.

Bill 135, An Act to amend the Power Commission Act.

Bill 136, An Act to repeal the Power Control Act.

Bill 137, An Act to amend the Power Commission Insurance Act.

Bill 138, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Peel.

Bill 139, An Act to amend the Residential Property Tax Reduction Act, 1972.

Bill 140, An Act to amend the Regional Municipal Grants Act.

Bill 141, An Act to amend the Municipal Unconditional Grants Act.

Bill 142, An Act to amend the Ontario Education Capital Aid Corporation Act.

Bill 143, An Act to amend the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation Act.

Bill 144, An Act to establish the Ontario Transportation Development Corporation.

Bill 145, An Act to amend the Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act.

Bill 146, An Act to amend the Liquor Licence Act.

Bill 147, An Act to amend the Liquor Control Act.

Bill 151, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Halton.

Bill 152, An Act to amend the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton Act.

Bill 153, An Act to repeal the Regional Development Councils Act.

Bill 154, An Act to establish Property Tax Stabilization Grants.

Bill 155, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth.

Bill 158, An Act to amend the Child Welfare Act.

Bill 159, An Act to amend the Homes for Retarded Persons Act.

Bill 160, An Act to amend the Day Nurseries Act.

Bill 162, An Act to establish the Regional Municipality of Durham.

Bill 163, An Act to incorporate the town of Wasaga Beach.

Bill 165, An Act respecting the Sale of Live Stock Medicines to Owners of Live Stock.

Bill 166, An Act to amend the Jurors Act.

Bill 167, An Act to amend the Extra-Judicial Services Act.

Bill 168, An Act to amend the Municipal Act.

Bill 169, An Act respecting Development Corporations in Ontario.

Bill 172, An Act to amend the Public Service Act.

Bill 176, An Act to amend the Ministry of Colleges and Universities Act, 1971.

Bill 178, An Act respecting Wilfrid Laurier University.

Bill Pr23, An Act respecting the Board of Education for the city of London.

Bill Pr35, An Act respecting the city of Toronto.

Bill Pr38, An Act respecting the city of Ottawa.

Clerk of the House: In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor doth assent to these bills.

The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to retire from the Chamber.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): Mr. Speaker, again today I want to reiterate my thanks to the members of the House for their co-operation in bringing us to this particular point in what I believe is a happy and productive session.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, before you put the motion

to adjourn, surely we are going to have a comment from the Attorney General, since he gave us his commitment?

APPOINTMENT OF R. W. MACAULAY

Hon. D. A. Bales (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, there was a question put to the Chairman of Management Board in reference to the retention of Mr. Robert Macaulay for certain matters on behalf of the government. Mr. Macaulay was retained as a special counsel before the Ontario Energy Board for matters that may be assigned to him. He is also retained as counsel before the National Energy Board and the Alberta Conservation Authority if we so require him for different matters. Mr. Macaulay's remuneration will be at the rate of \$75 an hour plus expenses for the period of time which he serves. He will render his accounts on a monthly basis to my ministry for checking and approval.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): Does he want an assistant?

Hon. Mr. Bales: They will then be assigned to the appropriate ministry for payment.

I would just mention to the members of the House that there is discretion in the Ontario Energy Board, that when an application is made to that board and dealt with, the costs of the hearing are chargeable against the applicant, and of course these costs would be included with that in the matters before that particular board.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Is there any provision for overtime?

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): Couldn't he work through Legal Aid?

Hon. Mr. Winkler moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: This House stands adjourned until 2 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2, 1973.

The House adjourned at 4:25 o'clock, p.m.

APPENDIX

(See page 3818)

Answers to questions were tabled as follows:

8. *Mr. Good*—Inquiry of the Ministry: What day and at what time were tenders opened on bids for Student Accident Insurance, for occupational training in adult education? Who was the successful bidder, and what rate per student per month was quoted? Who was present at the opening of tenders and when was the successful bidder notified?

Answer by the Minister of Colleges and Universities.

Five insurance companies were asked to bid, but only two submitted proposals. The bids were opened March 2, 1973 at 4:00 p.m.

Those present at the opening included: the budget accountant, Mr. D. MacLeod; the purchasing agent, Miss P. Thornton; and the assistant purchasing agent, Mr. J. Nobes.

The successful bidder was Mitchell and Ryerson at the rate of 17 cents per student per month on the terms specified. The successful bidder was notified by Purchase Order C.U. 9214, March 30, 1973.

11. *Mr. Haggerty*—Inquiry of the Ministry: How many foreign students, that is students who have come to Canada to study and are not Canadian citizens, were enrolled in universities in Ontario for the academic year 1972-1973? How many of these students were enrolled in medical faculties of Ontario universities? What Universities in Ontario had foreign students, that is students who have come to Canada to study and are not Canadian citizens, enrolled in their medical faculties?

Answer by the Minister of Colleges and Universities:

	<i>Under-graduate</i>	<i>Graduate</i>	<i>Total</i>
	4,168	1,420	5,588
	66		
McMaster	13		
Ottawa	5		
Queen's	1		
Toronto	38		
Western	9		
	66		

In addition, the following figures represent the number of students who did not report their citizenship.

	<i>Under-graduate</i>	<i>Graduate</i>	<i>Total</i>
	708	132	840
Of these students, 20 were enrolled in medical faculties of Ontario universities as follows:			
McMaster	8		
Ottawa	0		
Queen's	0		
Toronto	6		
Western	6		
	20		

Source: Preliminary data University Student Information System (USIS). Reports by Statistics Canada, as communicated May 1, 1973.

In addition, the following figures represent the number of students who are classified as landed immigrants.

	<i>Under-graduate</i>	<i>Graduate</i>	<i>Total</i>
	6,648	2,988	9,636
Of these students, 186 were enrolled in medical faculties of Ontario universities, as follows:			
McMaster	21		
Ottawa	21		
Queen's	21		
Toronto	89		
Western	34		
	186		

Source: Preliminary data University Student Information System (USIS). Reports by Statistics Canada, as communicated May 1, 1973.

17. *Mr. Martel*—Inquiry of the Ministry: What components make up the "ordinary needs provisions", formerly known as the "pre-added budget"; in the Regulations under the Family Benefits Act? 2. What are the amounts set aside for each component? 3. What background studies or statistics were used to arrive at the amounts? 4. When was the last revision made of the "ordinary needs provisions" or "pre-added budget"? 5. How

do the most recent increases in Family Benefits compare with the increase in the cost of living? 6. Will there be an upward adjustment of the utilities component in light of the 7 per cent energy tax?

Answer by the Minister of Community and Social Services:

1. The family benefits allowance includes amounts for ordinary needs, shelter, fuel where applicable, and special items such as diets and travel and transportation. The ordinary needs portion thus includes all items other than shelter, fuel and special items. It is not based on "components" but rather represents a total figure which is not broken down.

2. Not applicable.

3. Not applicable—See answer to 1.

4. January, 1973.

5. The increase in the amount for ordinary needs corresponded approximately to the increase in living costs since May, 1970, the date of the previous increase.

6. Not applicable.

19. *Mr. R. F. Nixon*—Inquiry of the Ministry: On what occasions and to what destination did the Chairman and/or members of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission use government or Hydro planes for flights outside the province? What was the passenger list on each of these occasions?

Answer by the Minister of the Environment:

In January, 1972, a tour of the western Canadian coal mining facilities was arranged by the Department of Lands and Forests. Ontario Hydro was invited to send representatives because of the extensive use of fossil fuels in its generating facilities. The flight left Toronto at 5:00 p.m. on January 12 and returned at noon on January 15.

Hydro representatives were: George E. Gathercole, Chairman; D. Arthur Evans, MPP, Vice-Chairman, and Douglas J. Gordon, General Manager.

Government representatives were: the Hon. Rene Brunelle and the Hon. Leo Bernier.

No other flights have been taken.

Ontario Hydro maintains a fleet of helicopters for operational uses. The only member of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission

to use a helicopter during 1972 was the Chairman, Mr. Gathercole.

The purpose of the one hour and 45 minute flight on July 28 was to look at Hydro's transmission rights of way in the Toronto area.

23. *Mr. Foulds*—Inquiry of the Ministry: Are the proposed repairs of the Onion Lake Dam now complete? What is the projected life expectancy of the dam by the Ministry's officials? What is the cost of, (a) the repairs to the dam (b) the reconstruction of the Onion Lake access road to the dam site?

Answer by the Minister of Natural Resources:

Repairs to Onion Lake Dam are not complete but will be finished this summer. Deteriorated timber sheeting has been renewed; rock fill and armour stone have been placed. Tenders will be called during June for refacing of the concrete arch retaining wall and grouting.

Life expectancy of the repaired structure is approximately 25 years.

(a) Cost of repairs to dam to date is \$87,000; cost of additional work required is estimated at \$35,000, for a total of \$122,000.

(b) Approximately \$14,000 has been expended on repair of Onion Lake access road.

24. *Mr. Reid*—Inquiry of the Ministry: 1. What was the balance on December 31, 1970 and on December 31, 1971 of each of the following funds provided for in the Workmen's Compensation Act: (i) Accident Fund—Sections 1(1)(b), 82, 83, 84; (ii) Reserve Fund—Sections 85, 109; (iii) Special Fund—Sections 104, 105; (iv) Workmen's Compensation Board Superannuation Fund—Section 71; (v) Lump Sum Funds—Sections 27, 28, 29, 31, 32? 2. What are each of these funds called in the Workmen's Compensation Board 1971 Financial Statements? 3. From which fund or funds was money drawn to purchase land for the new Workmen's Compensation Board headquarters? 4. From which fund or funds was money drawn, or from which fund or funds will money be drawn to participate in the financing of the new Workmen's Compensation Board headquarters? 5. Will the Workmen's Compensation Board include the balance of each of these funds in its future financial statement?

Answer by the Minister of Labour:

1. Balances as at December 31st.

	1970	1971
(i) Accident Fund	\$434,458,779	\$460,352,209
(ii) Reserve Fund	255,310,489	262,599,302
(iii) Special Fund	13,443,083	15,790,591
(iv) W.C.B. Superannuation Fund	27,376,241	30,429,803
(v) Lump Sum Funds	4,559,007	4,563,643

2. (i) The Accident Fund is the fund provided for the payment of all benefits, outlays and expenses in respect of Schedule 1 under the Act. In the 1971 financial statements it is consolidated in the balance sheet with the Staff Superannuation Fund and the deposits of Schedule 2 employers shown above as 1(iv) and 1(v) respectively.

(ii) Reference to the Reserve Fund is interpreted to be the reserve fund defined in section 85, i.e., the capitalized value of compensation payable in future years. This is represented by the funded liability for pen-

sions, shown on page 22 in the 1971 financial statements. Funds relating to these liabilities are components of the Accident Fund.

(iii) The Special Fund is related to the provisions for disasters and stabilization and second injury shown on pages 22 and 23 in the 1971 financial statements and is included in the Accident Fund.

(iv) The Workmen's Compensation Board Superannuation Fund is presented in the statement summary of changes in the Staff Superannuation Fund of the board and the safety associations on page 25 of the 1971 financial statements.

(v) Lump Sum Funds is interpreted to mean the deposits of Schedule 2 employers as referred to in sections 27, 28, 29, 31 and 32 of the Act. The statement of these funds appears as the summary of transactions on behalf of Schedule 2 employers on page 24 of the 1971 financial statements.

3. The Accident Fund.

4. The Accident Fund.

5. We expect the financial statements in the future to disclose the balances of the funds in the manner explained above in accordance with the practice followed during the past several years.

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